The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 307.

REAL ESTATE.

AT AUCTION,

A GENTEEL

RESIDENCE AND LOT,

161 Wahpanseh-av.,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 24, at 4 1-2 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

Will be sold the Genteel Residence, 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpanseh-av., bet. Vincennes and Stanton-avs.

The house is a two-story and basement octagon brick, ... has 7 rooms, 5 alcoves, bath room, closets, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water on every floor, gas, ... and sewer pipes complete to the street; heating ... throughout the house; location one of the most desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the Boulevards and Ellis Park, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove.

Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished. Sale positive. No reservation.

TERMS—¼ cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of [illegible] due in 1874 and 1877; balance in one year at 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, Office 186 East Madison-st.

CHOICE BARGAINS

IN

Suburban Property,

BY

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

4 ten-acre blocks ... Northwestern Car Shops; a ... divide ... and retail at a great bargain.

40 acres on ... Boulevard, near Ashland-av.

5 acres ... corner of Vincennes-av. and ... during ... five-acre block in ...

7 ... the grove ... very beautiful and convenient ... very cheap.

119 feet ... Lindale-av., next block north of ... residence, at a great bargain. Also, ... north front, on Forty-fifth-st., near ... only $76 per foot.

Also, 100 lots on ... Park, Drexel-av., and other ... south of ... fifth-st., on very easy terms of payment.

The above, and several other fine bargains, and over 400 ... within the city limits, can be had at the office of

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., No. 120 LaSalle-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ATTRACTIVE

REAL ESTATE,

To take place on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 1 O'clock p.m., at the north door, nearest LaSalle-st., of the Court-House, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

At this sale will be offered 1½ acres of ground, with frontage of 136 feet on Madison-st., and north frontage of [illegible] feet on Warren-av., situate 3½ miles from the Court-House (about 500 feet east of California-av.) Also [illegible] feet south front on Madison-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. Also 24 feet south front on Lake-st., about 100 feet east of Oakley-st.

Assuming present incumbrances, the terms of sale are one-quarter cash, and balance in three equal annual payments. This sale will be bona fide and peremptory; no by-bidding will be allowed. Regardless of the sacrifice, the estate will be closed out at the above-mentioned time and place. For further information in regard to abstracts and incumbrances, call on POTWIN & CORBY, Real Estate Dealers, 119 Franklin-st.

Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

We give special attention to the sales of

REAL ESTATE.

We have made the LARGEST, MORE BONA FIDE, and MOST SUCCESSFUL SALES ever made in CHICAGO.

Office, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 LOTS

FRONTING ON

HUMBOLDT PARK

AND WIDE AVENUES,

WILL BE SOLD IN

Blocks and Lots,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 2,

ON THE GROUND.

Full particulars in bills and papers in a few days.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The New Country.

[illegible] ACRES of the choicest farming, grazing, and ... lands in America, for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, from $1 to $8 per acre, gold; improved and unimproved, for investment, settlement, and colonization, situated in the State of

TEXAS,

a country almost unknown to our people, but presenting advantages superior to any State in the Union. ... [illegible] ...

E. A. FRANCIS & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

NOW TAKE IT!

If you have $200 or $400, "with pluck enough to invest ... dead sure and certain of a handsome profit," ... and see what we offer at South Evanston. It ... place for a few friends to locate and have their ... hold out "a la Euclid-av." Will take you to the ... any time.

OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 126 South Clark-st.

MEDICAL.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE.

DR. AUGUST FREULER, ... Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 10, opposite the Sherman ... Office hours—9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m.

REAL ESTATE.

SECOND

Great Auction Sale

OF

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

OF

CHOICE BOULEVARD

AND

SOUTH PARK LOTS.

We will hold another BONA FIDE sale of Drexel Boulevard and South Park lots

On Thursday, June 26,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

On the Grounds.

This first piece to be sold consists of 13 choice lots at the corner of Drexel Boulevard and the entrance of said Boulevard to the South Park. If any residence property in Chicago will ever be worth $1,000 per front foot (which is only one-third of the prices of similar property on Fifth-av. and Central Park, New York City), this certainly will be the property. It commands one of the very finest views on the Park, looking, as it does, up Drexel Boulevard and out on the finished portion of the South Park.

The second tract to be sold is a five acre tract fronting east on Drexel Boulevard and west on Cottage Grove-av., corner of Forty-ninth-st., and is subdivided into lots of 50 by 200 feet to an alley on Drexel Boulevard, and 50 by 187 feet to an alley on Cottage Grove-av. This is also very choice property, being within one block of the entrance to the Park.

TERMS OF SALE—One-sixth cash down on the day of sale, one-sixth 90 days, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Free transportation to and from the grounds. Tickets, plats, and all needed information by applying at the office of Clarke, Layton & Co., 120 LaSalle-st. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LA SALLE-ST.

The Great Auction Sale

AT WAUKEGAN.

HUNDREDS OF MEN

Can be counted in Chicago who purchased, twenty years ago, property that made them WEALTHY.

YOUNG MAN,

You have the same

Golden Opportunity,

At the Great Auction Sale of that beautiful GROVE PROPERTY, well-known as the

VAN RENSELAER ESTATE,

In the City of WAUKEGAN,

Thursday, June 26.

IT WILL COST NOTHING TO ATTEND THE SALE.

Twenty Cars

Will leave the Milwaukee Depot at 9 o'clock on morning of sale.

GO PREPARED TO BUY

A BEAUTIFUL HOME,

That no man, by any process of law, can take from you.

Only 10 per cent on day of sale. Balance easy and on long time.

FREE TICKET

To Waukegan and RETURN, and a PLAT OF THE GROUND, furnished by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY

We are authorized by ELIJAH SMITH, Esq., Trustee, to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of 48 feet front by 150 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., described as follows: ... Lot ..., in Block ..., Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Purchaser to assume mortgages of $30,000, due five years from Jan. 1, 1873, with semi-annual interest; balance ... cash, and 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Sealed proposals will be received for ten days, to the 27th instant inclusive, and will be opened on the 28th and acted upon. Capitalists should give this their attention, as the property must positively be sold.

Direct proposals to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, care of Elison & Foster, 87 Market-st.

Colorado Property

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Or for Trade.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MEETINGS.

Special Masonic Notice.

Summons communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., Wednesday evening June 25, at Loomis Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., to complete arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the Chicago ... and Military Academy at Morgan Park, Washington Heights, on Saturday, the 28th inst. Members from all the lodges in the city, and the fraternity generally, are cordially invited to meet with us, as it is intended to make this a day of enjoyment for all. The Wednesday morning papers will contain full particulars and programme. By order S. T. SMITH, W. M.

H. O. COLLINS, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Welcome Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are earnestly requested to meet at their New Castle Hall, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts., Thursday evening, June 26, 1873, at 8 p.m., sharp. Business of great importance will come before the Lodge, as well as the election of officers for the incoming term. Let no brother absent himself. By order of Chancellor Commander.

JOHN BONNER, K. R. & S.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Monday evening, June 23, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Mark Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Special communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, for work, Tuesday, June 24. By order of the W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Attention, members of Ellis Lodge, No. 447, you are requested to attend the next regular meeting, June 25, to elect the officers for the ensuing term. L. C. ST. JOHN, R. S.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS!

NEW STYLES! NEW CATALOGUE! NEW PRICES!

300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent on sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the world.

One Piano Every Working Hour.

TEN PIANOS EVERY DAY.

An unlimited guarantee accompanies each instrument.

New and Second-Hand Pianos of other good manufacturers constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON, General Northwestern Agents for Steinway's Pianos, 163 and 164 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTFALL, Pres't. SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS'

SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago, Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year. GEO. SCOVILLE, President. WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

TO LOAN.

$5,000 or $10,000 for five years on inside property, at 10 per cent and 2½ per cent commissions. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

CURTAIN GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS

I will offer on Monday, June 23, the largest and most complete assortment of REAL and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., COR. ADAMS-ST.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD.

The Empire Parlor Bedstead

$35 $45 $50 $75 $100

Economizes room and surpasses all. An elegant piece of Furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Seven styles; all sizes. Adapted to Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Office, and Store. Sold on installments (if desired) of $10 a month.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO (REMOVED TO) 383 West Madison-st.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

R. M. STIVERS, Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st., NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient. R. M. STIVERS, New York.

HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL.

THE BURDICK HOUSE,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

This elegant and commodious hotel is fitted up with all of the modern improvements throughout; is very centrally located, offers great inducements to transient travel, and special accommodations to permanent boarders. The above hotel is complete in all its departments, and is ready to receive guests.

TERMS, - $2.50 PER DAY. D. S. LOW & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FACTORY FOR SALE

OR RENT,

CORNER OF

Twenty-sixth-st. & Stewart-av.,

Built of brick, with boiler, engine, and wood-working machinery, almost new. Inquire on the premises.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO., State and Monroe-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

COST SALE!

Previous to our semi-annual inventory, we will offer, on MONDAY, June 23, our entire stock of

Paisley and Ottoman Shawls, at cost.
Lace Shawls, Sacques, and Fichus, at cost.
Black Gros Grain Silks, at cost.
Mohairs and Cashmeres, in new shades, at cost.
Striped and Brocaded Japanese Silks, at cost.
Alpacas and Foulards, at cost.
1,000 Fashionable Parasols, at cost.
1,000 Ivory and Satteen Fans, at cost.
Table Linen and Napkins, at cost.
Towels and Towelings, at cost.
Marseilles & Honeycomb Quilts, at cost.
200 Linen Suits, at cost.
25,000 Yds. Hamburg Embroideries,
At less than half the cost of importation.

MANNHEIMER BROS., 224 & 226 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER SETS.

$ 35,	$ 45,	$ 60,
$ 75,	$ 90,	$100,
$125,	$150,	$175,
$200,	$235,	$285,
$345,	$425,	$500,
$600,	$700,	$900,
	$1,000.	

W. W. Strong Furniture Co., 266 & 268 Wabash-av.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

GENERAL OFFICE, 209 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, May 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 209 West Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 18, 1873. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock a.m. J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS,

ANCHOR LINE STEAMER

JAPAN,

Capt. McDOUGAL, from dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, June 23, at 7 p.m. Western Transportation Company's Steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, from dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, June 24, at 7 p.m. Union Steamboat Company's Steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, from dock at Randolph-st. bridge, Wednesday, June 25, at 7 p.m. For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply to 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

We Invite the Attention of Manufacturers to South Englewood.

We desire an interview or correspondence with manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Woolen and other staple goods, with the view of establishing a large and permanent factory at this growing suburb. Land and money will be given sufficient to encourage the carrying out of such an enterprise. None but large manufacturers need apply, as we propose to contribute liberally in order to put the thing on a sound financial basis. Apply or address GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st., or to NOBLE & RICHMOND, Room 3 Tribune Building.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having purchased from the administratrix the establishment known as Northwestern Homoeopathic Pharmacy, will continue at the present location, 619 Wabash-av., until further notice. SEEBACH & DELLBRIDGE. Chicago, June 21, 1873.

PERKINS' PATENT

IRON FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS.

Manufactured by SEAVEY & CO., 183 Lake-st.

PERFUMERY.

THAT

Wonderful Perfume is called

THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR BOUQUET.

DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS IN

LADIES' SUITS, REDINGOTES & POLONAISES.

Colored Grass Cloth Suits, new styles and very cheap, $5 to $8.
Linen Suits, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Braided Linen Suits, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20.
Braided Redingotes and Polonaises, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Plain Linen Redingotes and Polonaises, $5, $6, $7, $8.
White Lawn Suits, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12.
White Lawn Redingotes and Polonaises, $3.50 to $12, embroidered and plain.
Misses' Embroidered Suits, $5 to $10.
White Swiss Suits, $10 to $35.
White Swiss Polonaises, Overskirts, and Jackets, in great variety, new and stylish.
Spring Suits very much reduced in price.
Black and Colored Silk Costumes at half the cost of importation. At

BICKERTON & JEFFERY'S, 36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., ONE DOOR FROM STATE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

$2.50 $2.50 $2.50 $2.50

HALL, HALL,

Photographer,

217 W. Madison-st.,

Has just introduced a New style card Photo, greatly admired by all. He is still offering his

BEST BERLIN CARDS

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

$2.50 PER DOZEN.

CHEAP PHOTOGRAPHS HAVE PLAYED OUT.

Go to Mr. MOSHER'S and get a first-class Photograph taken under his Patent Improved Skylight, and, with his Patent Burnisher, will make every man, woman and child perfectly beautiful. 951 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements, and offices, 70 and 72 East Randolph-st., up-stairs:
48 Lake-st.
52 and 54 Lake-st.
56 and 58 Lake-st.
59 and 61 Lake-st.
188 and 188½ South Clark-st.
179 and 181 South Clark-st., single or double.
197, 201, 209 and 211 South Clark-st., single or double.
... East Van Buren-st.
... and 144 Wabash-av., single or double.
... Adams-st.
... and 248 South State-st.
... and 263 South Clark-st.
Taylor Block, on Wabash-av., opposite Aiken's Theatre. Offices in Reaper, Speed's, McCormick, and Kentucky Blocks.
Also at 117, 128 and 130, and 169 and 185 South Clark-st. Large hall corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Second, third, and fourth floors in building 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO RENT.

Cheap, 146 East Lake-st., first floor and basement. Inquire at 144 Lake-st.

STEAM FACTORY TO RENT.

Large rooms with power, at reasonable rent in my factory on State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., suitable for wood or iron working machinery. L. C. BOYINGTON, 753 State-st.

TO RENT.

Third and fourth floors of 168 South Clark-st., between Monroe and Madison. Splendid location for lodging suites. Building now in course of erection. A. C. PROUT & CO., 168 Madison-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS,

Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DALTON & CO., 80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

REFRIGERATORS,

Ice Boxes, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Gas Stoves, &C., SELLING CHEAP AT

BANGS BROS., COR. STATE & VAN BUREN-STS.

WANTED.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER MAN,

Of EXPERIENCE, GENTLEMANLY DEPORTMENT, INDUSTRIOUS, and HONORABLE, can learn of a very pleasant and remunerative position by calling on FRANK GLOSSOP, Proprietor National Hotel Reporter, 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED,

To rent a portion of building now erecting on southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Arcade-court, near Madison-st., to some responsible party who will put in power to run elevator, heat building, and run other machinery. Stores to rent. Apply to H. H. HOFFMAN, 191 South Clark-st., fourth story.

WANTED.

Fifty men wanted immediately, to sell a useful and needed article which no family should be without. From $100 to $150 per week can be made on a capital of $25 to $100. Address M 16, Tribune office.

MERCHANTS.

WANTED—I wish to connect myself with a first-class house, to solicit in Utah. Am well acquainted, and can control trade. Address F 29, Tribune office.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & CORB, 171 South Clark-st.

INSURANCE.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Capital, $500,000

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

OFFICE,

156 & 158 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

The following telegram explains itself, and will be gladly read by many of the patrons of the Company:

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1873.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., Chicago: Impairment of North Missouri Insurance Company made good. My examination and statement will be published the first of next week. WM. STADDEN, Superintendent Insurance Department, State of Illinois.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

J. J. SPALDING & CO.,

Printers,

AND

Blank Book Makers,

158 & 160 Clark-st.,

Have a fresh and full stock of

STAPLE & OFFICE STATIONERY,

To which they invite the attention of CITY CONSUMERS.

Railway, Stationery & Printing Supplies

A SPECIALTY.

Facilities for Large Orders.

PAIN CURE.

MRS. DR. CLEVELAND'S

GREAT REMEDY.

The Panariston Pain Cure,

AND

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE,

Will Instantly Relieve and Permanently Cure

Nervous and Sick Headache, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Colic and Cramp, Neuralgia and Spinal Affection, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Diarrhea, and Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Pleurisy, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Deafness, Piles, Erysipelas, and Dyspepsia. It relieves Asthma, and Phthisic in its severest forms, when all else Fails.

It regulates and equalizes the circulation, thereby removing the causes of Pain and Disease.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MANUFACTURED BY

TAYLOR & CO., 341 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

PAPER.

MANILLA

WRAPPING PAPER.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

4TH JULY.

TENTS, TENTS, AND HAMMOCKS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Camping parties, family picnics, hunting or fishing parties, camp meetings, parties going into the country for a brief period, will find it much cheaper and pleasanter to have a hotel of their own, pitched upon the bank of some lovely lake or running stream, enjoying nature's recreation, when using outfits as furnished by GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 186 and 187 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD PENS,

Holders, Cases, Pencil Leads, &c., &c. MORSE'S GOLD PENS, 97 Clark-st., corner Washington.

Mathematical Instruments,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

D. B. FISK & CO.

WILL OPEN

On Tuesday, June 24,

A large assortment of American and Fine French Flowers. The city trade specially invited.

WINDOW SCREENS.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

Call at 85 South Clark-st., and see for yourselves. Cheapest and best Wire Screens made. Flower Stands at wholesale and retail. SMITH & BURKHART.

REAL ESTATE.

A General Dullness in Land Speculation in Acres.

Advance in Suburban Fares Under the New Railroad Law.

A Fair Volume of Legitimate Business in Sales of Suburban Lots.

Cornell, Washington Heights, Englewood, and the Northwestern Suburbs.

Auction Sales Last Week—Forthcoming Ones.

Transfers for the Week.

There is less than usual to say about real estate this week. Speculation in outside lands, which has been a prolific source of items for three or four months up to about the middle of the current month, seems to have almost ceased. The furore to get hold of acres in the district west of the Great Eastern Railroad and south of the South Branch, anywhere in the towns of Lake and Worth, has been succeeded by an apathy that borders on disgust, and we hear of instances in which parties who made bargains in the speculative excitement two months ago, who are now willing to consider their trades "off," and would like to take back the $200, $300, or $500 they paid them to "bind the bargains," until abstracts could be examined and papers for the formal transfer of the land made out. Two months ago, when we pointed out the entirely speculative character and probable temporary duration of the excitement in regard to land in that particular quarter, we were subject to some unfavorable criticisms from persons whose interest it was to stimulate the excitement. The present dullness justifies what we said at that time. But in saying that the excitement is over it should not be understood that there has been any decline in prices. Land in that direction is worth just as much as it ever was, and the prospects of its being made accessible by the building of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad are just as good as they ever were—perhaps better—but the chances of buying one day and selling the next day or the next week at 10 to 25 per cent advance have disappeared. In this respect, however, the case of the district referred to is not very different from that of others in almost any direction around the suburbs, only that in other quarters improvements are being made, railroads are being built, carriage and wagon-roads are being macadamized or graveled, houses are being built, drains are being dug, and additional value is steadily being given to the land by reason of its being made available for occupation.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE

has now been graveled and made as good a carriage-road as the South Park boulevards all the way to Seventy-fifth street—as far south as Cornell. It is now only about an hour's drive from, say Twenty-second street, south on South Park avenue, down the Grand Boulevard to the Park, thence across to the Hyde Park Station, thence south on Stony Island avenue to Cornell. The whole distance is as smooth a carriage-road as can be found in the environs of any city. This summer it is only a delightful suburban drive, but at the end of the route one can look four miles further south and see the smoke-stacks and roofs at South Chicago, an objective point toward which the city is surely growing. Now, the houses between Hyde Park Station and Cornell are few and far between; five or six years from now the whole route will be lined with houses, and the importance of the Calumet Harbor to the lake traffic of Chicago will be realized.

ADVANCE IN SUBURBAN FARES.

The new Railroad law appears like a cloud in the horizon of suburban real estate speculation. The Illinois Central has already raised its rates for suburban fares, and other roads will doubtless soon follow its example. There are, however, several of the best kind of reasons why this cannot be permanent. First, it is an absolute necessity that people in a crowded city should have every possible means of easy and cheap transit to the suburbs, where homes are to be had cheap. Boston only fell in with the progressive spirit of the times when she got the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass the Cheap Suburban Fare law, which obliges every railroad running out of that city to carry suburban passengers at the present extraordinary low rates in the vicinity of that city. Second, the railroad companies themselves want to encourage suburban travel, as it is one of the most profitable classes of their business. Whether the new railroad law is repealed or modified by the next Legislature in this State, or whether it is evaded, as it can be, there is reason to believe that the advance of suburban fares cannot be permanent.

AROUND THE SUBURBS.

Notwithstanding the general decline in speculation in suburban lands, there is much activity yet in the five or six most prominent suburbs, both in the sale of lots and in the erection of buildings.

AT CORNELL,

the tool factory has just received its roof, and fifteen or twenty new dwellings scattered around it and the watch factory are just near enough completed to require the painters.

Henry J. Goodrich sold this week Block 4 in Webster's Subdivision, Sec. 34, 38, 14, located ¼ of a mile west of Cornell, as follows: 6¾ acres for $6,666. Also Block 6 in the same subdivision, being 6¾ acres, for $6,666. These were cash sales, and the prices were somewhat below what the ground has been held at.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

property is changing hands every day, and a number of residences of a superior class are being erected.

Messrs. Mason & Mills sold a tract of 40 acres (S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Section 17, Town 37, Range 14) for $28,000, or at the rate of $700 per acre,—$10,000 cash and balance in annual payments.

Mr. Isaac R. Hitt has also just purchased of F. W. Hurt, of New York, another 40-acre tract here at $600 per acre.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

The long line of new cottages is extended almost every week toward the city.

AT LAWNDALE

a number of new houses are being built, and other improvements being made. As an instance of prices and the degree of confidence in that direction, mention may be made of the recent sale of a tract of eight acres on the north side of Ogden avenue, one-half mile west of Douglas Park. This was sold by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull in March for $2,800 per acre. Recently the purchaser sold four acres of it to Judge Searls, of Aurora, at $4,000 per acre. Judge Searle intends to build a fine suburban home there, and will retain the whole four acres for its surrounding grounds.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

The round-house is nearly finished, and some of the other buildings are being rapidly pushed to completion. A great many workmen are buying lots and building homes in that vicinity, especially in the quarter north of the shops. The activity in that direction also extends all the way up to the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and out along its line to Cassenovia.

NEARER THE CITY.

Messrs. Olinger & Ballard and Judge Otis, who have 128 acres situated between Harrison and Twelfth streets and Kedzie and Central Park avenues, propose to open all streets, and grade the same and put in good order, running east and west and north and south, and subdivide the property into 5-acre blocks,

and also to plant a large number of trees on each block, all of which will be thrown on the market as soon as these improvements are made. This property was purchased last spring for the sum of $462,000. The contemplated improvements will cost several thousand dollars, and will make the property one of the choicest pieces adjacent to Central Park.

Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia, who has kept out of the market the large tract of land situated on Harrison and Throop streets, Centre avenue, Loomis, Laflin, and Twelfth streets, has lately decided to throw this property on the market, and already a large number of lots have been sold to bona fide purchasers, ranging in price from $2,000 to $2,500 per lot. The most of the purchasers will at once erect brick residences on their lots. One reason why this property has been kept out of the market so long is the fact that Mr. McAllister would not allow any frame houses to be erected on the property.

In the interest of the West Side the property-owners along Van Buren street should at once push the opening of Van Buren street, between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, at which point a single block stands in the way of extending the street-car line to Western avenue.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSACTION

in inside business property took place recently, being the transfer of the old Crosby Opera-House lot, on Washington street, to Mr. Charles Busby, who is now building there a fine 4-story marble-front business block. The Methodist Book Concern have either bought or exchanged their lot, No. 66, 20x180, on Washington street for 30 feet of the frontage of the Opera-House lot next west of the old St. James Hotel lot, and Mr. Busby is to build it up for them as part of the block which will extend from the corner of State to the McCarty Building, now occupied by the Commercial National Bank. The building of this block together with the one being erected next west of the First National Bank and the one for which preparations are now being made on the lot next east of the Chamber of Commerce, will fill up every vacant space on Washington street between State and Fifth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

Clarke, Layton & Co., sold at public aution, on the ground, June 18, eighteen lots, situated between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, on Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. The prices ranged on Drexel Boulevard from $150 to $172 per front foot. On Forty-third street the price obtained was $66 per foot. On Forty-fourth street, $68.50. On Cottage Grove avenue from $72.50 to $79.50. The sale was largely attended and bidding fair.

Clarke, Layton & Co. will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 26th day of June, at 4 p. m., thirteen lots on Fifty-first street, fronting north, lying between Drexel avenue and South Park. At the same time, and on the ground, the same parties will sell five acres lying between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, fronting east on Drexel Avenue Boulevard, and within two blocks of the South Park.

Henry J. Goodrich sold this week a two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 67 Vincennes avenue, near Oak avenue. Consideration, $9,100—cash payment.

Ellison & Foster sold at public auction on last Monday, 57 lots in Marsh & Caldwell's Subdivision, fronting on Vincennes avenue, State, Dearborn, and Clark streets, and intersected by Sixty-ninth street. Prices ranged for the lots on Clark street from $15 to $17.75 per foot; on Dearborn street from $15 to $19.50 per foot; on State street from $20 to $25 per foot; and on Vincennes avenue from $18 to $25 per foot. The total amount of the sale was $28,511.28.

The same parties sold at public auction on the ground on last Tuesday, 66 lots, being a Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, lying south of, and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard and west of and fronting on Sacramento Square. The lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard realized from $39 to $47 per foot: those fronting Sacramento Square were purchased by Geo. J. Sherman at $41 per foot. The remaining lots realized from $15 to $22 per foot. The whole tract as thus divided and sold brought $41,924.75. Both of these sales were largely attended, there being six passenger coaches on each train, and the bidding was spirited.

Ellison & Foster will sell at public auction, on the ground, on Tuesday, July 1, five acres, situated within two blocks of Central Park and the Chicago & Northwestern car-shops, all subdivided into forty-eight lots. Terms, one-fourth down, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, June 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 77, in Block 62, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated June 19; consideration, $1,500.

Coolidge st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 20; consideration, $2,500.

Ohio st, w of and near Cass st, n f, 35 ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $3,750.

Wilcox st, e of and near California av, n f, 25x124 10 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 146 ft e of Langley st and 150 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, 180¼x312 ft, dated Nov. 2, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

Genesee av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 100x125 ft, with 12 other lots in same subdivision, dated Dec. 3, 1872; consideration, $3,763.

Harvard st, near n e corner of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $500.

Lot 16, in Block 1 of Banks' Lot 9, in Block 11, of Rockwell's Addition, dated April 1; consideration, $7,692.

Lot 22, of Lots 16 to 25, in Block 39, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $1,900.

North Clark st, between Superior and Huron sts, e f, Lot 22, dated June 11; consideration, $9,000.

Leavitt st, between Division and Bryson sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 14; consideration, $700.

Lot 2, of Lot 6, in Greenebaum's Block 33, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 3 to 5, in same, dated June 14; consideration, $4,850.

Bauwen's st, n w of and near Ashland av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $1,250.

Vernon av, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 31 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $2,764.

Lot on private park, 285½ ft w of Langley st, and n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19 43-100x53 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Oakley st, 346 ft n of North avenue, w f, 25x124¾ feet, with other property, dated June 21; consideration, $6,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Page st, northwest corner of Fifth-fourth, e f, 50¼x125¼ ft, dated June 19; consideration, $500.

Lot 10, in Block 5, in Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $350.

Lot 5, in Carswell's 5 acres in n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 22, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 12, in Block 3, of s ½ w ½ s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $800.

S ½ of Lot 8, in Block 6, in Wilson Heald and Stebbing's n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated June 2; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 81 and 82, in Colehour's Block 4, in Johnson's e ½ n f s e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated June 20; consideration, $1,800.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 21: City property—Number of sales, 142; consideration, $863,845. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $5,200. South of city limits—Number of sales, 26; consideration, $132,946. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $2,200. Total sales, 174; total consideration, $1,004,191.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

It is about time a street-car or a stage, full of people, drove into the river at one of the many bridges crossed by these vehicles. There has not been an accident of the kind for ever so long, but if drivers and bridge-tenders are not more careful there will be a horrible sensation and a number of bereaved families one of these mornings. Yesterday afternoon the bell on the Clark street bridge rung, and a heavy omnibus, full of passengers, many of them ladies, and one of them a drunken man, was nearly half way across when the bridge-tenders, with criminal recklessness, began to turn the bridge, and, although there was plenty of time for the vehicle to drive off the bridge, they insisted upon turning it, and taking the omnibus along. The ladies were almost scared to death, and well they might be, for if they had been at one end of the bridge it might have tipped over and emptied them, the omnibus, horses, harness, and all, into the deep and muddy river. Or suppose the horses took it into their stupid heads to run away. Fortunately nothing of the kind happened, but it "might have been," and then what satisfaction would the relatives of the drowned people get? Such bridge-tenders are unfit for their places, which should be supplied by better men. The men on the Clark street bridge are, in addition to their carelessness, notoriously lazy, and keep the bridge open waiting for a vessel a long way off rather than turn. The Board of Public Works should not retain such men in the public service.

Washington Heights.

The fine, large houses going up, the Military School, Baptist Church, the Union Church, the Town Hall, the large graded free school, and the Female College, all under way, give to this charming suburb an air of city life and enterprise, it is claimed, nowhere else exhibited in any other suburb of Chicago. The most convenient depot in the city, and the many trains which daily leave for this suburb, with the fine shaded streets and beautiful groves when you get there, make this place, and especially that portion of it known as Morgan Park, a very desirable place for picnics. The Blue Island Land and Building Company have fitted up fine grounds at Morgan Park for Sabbath-school picnics, and now offer the use of them free to all the churches in the city. For full particulars apply to Geo. George R. Clarke, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

BLOOD-SPILLING.

Fatal Fist-Fight on Archer Avenue.

A Twelve-Inch Rule Leads to a Murder.

Unexpected Result of Hitting From the Shoulder.

A Three-Cornered Contest on State Street.

One of the Parties Badly Cut with a Knife.

The Story of a Jealous Irish Woman.

SKULL-SMASHING.

A FATAL FIST-FIGHT.

On Friday evening a fight occurred on Archer avenue, between two respectable men, which ended in the death of one of them at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The encounter was nothing more than an ordinary fist-fight, and originated in a dispute about the ownership of a twenty-five cent rule. From the circumstances of the fight, it is very probable that both parties would have been satisfied if the results of it had been nothing more serious than four bunged up eyes or two swollen faces. There is little doubt that neither of them intended to kill. They used no deadly weapons. They both very likely esteemed a human life as being of far more value than a world full of twelve-inch rules. But what were their intentions when they began the encounter is only important in fixing the degree of punishment which shall be inflicted upon the unfortunate man who struck the fatal blow, whose unhappy condition is hardly less enviable than that of his lifeless victim. The evidence given below, and which was developed at the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon, makes a brief statement of the facts attending the deplorable combat, all that is necessary.

THE FACTS.

It appears that, on Thursday evening, a man named John J. Gardner, a sign-hanger, went into the hardware store of W. H. Sidebotham, at No. 33 Archer avenue, to purchase a piece of stove-pipe. While there he laid an ordinary carpenter's rule on the counter, and, according to his statement, forgot to pick it up. On Friday evening he went back after it, and, seeing a rule lying on the counter, which he supposed to be his, he put it into his pocket and walked back home. When Mr. Sidebotham found that Gardner had taken the rule, he sent word to him to either return it or come down and see him. Gardner returned to the store. They disputed about the identity of the rule, and finally called one another liars. This brought on blows. They fought but a few minutes. After the combat, neither of them seemed to be seriously injured. Mr. Sidebotham kept his store open until the usual time for closing, and then went up-stairs. He complained of a severe pain in his head, and, after a night of severe suffering, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, from compression of the brain, produced by a fracture of the skull.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict, after a deliberation of some length: "That the said William H. Sidebotham, now lying dead at No. 33 Archer avenue, in the City of Chicago, came to his death June 21, 1873, from compression of the brain, produced by the rupturing of the middle miningal artery, which was caused by a fracture of the skull; and, from the evidence, we find that the said fracture was caused by a blow from the fist of John J. Gardner."

THE PARTIES.

Sidebotham was an Englishman, and leaves a wife and one child. He has been in this country for some time, was 38 years old, and much esteemed by his neighbors. Gardner, the unfortunate prisoner, is a sign-hanger, and is a large, powerful man. He is an orderly person, and not at all brutal in his appearance. He has a wife and two children. He is greatly grieved at the fatal result of the encounter. He was arrested yesterday morning, and last evening was lodged in the County Jail. The following is the evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest:

JOSEPH BARTH:

I reside at No. 33 Archer avenue. I am 18 years of age. On Thursday night last a man by the name of Gardner came into the store of Mr. Sidebotham, at No. 33 Archer avenue. I work there. It was about 8 o'clock when Gardner came in. He asked for some stove-pipe. Mr. Sidebotham told me to cut a joint in two. Gardner paid for the stove-pipe and went out. Yesterday evening (Friday) he came again about 6 o'clock. I was in the store. Mr. Sidebotham was not in; his wife was. Gardner asked for his rule, saying he had left it there, the night before. I was weighing some nails at the time, and I asked Mrs. Gardner to wait on him, and I would look for the rule. A rule was laying behind the counter. It was a new one. Gardner said "this is my rule," and picked it up and went away with it. When Mr. Sidebotham came home, which was about five minutes after, his wife told him about Mr. Gardner taking the rule. He said for me to go to Gardner's house on Butterfield street, near Nineteenth, and get the rule, or ask Gardner to come down to the store. Gardner came down with me. Sidebotham said to Gardner, "It is nice to steal a man's rule." Gardner said, "That is my rule." Sidebotham said, "Your rule is an old one, and I did not see any figures on it." Gardner said, "I left my rule lying back of the counter." Sidebotham said, "I see you put your rule in your hip pocket." Gardner said, "You are a d—d liar." Sidebotham had a little child in his arms, and he gave it to his wife. The two men then began to fight. At last Gardner struck Sidebotham, and he fell on his knees. I walked up to Gardner and said, "It is enough now." Gardner struck me on the nose, causing it to bleed. Gardner then walked away, and Sidebotham went into the store. About fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock, closed the store. He looked pale in the face. I saw Gardner strike Sidebotham twice, once on the forehead and once on the left side of the head. Gardner did not strike or kick Sidebotham when he was down. Deceased did not strike his head on the floor or anything else. Did not complain of his head. Did not see anything in Gardner's hand. There were no blows struck in the store. The fight was on the sidewalk. Before the fight Gardner gave up the rule. I did not see any rule in the store belonging to him. If one had been left there I would have found it, as I sweep out and fix up the store every evening. I did not see any there last Thursday evening.

HANNAH SIDEBOTHAM.

I am the wife of the deceased. [With the exception of the following, the woman's testimony was the same as that given by the clerk in the store:] When Gardner came in, my husband asked him why he did not wait until he was in the store. My husband said "could you not see that this is a new rule, and your's was dirty, and I saw you put it into your pocket?" Gardner said "I can swear I left it on your counter." My husband said, "If you swear to that, you will swear to a lie." Gardner said if my husband said that, "he was a d—d liar." Gardner then repeated it, as he went out on the sidewalk. My husband then handed me the child and followed him. I tried to pull my husband back. He jerked away, and I ran back into the house. About half-past nine o'clock my husband closed up the store. When he came up-stairs, he said he was cold, and asked for a quilt, and then for a drink. He said his head pained him very much, and said he thought his skull was fractured. He said the man had struck him on the forehead. I sent for Dr. McWilliams, but when he came my husband was insensible. He said the man had struck him on the head, but did not say what with. About half an hour after the fuss, the same man passed the store again, and said to my husband, "I'll have satisfaction yet." My husband said, "You can have it." [Witness here identified the prisoner as the man who went by the house.] My husband was sitting in front of the store at the time, but did not get up from his chair.

MICHAEL KIRCH.

I am a police officer. I was standing at the corner of Archer avenue and Twentieth street on Friday evening. I saw same people on the sidewalk in front of No. 33 Archer avenue. I saw Mr. Sidebotham sitting on the stoop in front of his store, and saw Mr. Gardner, the prisoner, strike him on the forehead. I went to the place, but the people said it was only a little fuss. Gardner then went away before I came up, and the deceased walked into the store. I therefore paid no more attention to them.

DR. EMMONS.

I am County Physician. I held a post-mortem examination on the body of W. H. Sidebotham, at No. 33 Archer avenue. Upon examining the body there was found a bruise on the forehead. The other portion of the body was in a normal condition. I found the right side of the head, under the scalp, considerably echymosed, and the skull fractured and depressed for the space of an inch, making a semi-circle shaped fracture. Just in front, and on a line with the upper margin of the right ear, there were about four ounces of blood, forming a clot between the membrane and skull; also a small quantity of blood under the membrane of the brain. The other organs of the body were in a healthy condition. The man came to his death from compression of the brain produced by hemorrhage. The injuries to the head were the cause of the hemorrhage. I believe the injury was made by a boot-heel, or a hammer. A blow from the fist might make it, but the man inflicting it must be a very powerful man. The skull in the region of the injury is thin. The man's skull was very thin.

A FAMILY ROW.

A ROUGH FIGHT BETWEEN CO-TENANTS.

Mr. George T. Dalton is proprietor of a tea store at No. 550 State street, and Mr. Iser keeps a tailor shop at 550½. They are close neighbors, but in their case proximity was not the soul of love and friendship, but rather the cause of discord, which culminated yesterday afternoon in a pitched battle. They had been at cross purposes before, and both parties were under bonds to keep the peace.

It seems that the Isers are a quarelsome set, and must have something in the nature of a grievance always under consideration. The innocent cause of their last grievance was a useful hydrant, which stood in the rear of the two buildings nearly on the dividing line, with a leaning, if it had any leaning, toward the Dalton domain.

THE FAMILIES

were in the habit of frequenting this hydrant to draw water for domestic and other uses, but the meetings were not happy, because the parties, on one side at least, were unamiable and inclined to quarrel. The Iser water "rolling rapidly," like an historic river of the same name, was very well for the Isers, but they were greedy, and did not wish to permit the Daltons to partake of that useful liquid. They put up a fence between the two yards,

EXCLUDING THE DALTONS

from the hydrant. Mr. Dalton remonstrated. He would be satisfied if there were two holes in the fence, one to get at the spout, and the other at the spigot of the hydrant. The Isers would concede neither spout nor spigot. Dalton appealed to Mr. Gamble, the agent of the landlord, and Mr. Gamble decided that the fence should not be permitted to bar Mr. Dalton's way to the hydrant, because he conceived Mr. Dalton had as much right and title to the hydrant as the Isers.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON,

when the sun was declining in the west, Mr. Dalton took a sprinkler and went to the yard to get some water with which to allay the dust in front of his establishment. The fence was there. It was 6 feet high, and the hydrant at the other side. To get at the hydrant Mr. Dalton would have had to climb the fence, but he was not good at climbing fences, so he decided to go through it. He went through it by the aid of his boots. In short,

HE KICKED IT DOWN.

On the other side stood the Isers in battle's "magnificently stern array," prepared to dispute his way to the hydrant. Dalton was reinforced by his wife, who, hearing the rumpus, came to succor him. While he was occupied in reducing the fence to small bits, his wife took the sprinkler and proceeded to fill it, the Isers in the meantime making hostile demonstrations, directing their movements to Mrs. Dalton, who stood it all, and then bore off the full sprinkler in triumph to the store. Her husband retreated with her, the enemy following, armed, as Mr. Dalton says, respectively with a poker, a club, and a broomstick.

THE MELEE BECAME GENERAL.

Mr. Dalton asked an employe of Iser, named Gustav Lauer, why he struck his (Dalton's) wife. Lauer ejected an opprobrious epithet, which aggravated Dalton, and either he struck Lauer first or Lauer struck him first, which he does not know, but first or last Saner struck him, and that was all he knew, as he dropped to the ground insensible. Parties interfered, and the row ended. Soon after Officer Mahoney came along and arrested Sauer, Iser and his wife clearing out and escaping arrest up to a late hour last night.

DR. PAYNE WAS CALLED

to attend Mr. Dalton. He found an incised wound on the left side of the head, three inches long, extending down to the skull. He did not believe the skull was fractured, but there was danger of serious results. The wound was stitched and dressed, and the patient was as comfortable as could be expected. The wound is believed to have been made by a knife in the hand of Saner.

THE POLICE

give the Isers a certificate of being troublesome people, with whom they have had business transactions of an official nature more than once, and the best opinion seems to be that they were primarily in the wrong, and the provokers of the mischief.

THE WHISKY POINT MURDER.

SINCE THE CORONER'S INQUEST

developed the startling fact that the unknown man who was found on West Chicago avenue, at the intersection of that thoroughfare with Whisky Point road, it would seem as if the detectives had ceased to make any effort to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime or discover the identity of their victim. Doubtless public curiosity has been on the tip-toe to know what facts were being brought out, but it will quickly go down flat-footed when it is informed that the mystery has long since been given up by the detectives as too dark for their ingenuity to penetrate. Any one who has associated with detectives in their work cannot but have observed that, without an exception, they all shirk work connected with the solution of a murder. It is difficult to understand the reason of this. It may be because such cases seldom promise anything except the honor of clearing up a horrible mystery. There are no golden baits to catch at. This may be the reason why the Whisky Point murder was so quickly abandoned. But it is thought by some that

A CLUE TO THE MURDER

has been found without the aid of the detectives. In the account of the discovery of the unknown victim, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, a negro named Andy Hewson was referred to as a probable accomplice in the crime. On Friday afternoon, this man's wife, who is a white woman, appeared at the Chicago Avenue Police Station, and, according to Sergt. Briscoe's story, hinted that she knew something about the tragedy. She was much intoxicated, but was able to say that a woman named Cronan, who had been living at her house, for some weeks had, at various times, made remarks about a German, who, she would say, was dead, and that it was a good thing it was never found out, and the like. She also stated that Hewson had become so fond of Mrs. Cronan, who is also a white woman, that he had driven his wife out of her legitimate home.

SERGEANT BRISCOE,

desirous of solving the mystery, was very impressible, and, procuring a horse and buggy, went to Hewson's house and arrested Hewson and the woman Cronan. These persons, with Mrs. Hewson, were lodged yesterday morning at the Madison Street Station. A TRIBUNE reporter visited them during the afternoon. They were all

VERY COMMUNICATIVE.

The negro, Henson, is quite intelligent, and has not a bad countenance. He told a very straight story, and denied very positively all knowledge of the mysterious affair. He said, that about two weeks ago, a white man named Clifford, who had been staying at his house, at irregular intervals, began to grow very intimate with his wife. He became enraged, and drove him out of the house, saying that he would kill him if he ever returned. He says he has not seen him since. The description he gave of him, was almost identical with that of the murdered man. This was the only

SUSPICIOUS STATEMENT

made. Upon questioning the woman Cronan, she denied most positively that she knew anything of the mysterious murder. Mrs. Hewson said she did not refer to Mrs. Cronan as making the statement about the German, but to one Mary Monroe, who is in the Bridewell, who saw the body of the unknown man, and thought it was that of a German who lived at the corner of Reuben and Kinzie streets.

MRS. HEWSEN SAID

she went to the police station to get a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Cronon, with whom she had been fighting. She said she was very drunk when there, and does not remember what she said. It is probable that these persons know nothing about the affair, as the utmost ingenuity in questioning them failed to make them contradict themselves, or to elicit any important information.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The markets were very dull to-day, and not more than one-quarter the usual number of members was present, the remainder having taken advantage of Saturday to slip off into the country. Money was in abundant supply, and call loans ranged from 5 to 8 per cent. The bank statement was favorable, and the banks have now a heavy reserve both of gold and legal-tenders to provide for any contingencies. Towards the last of next week the banks will begin to accumulate funds to meet the payment of July dividends.

STOCKS

were quiet throughout the greater part of the day, but firm in tone, with an advance in prices, ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The greatest improvement and largest dealings were in Union Pacific, with Lake Shore next in prominence. The market closed dull and weak at a reaction of ¼ to ⅝ per cent from the best prices made. The strength early in the day was generally attributed to the covering of short contracts. The decline for the week offered handsome profits to the bears in some cases. The Canton Directors have authorized an issue of $5,000,000 of 6 per cent gold bonds, secured by sales of lands. The bonds will probably be negotiated in London by Mr. Duncan, who sails in the Russia. About one-quarter of the funds will be used to pay a cash dividend, and thus reimburse the stockholders for money expended on the property. A part of the remainder may be used to buy Western Maryland Railroad, on which considerable amounts have been expended by the City of Baltimore, and which can be bought for $300,000, provided it will be extended west of Hagerstown. The Pacific Mail Directors have taken no action yet in regard to the proposed loan.

GOLD

was firmer in the morning and lower in the afternoon, with all the business at 115⅛ to 115¼. The export of bullion to-day amounts to about $394,000 in silver bars, and not more than $25,000 gold has been sent out this week.

THE IMPORTS

for the week amount to $5,790,952, of which $870,305 were dry goods, $4,920,647 merchandise. This is the lightest amount of imports for a long time, and smaller than on any week this year.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were firm. Good sight bills are still selling at 110. It was currently reported on the street this afternoon that a German banking firm had bought from an American firm £900,000 sight bills at 110.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet, and the market presented no new feature, though a firmer tone prevailed toward the close.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very irregular and lower, especially for medium spring and winter wheat brands. Low grades are very irregular, but there is less pressure to sell. The arrivals are liberal, and the stock is increasing. Sales, 8,600 brls; receipts, 14,659 brls. Wheat—Spring opened firm, but closed lower. The demand was moderate, chiefly for export. Winter opened firm, but closed neglected, and prices ruled unsettled. The demand for spring for future was fair, and a sale of 80,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, seller the month, was made at $1.50. Sales, 80,000 bu; receipts, 113,947 bu.

Pork was dull and unsettled, with sales, cash and regular, of 150 barrels at $16.75 for new mess. For future delivery no sales were made to-day. Last night 250 barrels sold for June at $16.40. July was offered to-day at $16.50. Receipts, 10 packages. Cut meats—Dry salted hams are quoted at 10¾@10⅞c, and pickled hams at 13@13½c for city, and do shoulders at 8¼@8½c. Sales were made yesterday of 1,000 pickled hams at 14@14½c; 500 do shoulders at 9½c, and 40 hogsheads hams on p. t. Receipts, 222 pkgs. Bacon was rather dull, and prices were about the same. Long clear was quoted at 8¼@8⅜c, with 10 boxes sold at the higher figure. Short clear was quoted at 8½c. Lard ruled easier, with a moderate business in Western on the spot and for June at about 8⅞c; for future delivery 500 tcs for July sold at 9c; 500 tcs do at 8 15-16c; 250 tcs do at 8 31-32c; 500 tcs for August at 9⅛c, afterwards declined to about 9 1-16c, and 250 tcs for September at 9 5-16c. Receipts, 160 kegs and 83 pkgs.

THE INDIANS.

Statement of Peace Commissioner Meacham—Capt. Jack Did Shoot Gen. Canby—The Approaching Trials and Almost Certain Punishment of the Modocs and the Lynching Oregonians.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission to treat with the Modocs, and who narrowly escaped the fate of his associates, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, is in this city, on his way to Fort Klamath, where the Military Commission for the trial of the captured members of the band will sit. Mr. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through the wrist. The forefinger of his left hand is twice its natural size. There still remains a slight scar on his forehead, from a ball, and from some cause a lump is on the right side of his head. Other wounds, received on his ear, inside, and elsewhere, have entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Gen. Canby and Capt. Thomas is but a reiteration of that already told. Mr. Meacham says that himself and the other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Messrs. Canby and Thomas would not accept the warning, he could not remain behind while they went into danger. It was Capt. Jack who gave the signal for the slaughter and shot Gen. Canby, while Old Schonchin attended to himself with a pistol and knife. Of the issue of the forthcoming trial he expresses no doubt that the Modocs who participated in the assassination will be convicted and executed. The effect of virtual acquittal or pardon after conviction would be disastrous, for, with such a result before their eyes, the turbulence of other tribes could not be restrained, while the men who massacred the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Mr. Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the war the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every warrior in their force, at no time numbering more than sixty-five, and that during the first three days' fight this band not only held out against 800 troops, armed with every appliance of modern warfare, but kept a passage open for retreat, which even the Warm Spring scouts could not close. Mr. Meacham advises that those who are not guilty of participation in the massacre be removed to their reservation. To distribute them among other tribes would be punishment to some only. His idea of the best policy for the future is that all tribal lines be abolished, that the Indians be made amenable to the laws, and be placed on the same footing with other members of the community.

Tragedy in Nebraska.

OMAHA, June 21.—On Thursday night two men, one white and the other colored, entered the house of Mr. D. O'Donnell, about two miles from Sidney, while all the members of the family were absent, except Mrs. O'Donnell and two small children. After entering the house they shot Mrs. O'Donnell in the head and arm, inflicting serious injuries. She was brought to Sidney in a critical condition. Yesterday twenty-five mounted citizens and six soldiers started from Sidney in pursuit of the villains, whom they overtook near Potter Station. While they were endeavoring to escape the pursuers fired upon them, killing the negro instantly, and mortally wounding the other. Their names are unknown.

Arrest of a Mexican Desperado.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 21.—Manrico Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here to-day and remanded to Mexico on a demand of the authorities of that country, under the Extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal, some time ago, and several policemen during the revolution last year. Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Rancheto and Bagdad, Mexico, and has killed several citizens of those places, and has since been engaged in cattle-stealing and plundering along the frontier with his confederates.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Hoar Probably the Next Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Department Clerks Aping the Laziness of their Superiors.

The Missing Archives from the War Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—It is stated that the President has about decided to nominate Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, formerly Attorney-General, as Chief Justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase. While Hoar was Attorney-General he was nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but he had made himself so unpopular with the Senators that they refused to confirm him.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

While the President and many of the members of the Cabinet are absent from their duties, it might be expected the heads of bureaus and clerks are disposed to embrace the opportunity to do as little work as possible. To such an extent has the example of the Chief been copied by the subordinates, that the Secretary of War has found it necessary to issue an order notifying the clerks in the various bureaus of the War Department that hereafter any clerk not promptly at his desk at 9 a. m. will be considered as having tendered his resignation.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy left to-day for New York to superintend the fitting out of the chartered steamer Tigress, which is to go in search of the Polaris. He was accompanied by Isaac Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction Repairs, and Chief-Engineer Ward. The Tigress will be made ready for her trip as soon as possible. She will be furnished with provisions to enable her crew to remain in the Arctic regions through the winter, if necessary. It is the design to have her at the place where the Polaris was last seen by the last of August.

[To the Associated Press.]

VESSEL SALE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The United States yacht America was sold at the Naval Academy yesterday for $5,000. The Secretary of the Navy has to ratify the sale to make it valid. The Government guarantees no title. It is supposed the reason for this is that there may be some who never gave up their right to prize-money from her when she was presented to the Government.

HEADSTONES.

The War Department will next week invite proposals for supplying 250,000 headstones for the graves of the Union dead.

BOND INTEREST.

The Assistant Treasurers are directed to pay the interest due on the 1st of July on the 25th inst., without rebate.

FREE DELIVERY.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order for the establishment of the free delivery system at Peoria, Ill., with eight carriers, commencing July 1.

THE ALLEGED STOLEN ARCHIVES.

Statements having recently been made that valuable papers relating to the courts-martial, army frauds, etc., had been abstracted from the War Department, a special inquiry was made to-day at the Adjutant General's Office and Bureau of Military Justice, as to the truth of the reports. The reply was that the only information on the subject which had reached the officer in charge was through the newspapers. The system of dealing with all papers received, and their preservation, was explained, showing that there could be no theft of any particular documents, without connivance of the clerks and watchmen, whose character for trustworthiness is unquestioned. It was also ascertained that similar statements of loss or abstraction have heretofore been circulated by persons who have applied for, but have been refused, particular documents, to be used for private purposes. The Government, being the custodian of the archives, has made use of them only in furtherance of public interests. The Secretary of War, however, has taken steps to ascertain exactly how much truth, if any, there is in the rumors, and at the proper time the result will be made known.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The President is reported as saying that he will not select a Chief Justice from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court.

THE CHOLERA.

What the Dread Disease is Doing in This Country and in Europe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—The mortuary list from cholera shows fifty-nine deaths, of which forty-eight were colored. We have the same drizzling, unfavorable weather, with less sunshine to-day. Many thought it had reached the worst on Friday.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The weather to-day was hot. There were only 19 interments to-day, against 24 yesterday. Of these 14 died of cholera. The reports from the surrounding country state that the disease still prevails, but in the country it has rarely proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The first case of genuine Asiatic cholera in this city occurred to-day, the victim being a colored woman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—During the past twelve days about 300 deaths from cholera have been reported in Nashville, Tenn. The cholera also continues its ravages in Memphis. The epidemic has also broken out at Huntsville, Lebanon, and Gallatin, Tenn. but is almost entirely confined to the colored population. In other towns in that State and the southern part of Kentucky more or less of cholera is reported. The Nashville papers are filled with reports of deaths and incidents of the excitement. Paducah, Ky., has a cholera panic. Several deaths were reported there yesterday. Here there is no excitement at present.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Up to 6 o'clock this evening fourteen deaths from disease of the bowels, of which six were classed as cholera, were reported for the day at the Health Office.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzig says that forty-two Polish raftsmen on the Vistula were attacked by cholera, and twenty-five of them died. Of the remaining seventeen, four have entirely recovered. Another lazaretto has been established at Port Neufahr Wassar, four miles from Dantzig.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the Province of Treviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The cholera has appeared at Roustchouk, in the Province of Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported here to-day, and considerable alarm exists as to the disease becoming epidemic. The Board of Health has adopted stringent sanitary measures, but, with the large mass of the colored population, it is difficult to carry them into effect. So far, the physicians report that but one case of genuine Asiatic cholera has appeared.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Pottsville, Pa., and Passaic, N. J.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 21.—Heavy bush fires are reported in the vicinity of Feneton Falls, Aurora, Camden, East New Market, Southampton, and other places. A number of houses, barns, and other buildings have been destroyed, as well as acres of wood, miles of fences, and considerable grain. Some lives have been lost. The loss is probably about $600,000.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Midnight—A great fire broke out in Passaic about 11 o'clock to-night, originating in the Acquackanonk House, and spreading to the Erie depot stables and other buildings, the most of which will undoubtedly be destroyed. The greatest alarm prevails throughout the city. Assistance has been asked from Paterson, and two steam fire engines were directed to be sent to Passaic by the first train, which leaves in a few minutes. The loss is fully $100,000, and the flames are still spreading.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—Midnight.—A whole block has been destroyed at Passaic, and the fire is still spreading. Two steamers have just left here by train, and one drawn by four horses. A steamer left with horses an hour ago, and also a truck.

PATERSON, June 21—12:15 a. m.—The telegraph instruments have just been taken out of the Passaic depot, and further communication with Passaic is cut off.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—1 a. m.—The fire in Passaic broke out in Yearance's livery stable, east of the Acquackanonck House, and was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Capt. Bird W. S. Spencer, but escaped by making a vigorous fight and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously wounded. The hotel owned by Herman Saluttling, and kept by Heury Leive, was burned to the ground. The Post-Office, Vanluper's drug store, Demorest's paint shop, a plumber's shop, and two other places of business, were destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000, including the hotel. The flames extended northerly along the Erie Railway, destroying the hotel stables and offices of City Surveyor Sutherland, and City Clerk Duffers, thence to the long row of two-story buildings extending to Jefferson street, and occupied as saloons, stores, and dwellings. At this writing this block is nearly consumed, and cannot be saved. It will involve a loss of about $40,000. The residences on Washington street, east of the hotel, were badly scorched. It is believed the fire will not extend beyond the block now in flames. A crowd of roughs came from Paterson with the train conveying the steam fire engine, and they are already committing depredations, so that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the village. The Erie depot was not burned. It was so threatened, at first, that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but soon returned. All trains are delayed.

PATERSON, June 22, 2 a. m.—A Paterson hook and ladder company tore down part of the last block of buildings, and stopped the further progress of the flames. The fire was stopped at about 1:40 a. m. It is reported that a white and a black man, who were asleep in Yearance's stable, are missing, and are believed to have perished in the flames.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., says that a fire in that city yesterday caused a loss of $200,000; insurance, $46,000, mainly in home companies. The fire began at 2:30 in the afternoon in a planing-mill on Laurel street, and soon the whole block between Second and Third streets, including thirty houses and Kopitsch's soap and tallow chandlery, were in flames, which swept across Laurel street, licking up a wagon and blacksmith-shop, stores, dwellings, and the Sun Inn. Engines from neighboring cities were telegraphed for, and with their aid, and by tearing down some exposed buildings, the fire was confined to two blocks, bounded by Minersville, High, Second, and Third streets. Blazing shingles, carried by the wind from this fire, lighted upon Webber's building, on Centre street, six blocks away, dividing the attention of the firemen, but the flames here were soon extinguished. All business was suspended during the fire.

One child was killed, and another seriously injured while escaping from the flames, and several firemen were also severely injured.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction and force of wind.	Rain fall in 24 hours	Weath'r
6:53 p. m.	30.05	72	42	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.03	81	35	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.98	86	29	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.90	85	32	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	80	44	S., fresh.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.88	79	54	S., fresh.	....	Clear.

OTHER REPORTS.

CHICAGO, June 21—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.53	69	S. E., brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.92	96	Calm.	Fair.
Cairo	29.96	74	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.74	71	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.88	79	S., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.95	75	S., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.92	69	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Davenport	29.81	75	Calm.	Fair.
Denver	29.76	75	S. E., light.	Clear.
Detroit	29.87	78	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Duluth	29.83	48	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.61	73	Calm.	Threat'ning
La Crosse	[illegible]	77	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	67	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha	29.68	75	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.64	70	N., gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.89	72	S. W., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For New England on Sunday, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the West. For the Southwest, clear or partly cloudy weather, are the probabilities. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, winds backing southwesterly and southeasterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with brisk winds and rain areas over Lake Erie. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh winds, mostly from the west and south, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional coast rains. For Tennessee and Missouri to the Ohio and Upper Lakes, falling barometer, fresh and brisk southerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Gulf States east of Mississippi, light to fresh southwesterly to southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain areas.

MUSICAL.

The Northwestern Saengerfest at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21.—The number of delegates in attendance at the Northwestern Saengerbund is fully 500, while the number of visitors is probably 3,000. The rehearsal concert this morning was a success, both in attendance, matter, and execution. At 1 o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of all the societies present, German Rifle Corps, Turner Society, and Fire Department, the whole headed by the Milwaukee Band, immediately followed by a squad of city police on foot, and the Mayor and Common Council in carriages. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people. The concert to-night was attended by fully five thousand people, and was a decided success. It opened with the overture to "William Tell" by the united Milwaukee and Dubuque bands and was well received. "Germania," a grand chorus with orchestra, and "To Our Country," were performed in a most excellent manner. The male chorus of the Milwaukee Maennerchor, under the leadership of Otto Von Gumpert, achieved the triumph of the evening in their rendering of the "Prayer Before the Battle." Mr. E. Schultze, of Chicago, sang the tenor solo "Rare Beauty," which was heartily applauded. A duet for alto and soprano, "Holy Mother, Hear My Prayer," from Maritana, sung by Misses Barry and Loewentritt, of Milwaukee, called forth unbounded applause. A violin duet by Bach, Senior and Junior, of Milwaukee, with orchestral accompaniment, was beautifully executed, but owing to the immense size of the hall was scarcely audible at the farthest parts. The Lieder Kranz Society of LaCrosse sang in a splendid manner "The Bard." Miss Barry, of Milwaukee, a beautiful soprano, was twice called out, as were also Miss Loewentritt, and Otto Kuehn, of Milwaukee. The concert closed with an overture by full orchestras. Sunday will be devoted to a picnic excursions, and the evening will be an Italian night.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Situation in Iowa.

DESMOINES, Iowa, June 21.—The Republican Convention of Polk County was held here to-day. J. C. Jordon, nominated Senator; Isaac Brandt and William Madden, Representatives; George C. Baker, Auditor; Frank Laird, Treasurer; and W. S. Fisher, Sheriff. Resolutions were adopted demanding reform wherever evil exists; repudiating corruption, deprecating credit, Mobilier swindle condeming, Congressional back-pay, demanding prompt relief from railroad extortions, and a just maxumem in rate for the transportation of passenger and freight, condeming free passes, claiming relief from patent rights and monopolies of all kinds. The resolution condeming the "back pay" did not ask a repeal of the law. Quite a number of delegates have arrived to the Republican State Convention to be held here on Wednesday next. The attendance will probably be light, in consequence of full rates being charged by the railroads. All the State officers will probably be renominated except Lieutenant-Governor. A lively contest will take place for this office between Hon. Joseph Dysart, of Tama County, and D. W. Adams, of Clayton County.

A Circus in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—S. Q. Stokes, one of the partners in the Great Chicago Show, obtained the appointment of a Receiver for that organization, this morning, in the Superior Court, on the ground that DeHaven was perverting the show from the purposes for which it was organized and ruining it.

Bank Robber Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—A special to the *Times* from Chillicothe, Mo., gives an account of an attempt to rob the People's Bank of that city last night. It appears that Smith Rambo, a wealthy farmer, but a notoriously bad character, living in the southern part of the county, arranged a plan with some confederates to seize the Cashier of the bank, hold him as a hostage, and compel his wife to open the bank and vault. A pretended confederate, named Brook, disclosed the design, and when Rambo went to the Cashier's house about 10:30 last night to carry out the plan, he was confronted by a party of citizens, and, after some parley, instantly killed, being riddled with bullets. Two confederates, named Monso and Monroe, were captured this morning, and are now in jail.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that Senor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a Constitution for the Federal Republic, which is to be analogous to that of the United States. The number of States, it is understood, will be fifteen, including Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Madrid is to remain the capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage, and his term of office is to be five years. Senators are to be chosen by the States, and the Deputies to be elected by universal suffrage.

BAYONNE, June 21.—The Carlists of this city have received dispatches announcing that the insurgents have captured the town of Pancorbo, with 400 prisoners.

Herald Special.

BIARRITZ, June 21.—Serrano, Marios Caballero de Rodas, Gaminde, Sagasta, and others, residing here and in the neighborhood, are endeavoring to organize a Moderate party, and secure possession of the Government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments now in the Republican service, intending, if they recover a sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this nature were made to Elio Dorregaray, Lizzarga, and other leading Carlists, who all refuse to have any relation with Serrano or his partisans, but it is believed that many regiments of the Spanish Army are now in the interest of this conspiracy. The party pretends to favor a unitarian and conservative Republic. The Carlists were told that should they not accept the proposition, the Northern Provinces will be abandoned to them, and the troops withdrawn to the southern side of the Ebro until the re-establishment of material order in Spain proper, when an invasion and a war of conquest against Navarre and the Basque country will be undertaken.

MADRID, June 21.—A private meeting of the majority of the Assembly was held to-day, at which Senor Pi y Margall, President of the Council, was present, and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy, and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government in order to enable it to deal with enemies who were conspiring for the overthrow of the Republic. Senor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shah of Persia will visit Woolwich to-day, and make a tour of inspection through the dock-yards, arsenal, and Royal Military Academy.

GLASGOW, June 21.—A fire broke out last evening on the Cunard steamship Marathon, and the flames were not subdued before the vessel was partially burned.

Up to noon yesterday the Great Eastern had paid out 747 miles of cable.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th has the following special:

BERLIN, June 7.—To-day I have received from high authority certain information in regard to the European tour of the Shah, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. I am assured that the journey was undertaken against the wish of the nobility and the priesthood of Persia; and, moreover, that the principal object which His Majesty has in view is to secure the friendship and support of England in future complications, the occurrence of which he believes to be inevitable. He thinks that the destinies of his country are mainly influenced by the two great European powers, one of which, Russia, he is disposed to trust, while the other. The political views and plans of the Shah, I am further informed, are shared by his Prime Minister, who accompanies him in his travels, and who has the reputation of being a cultivated and intelligent man. The Shah desires, in view of certain eventualities, to arrive at a clear understanding with the British Government, and he brings with him to our shores an ardent desire not only to acquire our friendship, but also to study our institutions. Could he be satisfied of England's firm support in the difficulties that he anticipates, he would assuredly be prepared to identify his policy in Asiatic matters with ours, and he looks forward to the result of his visit to England with great, but hopeful, anxiety.

A serious accident occurred to-day on the Midland Railway. A number of cars were thrown from the track, and several persons were killed and injured.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 21.—Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the Exhibition, and the Hon. John Jay, American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. H. Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Garretson was one of the suspended Commissioners, and was reappointed by Schultz as one of his assistants.

Gen. Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hopes of being reinstated.

The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the exhibition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American department, and spent some time in its examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Telegraph*, in its issue of the 10th, says: "Prince Bismarck has declared in the German Parliament that it remains impossible in the present circumstances to fill up the post of German Envoy to the Vatican. The Government of the Empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to the Papacy; but, after that event, they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope Pius IX. had been legally chosen."

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 21.—Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet. They are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in this city on the 5th of July.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 21.—The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguiles, growing out of the attempt of the State Government to collect the taxes for the past sixteen years while the State was under the control of the Indian Chieftain Losado, who was recently deposed by the General Government, has assumed serious proportions, and Gen. Palaccios has been sent with his command to assist in quelling it.

Gen. Carlos Tuero telegraphs to the Government that it will be impossible to restore order in Jalisco if the State authorities enforce these taxes, and it is believed that the State Government will have to abandon their collection or the Federal Government will suspend the State Government.

[Special to the Herald.]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—Mr. Foster, the new American Minister, was officially received yesterday. The customary addresses were delivered. Lancaster Jones is the new Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The report that the Sultan is seriously ill is wholly without foundation.

Gregory Aristurchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington, in place of Blacque Bey, who has tendered his resignation to the Sultan.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 21.—The Canadian Wimbledon team left here to-day in the steamer Prussian for England.

MONTREAL, June 21.—It is reported here that the Dominion Government have solicited the aid of and are likely to obtain the disallowance of the act of last session authorizing the Committee of the House of Commons to swear witnesses in the Pacific Railroad investigation.

TORONTO, June 21.—The *Mail*, the Government organ, of this morning, says: "We are informed on good authority that a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for on the 4th of July, in Montreal, to ratify the agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed that the agreement is of a kind which will commend itself to the Board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise.

Miss Anthony's Confederates.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 21.—District-Attorney Crowley to-day entered a nolle prosequi in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court adjourned sine die.

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Herald Special.

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21.—A fire broke out last even-
d steamship Marathon, and the
subdued before the vessel was

esterday the Great Eastern had
of cable.

21.—The London Telegraph
following special:
—To-day I have received from
n information in regard to
r of the Shah, which cannot
terest to your readers. I am
journey was undertaken against
nobility and the priesthood of
recover that the ... object
y has in view ... sure the
upport of E... future
occurrence ... he be-
vitable ... that the
is ... main-
by ... uropean
which ... while
to ... other.
ws and p... JUNE 5 of the
r informed, ... shared by
r, who accom... him in his
has the repu... of being a
intelligent ... man. The
view of certain ... ntualities, to
nderstanding with the British
d he brings with him to our
desire not only to acquire
but also to study
England's firm support
that he anticipates, he would
pared to identify his policy in
ith ours, and he looks forward
s visit to England with great
ety.

nt occurred to-day on the Mid-
number of cars were thrown
d several persons were killed.

AUSTRIA.

—Jackson S. Schultz has re-
hief Commissionership of the
the Exhibition, and the Hon.
can Minister, has sent a dis-
on recommending the appoint-
Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio,
e of the suspended Commis-
reappointed by Schultz as one

has left Vienna, having aban-
being reinstated.
Francis Joseph visited the exhi-
and passed through all the
ajesty manifested great interest
exhibited in the American de-
nt some time in its examina-

intensely hot.

GERMANY.

21.—The Telegraph, in its
says: "Prince Bismarck has
German Parliament that it re-
in the present circumstances
of German Envoy to the
overnment of the Empire, he
no part in the next election to
after that event, they would
tain whether the successor to
been legally chosen."

FRANCE.

—Executions have been issued
s of Gustave Courbet. They
ssist in defraying the expenses
nstructing the Vendome Col-

Persia is expected to arrive in
h of July.

MEXICO.

ne 21.—The revolution in
alisco, headed by President
out of the attempt of the
nt to collect the taxes
sixteen years while the
the control of the Indian Chief
o was recently deposed by the
ment, has assumed serious pro-
n. Palaccios has been sent with
ssist in quelling it.
ero telegraphs to the Govern-
be impossible to restore order
State authorities enforce these
elieved that the State Govern-
abandon their collection or the
ent will suspend the State Gov-

ecial to the Herald.]
, June 17.—Mr. Foster, the
inister, was officially received
customary addresses were de-
er Jones is the new Secretary
gation at Washington.

TURKEY.

, June 21.—The report that
usly ill is wholly without foun-

chi Bey has been appointed
tor at Washington, in place of
has tendered his resignation.

CANADA.

ch to The Chicago Tribune.
1.—The Canadian Wimbledon
day in the steamer Prussian

21.—It is reported here that
ernment have solicited the aid
to obtain the disallowance of
ion authorizing the Committee
ommons to swear witnesses on
d investigation.
21.—The Mail, the Govern-
is morning, says: "We are
authority that a meeting of
he Canadian Pacific Railway
r on the 4th of July, in Mon-
agreement entered into with
. It is believed that the
n kind which will commend
, and that the country may
rward to the success of the

ony's Confederates.
Y., June 21.—District-Attor-
y entered a nolle prosequi in
of the fourteen women, in-
nthony for illegal voting, and
d sine die.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Entries for Purses at the Dexter Park Meeting in July to Close on Tuesday Evening.

Unlooked-for Result of a Championship Game Between the Atlantics and Athletics.

Other Sporting Events at Home and Abroad.

THE TURF.

ENTRIES FOR PURSES

in the Dexter Park race meeting, commencing on the 1st and ending on the 5th of July, will close on Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock. The meeting will undoubtedly be one of the most, if not *the* most, successful of the year, and those who have fast horses, for which they desire a good reputation and large stake money, had better use a little exertion in forwarding the name of their stock and the necessary entrance fee. Mr. Albert Gage will be at the office of the Dexter Park Association, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, all day Tuesday, and will give his personal attention to business pertaining to the meeting. In this connection we would call the attention of our country friends to the fact that the Fourth of July can be spent in no more amusing and interesting way than by coming to Chicago and attending the races at Dexter Park. The running and trotting tracks are acknowledged by persons competent to judge to be the best in the country, and the stock that will be brought out cannot be excelled anywhere. All the flyers and any number of horses that can trot from 2:50 down to 2:25 will be on the ground.

AMONG THE FASTEST TROTTERS

in the State of Illinois is Mr. Goodrich's bay gelding Bodine, which has been in training at Dexter Park for several months. Yesterday morning, in a private race on the track, he made a mile in 2:26 and repeated in 2:25, to the astonishment of all the spectators, who imagined that the horse would have hard work to beat his previous record of 2:30. Bodine will be entered for all of the first-class races in the coming July meeting.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At Jerome Park to-day the race for the Weatherby stakes, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Fellowcraft. Time, 3:11.

The second race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, was won by Stockwood. Time, 2:12. The selling race, one mile, was won by Sanford in 1:46¼.

The selling race, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Vespucius. Time, 3:11.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 21.—The first meeting of the Trotting Park Association, which was recently organized in this city, will be held, commencing on the 26th instant. The Directors, in addition to a purse on the time track, offer liberal premiums in showings in blooded horses. The track is one of the very best in the entire country, having ample width, and is one mile in length. Good stabling is on the grounds, and the Association is determined to make it the best course in the West. Owners of several noted Western horses have announced that they will be present at the inauguration of the park, with their horses. Another meeting will be arranged, to occur during the fall. Several stables are already on the ground.

PEORIA, Ill., June 21.—The racing to-day was spirited, but the attendance was not so good as on previous days. The first race, two mile dash for three year olds, was won by Fannie B. in 1:45. The second race was a walk over for Reynold's Venus, the other entry Bocky being withdrawn and paying forfeit just before the race.

BILLIARDS.

THE WORLD'S TOURNAMENT

for the championship of the three-ball game convenes at Irving Hall, New York, to-morrow evening. The entries are Francois Ubassy, Joseph Dion, Cyrille Dion, John Deery, Albert Garnier, and Maurice Daly. A meeting of the contestants was held on Wednesday last to perfect arrangements for the tourney, and it was decided that on the first evening two games should be played,—the first between Dion and Deery, and the other between Maurice Daly, the present champion at the American four-ball game, and Ubassy, the champion at the three-ball game. Fifteen games will have to be played to decide the championship, and pools on all of them will be sold at Foley's while the tournament is in progress. He will also receive authentic dispatches announcing the result of every game. Ubassy will, in all probability, win the first prize of $500 and the champion cup, but there will be a close and exciting contest for the second place in the list of winners.

John Bessunger, George Slawson, and A. P. Rapp left for New York last week, and will be present at the tournament. Bessunger stands no chance of being allowed to play for prizes, the Eastern men evidently being afraid of him. It is probable, however, that his backer, Rapp, will make some matches for him before they return.

BASE BALL.

ATLANTICS VS. ATHLETICS.

The following account of a recent championship game between the above clubs is from the *New York World* of the 19th: About 500 people were gathered on the Union Grounds yesterday in anticipation of seeing a one-sided game, at least one would judge so from the betting indulged in, the pools selling at 100 to 60 on the Athletics, while plenty of bets were made that the Philadelphians would score more in two innings than the Atlantics did in in nine. Play was called at ten minutes to 4 p. m., by Swandell, at which time the Athletics sent in McGeary to the bat, only to retire in one, two, three order, Remsen marking the fielding with a pretty catch. The Atlantics were similarly disposed of, a fine double play by Fisler being noteworthy. The second inning yielded a single earned run to the Athletics, Fisler and Clapp batting safely. Boyd opened fire in this inning with a three-base hit, Ferguson following with a safe one. But for a wild throw of Clapp's, however, Ferguson would have been retired at second. Britt was then put out, and, by Dehlman's good hit, another run was scored. Pabor was then put out at first, two runs being earned. Now it was that the Atlantics punished McBride badly, Remsen hitting safely, Barlow making a three-base hit, Pearce a two-baser, and Burdock a clean home run—seven runs being the product of the inning's play. This made the betting crowd, who had invested at large odds on the Athletics, feel very strange, as the score now stood 7 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. In the third inning, errors by the Atlantics assisted the Athletics to two runs. In this inning Fisher took McBride's place as pitcher, and Ferguson opened with a three-baser, which, but for bad judgment in running, would have led to his getting a run, a blank being drawn instead. The fourth inning was profitless to the Philadelphians, but the Atlantics got in two runs, one being earned. In the fifth inning a two-baser by McGeary led to one earned run. On the Athletic side Anson went behind the bat, Clapp being hurt, and Murnan to first base, Clapp playing at right field. A muff of Murnan gave Britt a life and third base, but before he could get in a blank was drawn. In the sixth inning Pearce astonished his friends with a clean home run off Fisher, and as Burdock's high ball was misjudged another run was scored. This left the totals at 11 to 4 in favor of Brooklyn, with a victory looming up. In the seventh inning the Athletics gave easy chances for outs, and were blanked, and wild pitching by Fisher giving the Atlantics a run. In the eighth inning Sutton made a fine three-base hit after two men were out, but he could not get in. The success of the Atlantics was now a foregone conclusion, and despite the efforts of the Philadelphians they came in victorious by a score of 13 to 4.

Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D.—Third game of the championship series between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Atlantics, of Brooklyn:

Athletic.	R	B	P	A	Atlantic.	R	B	P	A
McGeary, s. s.	2	2	1	0	Barlow, c.	1	2	1	2
McBride, p.	0	1	0	3	Pearce, s. s.	3	3	0	5
Anson, 1 b.	1	0	9	1	Burdock, 2 b.	3	2	3	2
Fisler, 2 b.	1	1	2	3	Boyd, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Fisher, r. f.	0	0	3	2	Ferguson, 3 b.	1	2	2	3
Sutton, 3 b.	0	1	1	2	Britt, p.	0	1	0	1
Clapp, c.	0	2	1	1	Dehlman, 1 b.	2	2	13	0
Murnan, c. f.	0	1	9	0	Pabor, l. f.	0	0	3	0
[illegible], l. f.	0	1	1	0	Remsen, c. f.	2	2	4	0
Totals	4	9	27	13	Totals	13	16	27	11

RUNS SCORED.

Athletic	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Atlantic	0	7	0	2	0	2	1	1	0—13

Runs Earned—Athletic, 2; Atlantic, 4

First Base by Errors—Athletic, 3; Atlantic, 6.
Total Fielding Errors—Athletic, 16; Atlantic, 7.
Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

KELLEY'S BASE BALL EMPORIUM,

No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, is the headquarters of every amateur base ball club in the city. The firm of J. W. D. Kelley & Bro., manufactures and has constantly on hand every description of base ball goods, and disposes of them on better terms than any other house of the kind in the city. It should be liberally patronized by all the local players, and by clubs throughout the Northwestern States. Orders will receive special attention, and challenges coming from one club to another, through the firm of Kelley & Bro., will be publicly issued without unnecessary delay.

LOCAL GAMES.

The world, which has been patiently waiting for the intelligence, is hereby informed that the Nevadas whipped the Olympics yesterday by a score of 28 to 14. Those who are benighted will rejoice to know that the Nevadas are young men whose ability is devoted to base ball.

The base ball club which finds employment in the millinery establishment of D. B. Fisk & Co. defeated the Eddy, Harvey & Carter nine, yesterday, by a score of 31 to 8.

The Lyon & Healy Base Ball Club defeated the W. F. Mayhon & Co.'s yesterday by 33 to 11.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 17; Athletics, 5.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Base ball—Baltimores, 18; Atlantics, 2.

YACHTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 21.—At a meeting of the yachtmen and citizens just held, with the Mayor in the Chair, it was determined to hold a grand international regatta here in the coming autumn, and a committee of twelve was appointed to arrange the programme.

CHESS.

Herald Special.

VIENNA, June 21.—An international chess tournament for $2,000 in gold, 50 florins entrance, will commence here July 20.

NEW YORK.

The Glavis Frauds—Murderer Convicted—The Polaris Expedition—Miscellaneous Local.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 21.—Official certificates from the German Legation make it certain that there is no foundation for the report, published on June 5, to the effect that the North German Government had sent an agent to this country to ferret out George O. Glavis, for frauds said to have been committed by him in the sale, in Germany, of Western lands.

William H. McNevens, who was sentenced to be hanged July 14, 1871, for shooting Edward Hines, and, after a new trial, was sentenced to fifteen months confinement in the State Prison, has been arrested again for drawing a pistol on another man.

The jury in the Shankey case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury added to the verdict a recommendation for mercy. Counsel applied for a postponement of the sentence until Monday, to give time for preparing an application for a new trial, which the Recorder granted.

Patrick Hallick, who, with a gang of ruffians, broke into the apartments of Phelps, a jeweler, in June, 1872, and on being discovered shot and wounded Phelps so that his life was for some time despaired of, and who for over a year has evaded the entire police force of this city, was arrested last night in a dining-saloon on Tenth avenue.

The steamer Juniata, which is expected to sail to-day, had her crew reduced from 210 to 130. She takes 250 tons of coal for the use of the steamer Tigress, when the latter reaches Disco. The Juniata also takes two steam launches. The Tigress is expected to reach the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Monday, when the work of fitting her out will be immediately commenced, in order that she may leave on the 4th or 5th of July. The Tigress will be provisioned for two years.

The Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., has investigated the cause of the fire by which the Western-bound mails from this city were destroyed, and reports that these through mails were placed in a common baggage-car. They filled the rear end of the car, from the top to the bottom, for about one-third of its length. The rest of the car contained baggage. On top of the car at the rear end was an uncovered stove-pipe hole. The baggageman did not ride in the car from Rochester to Batavia, but was in the smoking-car, and had left no one in his place. The flames were not discovered until the door was opened at Batavia, when the mails were found to be in full blaze. Water was let in from the tank spout, and what was not burned was wet down. In concluding, the Postmaster expresses his opinion that the fire was caused by a wanton neglect on the part of the railroad men.

It is stated that the application by the Government counsel for an injunction restraining certain defendants in the forthcoming suit against the Union Pacific Railroad from disposing of property until the case is decided, will be argued before Judge Hunt at Canandaigua in a few days.

CITY ITEMS.

John Ryan was yesterday held by Justice Scully, for trial at the Criminal Court, in bonds of $2,000, for stealing a horse and buggy from Samuel Meads of Blue Island.

The cases of the five bunko men who were arrested on Friday, were yesterday continued until next Tuesday in $200 bail each, at the request of the officers who made the arrests.

The alarm of fire from Box 85, at 11 o'clock last night, was caused by a small fire in a frame building, No. 411 Burnside street. It was put out before the arrival of the engines.

Joseph W. Conklin, was fined $20 by Justice Scully yesterday morning, for selling liquor on Sunday. Frank Schuchow was again arraigned for selling liquor without a license, and was fined $100. His bar-tender was also fined $50. They took appeals.

A woman named Mrs. Madder, residing at No. 9 John street, fell dead yesterday afternoon while conversing with a neighbor in her yard. She was apparently a very healthy woman, and was in good spirits when she dropped dead. The Coroner was notified.

A still alarm of fire was given to Engine No. 4, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for a fire in a two-story frame house at No. 181 North avenue, occupied by Henry Hairle. Damage, $10. The fire was caused by using kerosene oil to light a fire. Mrs. Hairle was slightly burned by the explosion.

The alarm from Box 93 at 12 o'clock last night was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a barn in the rear of No. 492 Burnside street, owned by Sherman Black. There were three horses in the barn, all of which were burned to death. They were owned by Mr. B. Brye, and were valued at $500. The barn was totally consumed, and was valued at $400. There was no insurance upon any of the property. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

At 7 o'clock last night, Patrick Curren, who resides near the corner of North avenue and Commercial street, concluded that he would rather have a fire in his store than continue to live. So he poured kerosene oil over a lot of smouldering coals, and, in a second, found himself in the midst of a most scorching fire. The lower portion of his body was fearfully burned, and, but for the assistance of some members of his family, he would have been burned to death.

A stray horse which was captured by Officer Coleburn on Friday afternoon, at the corner of Wood and Lake streets, manifested brain disease, of some kind, by overcoming the combined strength of four men, and backing into Coda's restaurant, smashing tables, chairs, and breaking down a sink which was filled with dishes. He passed through the room into the back yard, and then leaped over a fence ten feet high, and lodged between two houses. He could not be taken out, and was shot to relieve his sufferings.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Four cases of yellow fever are reported by the Brooklyn Union on State street of that city in the row of tenement houses where young Ennis died of fever last week.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The brig Tubal Cain, from Matanzas, reports that, on June 17, G. Anderson, and on the 21st, Peter Blackstone, both seamen, died of yellow fever, and were buried at sea. Captain Stone's child was taken ill with the same disease, while the vessel was coming up to-day to quarantine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Mrs. Leyden, of No. 17 State street, Brooklyn, died of yellow fever tonight. Her sister is very low from the same disease. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

In Memoriam.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held to-day, on motion, the following was unanimously adopted:

It has pleased Him, whose ways are not our ways, to take from his friends and his labors the Hon. Horace F. Clark, and we, who have known him, will desire to record on the pages where his name appears so often, an expression of sorrow for his loss, as well as our tribute to his varied services; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel that one who has been so long a leader in the material enterprises of his country, and prominent among the chief men of its chief city, needs no recital of his works or his character. The trusts he was filling, and the position he had won, bear testimony weightier than words to an integrity that never was questioned; to the mental keenness, power, and attainments manifested on so many exacting fields; to that broad group of great undertakings of his time, which yet with rare felicity was associated with exceeding accuracy and mastery of detail, and to that industry which resulted alike in his success and in his death.

Resolved, That we wish rather to record here our sense of his wise counsels and unremitting devotion to the interests of this Company, our sorrowful recollection of long and pleasant personal intercourse, and our loss of a friend whose fidelity was positive, and who when he promised support never wavered or forgot.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of our friend, and that this Committee will attend his funeral in a body.

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judicial Election Returns—Iron Mining—United States Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—The returns of the Judicial election in the office of the Secretary of State were completed to-day by the receipt of the returns from Stephenson County. The results are already well known to the public, having been published in THE TRIBUNE heretofore.

A number of Springfield capitalists have united to form a stock company for the purpose of working a fine bed of iron ore recently discovered near Farmer City, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Judge David Davis will be here on Monday to open the United States District Court, and he will continue the sessions until the business of the term is disposed of.

O. B. Baker, County Treasurer, paid to-day into the State Treasury $38,200, being the interest due on the railroad bonds subscribed by this county and the several towns.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Charles P. Carty, of Indianapolis, received notice yesterday of his appointment, by the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Chicago, as Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias. This appointment makes Indianapolis the headquarters of the order.

A farmers' Fourth of July celebration will be held in Yorkville, Ill. Among the speakers whose names are published are Richard Ballou, of Fox; Jerry Evarts, Bristol; West Matlock, Yorkville; John Litsey, Plattville; J. J. McGrath, Lisbon; John W. Mason, Peter Lott, and Prof. Burns, of Newark, and others. The affair will be run wholly by the farmers, no politician being allowed to have anything to say. The celebration is advertised to take place at the Fair Grounds. Lott Schofield will act as President of the day, and L. G. Bennett will read the "Farmers' Declaration of Independence."

The Wisconsin University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 21.—It is understood that, in consequence of the prevailing dissatisfaction in the University, whether well or ill-founded, toward its President, there was much discussion on the subject of a change during a meeting of the Regents this week, and, while no definite action was taken, for fear of misconstruction, it was agreed informally that as soon as the President could make other arrangements, the Board would be at liberty to look for a successor. No one doubts the President's earnest desire and endeavors to promote the prosperity of the institution and welfare of its students, but circumstances have been against him, and it is thought he is not altogether adapted to this trying position.

Serious Explosion of Cartridges.

NEW YORK, June 21.—This afternoon, while Nathan Harsh and a porter named Charles Leonard were breaking up old cartridges in Harsh Brothers' ordnance store, at 49 Day street, a terrific explosion occurred of over 2,000 cartridges strewn over the floor. The front and back windows were blown out, and two men sitting in the front store were violently blown into the street, but not seriously injured. Mr. Harsh, the porter, Leonard, and Mr. Harsh's three little sons were found frightfully injured. One of the children—Forrest Harsh—was terribly disfigured, the skin being burned off of the greater part of his body. Both children will die.

The Maryland Editors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—The Maryland editorial excursionists, under charge of Mayor Hotchkiss, arrived from Louisville shortly before noon to-day, on special cars attached to the regular train on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad at 2 o'clock. They met at the Board of Trade Rooms, where carriages were provided for a tour of inspection around the city. They leave to-night at 8 o'clock, by the Vandalia Road, for St. Louis.

Bribing a Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court terminated at 1:10 to-night. The jury returned a verdict of $18,000 for Hawkins. Immediately after adjournment two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office, and acknowledged that they had been bribed. One received $125. The other received an order for $500. The *Picayune* Company will apply for a new trial.

Another Libel Suit.

OMAHA, June 21.—The libel suit of R. W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska, against the Omaha *Herald*, is in progress before Judge Lake, of this city. The suit was brought on account of a charge made at the time of his election that he had taken a bribe to influence his vote while a member of the Nebraska Legislature sixteen years ago.

Obituary.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 21.—Dr. J. H. White, business manager of the Davenport *Gazette*, and President of the Northwestern Associated Press, died very suddenly at his residence in this city this afternoon, of apoplexy. He was seized just after dinner, and expired in half an hour. A general and very deep feeling of respect over his demise prevails in the city. He was nearly 44 years of age.

Judge Lynch.

FRANKLIN, Me., June 21.—A young German girl, named Lizzie Kook, was ravished this morning by a negro, named George Fields, near Augusta, Me., about ten miles west of this place. Field was followed by the Sheriff and other officers, and arrested, near Labadie, taken back to Augusta, and hung by a mob. Everything is quiet now. The negro is still hanging.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, the steamship Rhein, from Bremen, and Virginia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Steamship Malta, from Boston, arrived.

Railroad News.

LASALLE, June 21.—Subscriptions for stock in the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad are accumulating rapidly in this city and Peru, and the gross subscriptions in the two cities will be little, if any, less than $100,000.

The Gordon Tragedy.

BELFAST, Me., June 21.—The Coroner's inquest in the Gordon case was resumed to-day. The several statements made by the prisoner were disproved. The little boy is recovering from his wounds.

A Shipwreck Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Minnie G. Atkins, a small coasting schooner, collided on the bar with the schooner Laura Maynard, and was sunk. No lives lost.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Winslow, Champlain, Colorado, Orontes and barges, Forest City and barges; barks A. P. Nichols, Parana, Sardinia; schrs John Wesley, Fitzgerald, Russian, J. Bigler, Idaho, W. F. Allen, Empire State, Steele, Mediator, Amaranth, Mosher, Champion, J. H. Foster, Mary Elizabeth, David Wells, Middlesex, Julia Willard.

PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Huron City, Hackett and barge, Fay and barge, Henry Howard, Tuttle and barge; bark John Breeden; schrs Jessie Hoyt, Negaunee, Republic, C. Van Valkenburg, Cossack, A. J. Rogers, Berriman, Collingwood, Davidson, W. B. Allen, Bahama, American Champion, Ogden, Shupe, E. C. Roberts, Moses Gage.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Thomas Scott, Sanilac, Chamberlin; schrs H. H. Richards, Cohen Homer, James Platt, Porlch, Thomas Gazelle, Enterprise.

PASSED UP—Props Fisk, Canisteo, Plymouth, Annie Young, Isaac May, and barges; schrs Higgie & Jones, Evaline, E. B. Turner, Roscius, St. Peter, Berlin.

WIND—Southwest.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Vindication of His Memory from Allegations Contained in the Lamon Biography.

The Legitimacy of His Birth, and the Nature of His Religious Belief.

From Scribner's for July.

The accompanying article was originally prepared by its author (the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Ill.), as a lecture, and has been repeatedly given in that form to various audiences. At the request of the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, to whom it seemed that the testimony contained in the lecture was of permanent value, it is here presented with slight alterations, and with no departure from the rhetorical style which was determined by its original purpose.

THE LATER LIFE AND RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

While the fate and future of the Christian religion in no wise depends upon the sentiments of Abraham Lincoln, yet the life and character of this remarkable man belong to the public, to tell for evil or for good on coming generations; and as the attempt has been to impute to him the vilest sentiments, even to his dying day, it is fitting and just that the weakness and infidelity charged upon his later life should not go down unchallenged to posterity. The latest biography of Mr. Lincoln, published under the name of Col. W. H. Lamon, but with the large co-operation of Mr. W. H. Herndon, concerns itself with the endeavor to establish certain allegations injurious to the good name of that illustrious man, whose tragic and untimely death has consecrated his memory in the hearts of a grateful nation. Two charges in this biography are worthy of especial notice and disproof—the charge that he was born a bastard, and the charge that he died an infidel. Mr. Lamon begins his pleasing task by raising dark and unsound insinuations as to the legitimacy of his hero, and then occupies from twenty-five to thirty pages to prove that Mr. Lincoln was a confirmed infidel, and died "playing a sharp game on the Christian community;" that, in his "morbid ambition for popularity," he would say good Lord and good Devil, "adjusting his religious sentiments to his political interests." In meeting these insinuations and charges, I shall necessarily have recourse to political documents and papers, but it shall no be my aim to parade Mr. Lincoln's political opinions, further than to eliminate from his writings and speeches his religious sentiments.

As to the ungracious insinuation that Mr. Lincoln was not the child of lawful wedlock, I have only to say that it is an insinuation unsupported by a shadow of justifiable evidence. The only thing on which Mr. Lamon bases the insinuation is that *he* has been unable to find any record of the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's parents. Just as if it would be any evidence against the fact of their marriage if no record could be found. If every man in this country is to be considered as illegitimate who cannot produce his parents' certificate of marriage, or find a record of it in a family Bible anywhere, there will be a good many very respectable people in the same category with Mr. Lincoln. Such an insinuation might be raised with as much plausibility in the case of multitudes of the early settlers of the country. It is a questionable act of friendship thus to rake "the short and simple annals of the poor," and upon such slender evidence raise an insinuation so unfounded. But I am prepared to show that if Mr. Lamon has found no record of the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's parents, it is simply because he has not extended his researches as faithfully in this direction as he has in some others. It appears that there is a well authenticated record of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, and, in the same connection, the birth of Abraham Lincoln and Sarah Lincoln. Hearing that the Hon. J. C. Black, of Champaign, Ill., a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, had in his possession several papers, given to him soon after Mr. Lincoln's death by a member of the family, and among them a leaf from the family Bible containing the record of the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's parents, I at once telegraphed to him in relation to this record, and have in my possession the following letter, which will explain itself:

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 8, 1873.

J. A. Reed:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of the 7th reached me this a. m. In reply, permit me to say that I was in possession of the leaf of which you speak, and which contained the record of the marriage of Thos. Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, the birth of Abraham Lincoln and Sarah Lincoln. The leaf is very old, and is the last page of the Apocrypha. It was given to me, with certificate of genuineness, by Dennis F. Hanks, in 1866. I have sent both record and certificate to William P. Black, attorney at law, 131 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., and duly by him delivered to the Illinois Historical Association. The Hon. I. N. Arnold called on my brother and obtained the originals for use in a revised edition of his life of Lincoln, and I understand that since then they have passed into the hands of Robert Lincoln, Esq., where they were when I last heard from them. Hoping that what I have written may be of some use, I remain, very truly yours,

J. C. BLACK.

Presuming that the first of Col. Lamon's libels upon Mr. Lincoln's memory is thus sufficiently disposed of, I proceed to consider the charges against his religious life and character. The best refutation of these charges lies on the pages of the book in which they are advanced. However skeptical Mr. Lincoln may have been in his earlier life, Mr. Lamon persists in asserting and attempting to prove that he continued a confirmed skeptic to the last; that he was an unbeliever in the truth of the Christian religion, and died an infidel; that, while "he was by no means free from a kind of belief in the supernatural, he rejected the great facts of Christianity as wanting the support of authentic evidence;" that "during all the time of his residence at Springfield and in Washington, he never let fall from his lips an expression which remotely implied the slightest faith in Jesus Christ, as the Son of God and the Savior of men;" that "he was at all times an infidel." From twenty-five to thirty pages of evidence is produced in proof of this allegation. . . .

I have been amazed to find that the principal persons whose testimony is given in this book to prove that their old friend lived and died an infidel, never wrote a word of it, and never gave it as their opinion or allowed it to be published as covering their estimate of Mr. Lincoln's life and religious views. They were simply familiarly interviewed, and their testimony misrepresented, abridged, and distorted to suit the purposes of the interviewer, and the business he had on hand.

The two gentlemen whose names are most relied upon, and who stand first on the list of witnesses to establish the charge these biographers have made, are the Hon. John T. Stuart and Col. James H. Matheny, of Springfield, old and intimate friends of Mr. Lincoln.

The Hon. John T. Stuart is an ex-member of Congress, and was Mr. Lincoln's first law partner—a gentleman of the highest standing and ability in his profession, and of unimpeachable integrity. Mr. Lamon has attributed to Mr. Stuart testimony of the most disparaging and damaging to Mr. Lincoln's character and opinions—testimony which Mr. Stuart utterly repudiates, both as to language and sentiment, as the following letter shows:

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17, 1872.

The Rev. J. A. Reed:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a statement in relation to the religious opinions of Mr. Lincoln, purporting to have been made by me, and published in Lamon's Life of Lincoln. The language of that statement is not mine; it was not written by me, and I did not see it until it was in print.

I was once interviewed on the subject of Mr. Lincoln's religious opinions, and doubtless said that Mr. Lincoln was in the earlier part of his life an infidel. I could not have said that "Dr. Smith tried to convert Lincoln from infidelity so late as 1858, and couldn't do it." In relation to that point I stated in the same conversation some facts which are omitted in that statement, and which I will briefly repeat: That Eddie, a child of Mr. Lincoln, died in 1848 or 1849, and that he and his wife were in deep grief on that account. That Dr. Smith, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, at the suggestion of a lady friend of theirs, called upon Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and that first visit resulted in great intimacy and friendship between them, lasting till the death of Mr. Lincoln, and continuing with Mrs. Lincoln till the death of Dr. Smith. I stated that I had heard, at the time, that Dr. Smith and Mr. Lincoln had much discussion in relation to the truth of the Christian religion, and that Dr. Smith had furnished Mr. Lincoln with books to read on that subject, and among others one which had been written by himself, some time previous, on infidelity; and that Dr. Smith claimed that after this investigation Mr. Lincoln had changed his opinion, and become a believer in the truth of the Christian religion; that Mr. Lincoln and myself never conversed upon that subject, and I had no personal knowledge as to his alleged change of opinion. I stated, however, that it was certainly true, that up to that time Mr. Lincoln had never regularly attended any place of religious worship, but that after that time he rented a pew in the First Presbyterian Church, and with his family constantly attended the worship in that church until he went to Washington as President. This much I said at the time, and can now add that the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, brother-in-law of Mr. Lincoln, has, within a few days, informed me that when Mr. Lincoln commenced attending the First Presbyterian Church he admitted to him that his views had undergone the change claimed by Dr. Smith.

I would further say that Dr. Smith was a man of very great ability, and on theological and metaphysical subjects had few superiors and not many equals.

Truthfulness was a prominent trait in Mr. Lincoln's character, and it would be impossible for any intimate friend of his to believe that he ever aimed to deceive, either by his words or his conduct. Yours truly,

JOHN T. STUART.

Similar testimony, to the extent of a page or more of finely printed matter, Mr. Lamon attributes to Col. James H. Matheny, of Springfield, Ill., an old acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln, an able lawyer, and of high standing in the community. Mr. Matheny testifies that he never wrote a word of what is attributed to him; that it is not a fair representation of either his language or his opinions, and that he never would have allowed such an article to be published as covering his estimate of Mr. Lincoln's life and character. Here is what this gentleman has to say, given over his own signature:

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 16, 1872.

Rev. J. A. Reed:

DEAR SIR: The language attributed to me in Lamon's book is not from my pen. I did not write it, and it does not express my sentiments of Mr. Lincoln's entire life and character. It is a mere collection of sayings gathered from private conversations that were only true of Mr. Lincoln's earlier life. I would not have allowed such an article to be printed over my signature as covering my opinion of Mr. Lincoln's life and religious sentiments. While I do believe Mr. Lincoln to have been an infidel in his former life, when his mind was as yet unformed, and his associations principally with rough and skeptical men, yet I believe he was a very different man in later life; and that, after associating with a different class of men, and investigating the subject, he was a firm believer in the Christian religion. Yours truly,

JAMES H. MATHENY.

It is unnecessary that I occupy more space with the rest of the testimony, as there is none of it given over the signature of anybody save that which is given over the signature of W. H. Herndon. All aside from this bears evidence of having been manipulated to suit the purpose for which it is wanted, and is either contradictory, or fails to cover the whole of Mr. Lincoln's life. Judge Davis, for instance, is made to say: "I don't know anything about Lincoln's religion, nor do I think anybody else knows anything about it." Of what value can the testimony be that is prefaced with such declarations of knowing nothing about the matter?

John J. Nicolay is made to testify that "to his knowledge Mr. Lincoln did not change his views after he came to Washington;" and yet he states in immediate connection that "he does not know what his views were, never having heard him explain them."

Jesse W. Fell either testifies, or is made to testify, to Mr. Lincoln's skeptical notions. And yet Mr. Fell admits that it "was eight or ten years previous to his death" that he believed him to be entertaining the views of which he speaks, "and that he *may have changed his sentiments* after his removal from among us." All this would be strange kind of testimony on which to convict Mr. Lincoln of murder in the presence of a Judge and jury. But with such evidence it is sought to convict him of infidelity.

We are enabled to see, therefore, in the light of this revelation, of what "trustworthy materials" this book is composed; how much Mr. Lamon's "names, and dates, and authorities, by which he strengthens his testimony," are to be depended upon; and what reason unsuspecting or sympathizing critics and journalists have for arriving at the sage conclusion that Mr. Lincoln "was, in his habit of thought, heterodox in the extreme to the close of his life, and a very different man from what he was supposed to be." The evidence of this book, so far as the prominent witnesses are concerned, and so far as it relates to the later years of Mr. Lincoln's life, is not only utterly untrustworthy, but even an ingenious and romantic invention. . . . .

I refer next to the corroborating testimony of Noah Brooks, Esq., now associated with the New York *Tribune*. This gentleman has already published most interesting testimony in relation to Mr. Lincoln's religious sentiments in *Harper's Monthly* of July, 1865. In order that his testimony may be fully appreciated, I will here state, on the authority of a mutual friend, that "Mr. Brooks is himself an earnest Christian man, and had the appointment of Private Secretary to the President, to which office he would have acceded had Mr. Lincoln lived. He was so intimate with the President that he visited him socially at times when others were refused admission, took tea with the family, spending evenings with him, reading to him, and conversing with him freely on social and religious topics, and in my opinion knows more of the secret inner life and religious views of Mr. Lincoln, at least during the term of his Presidency, than any man living." The following is a letter which I have received from Mr. Brooks in relation to his views of Mr. Lincoln's religious sentiments:

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

Rev. J. A. Reed:

MY DEAR SIR: In addition to what has appeared from my pen, I will state that I had many conversations with Mr. Lincoln, which were more or less of a religious character, and while I never tried to draw anything like a statement of his views from him, yet he freely expressed himself to me as having "a hope of blessed immortality through Jesus Christ." His views seemed to settle so naturally around that statement, that I considered no other necessary. His language seemed not that of an inquirer, but of one who had a prior settled belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Once or twice, speaking to me of the change which had come upon him, he said, while he could not fix any definite time, yet it was after he came here, and I am very positive that in his own mind he identified it about the time of Willie's death. He said, too, that after he went to the White House he kept up the habit of daily prayer. Sometimes he said it was only ten words, but those ten words he had. There is no possible reason to suppose that Mr. Lincoln would ever deceive me as to his religious sentiments. In many conversations with him, I absorbed the firm conviction that Mr. Lincoln was at heart a Christian man, believed in the Savior, and was seriously considering the step which would formally connect him with the visible church on earth. Certainly, any suggestions as to Mr. Lincoln's skepticism or infidelity, to me who knew him intimately from 1862 till the time of his death, is a monstrous fiction—a shocking perversion. Yours truly,

NOAH BROOKS.

The following extract I add also from Mr. Brooks' article in *Harper's Monthly* of July, 1865: "There was something touching in this childlike and simple reliance on Divine aid, especially when in such extremities as he sometimes fell into; then, though prayer and reading the Scriptures was his constant habit, he more earnestly than ever sought that strength which is promised when mortal help faileth. He said once, 'I have been many times driven to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day.' At another time he said, 'I am sure that if I do not go away from here a wiser man, I shall go away a better man for having learned here what a very poor sort of a man I am.'" . . .

The following interesting testimony from the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington City, gives us a little insight into the philosophy of Mr. Lincoln's mind and religious sentiments:

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15, 1872.

Rev. James A. Reed:

DEAR BRO.: It was in the last days of 1862, about the time Mr. Lincoln was seriously contemplating the issuing of the proclamation of emancipation, that I, in company with some friends of the President, called upon him. After some conversation, in which he seemed disposed to have his joke and fun, he settled down to a serious consideration of the subject before his mind, and for one half hour poured forth a volume of the deepest Christian philosophy I ever heard. He began by saying:

"The ways of God are mysterious and profound beyond all comprehension—'who by searching can find Him out?' Now, judging after the manner of men, taking counsel of our sympathies and feelings, if it had been left to us to determine it, we would have had no war. And going further back to the occasion of it, we would have had no slavery. And tracing it still further back, we would have had no evil. There is the mystery of the universe which no man can solve, and it is at that point that the human understanding utterly backs down. And then there is nothing left but for the heart of man to take up faith, and believe and trust where it can not reason. Now, I believe we are all agents and instruments of divine Providence. On both sides we are working out the will of God; yet how strange the spectacle! Here is one-half the nation prostrated in prayer that God will help them to destroy the Union and build up a government upon the corner-stone of human bondage. And here is the other half equally earnest in their prayers and efforts to defeat a purpose which they regard as so repugnant to their ideas of human nature and the rights of society, as well as liberty and independence. They want slavery; we want freedom. They want a servile class; we want to make equality practical as far as possible. And they are Christians, and we are Christians. They and we are praying and fighting for results exactly the opposite. What must God think of such a position of affairs? There is but one solution—self-deception. Somewhere there is a fearful heresy in our religion, and I can not think that it lies in the love of liberty and in the aspirations of the human soul.

"What I am to do in the present emergency time will determine. I hold myself in my present position and with the authority vested in me as an instrument of Providence. I have my own views and purposes, I have my convictions of duty, and my notions of what is right to be done. But I am conscious every moment that all I am and all I have is subject to the control of a Higher Power, and that power can use me or not use me in any manner, and at any time, as in His wisdom and might may be pleasing to him.

"Nevertheless, I am no fatalist. I believe in the supremacy of the human conscience, and that men are responsible beings; that God has a right to hold them, and will hold them, to a strict personal account for the deeds done in the body. But, sirs, I do not mean to give you a lecture upon the doctrines of the Christian religion. These are simply with me the convictions and realities of great and vital truths, the power and demonstration of which I see now in the light of this our national struggle as I have never seen before. God only knows the issue of this business. He has destroyed nations from the map of history for their sins. Nevertheless my hopes prevail generally above my fears for our own Republic. The times are dark, the spirits of ruin are abroad in all their power, and the mercy of God alone can save us."

So did the President discourse until we felt we were imposing on his time, and rising, we took our leave of him, confident that he would be true to those convictions of right and duty which were derived from so deep a Christian philosophy. Yours truly,

BYRON SUNDERLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Miner, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Springfield, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and visited him and his family in Washington previous to his death, has left most interesting testimony in reference to Mr. Lincoln's religious sentiments, confirmatory of what has been given, and which is preserved in the archives of the University of Chicago. Dr. Miner sums up his impressions of Mr. Lincoln as follows: "All that was said during that memorable afternoon I spent alone with that great and good man is engraven too deeply on my memory ever to be effaced. I felt certain of this fact, that if Mr. Lincoln was not really an experimental Christian, he was acting like one. He was doing his duty manfully, and looking to God for help in time of need; and, like the immortal Washington, he believed in the efficacy of prayer, and it was his custom to read the Scriptures and pray himself." And here I would relate an incident which occurred on the 4th of March, 1861, as told me by Mrs. Lincoln. Said she: "Mr. Lincoln wrote the conclusion of his inaugural address the morning it was delivered. The family being present, he read it to them. He then said he wished to be left alone for a short time. The family retired to an adjoining room, but not so far distant but that the voice of prayer could be distinctly heard. There, closeted with God alone, surrounded by the enemies who were ready to take his life, he commended his country's cause and all dear to him to God's providential care, and with a mind calmed with communion with his Father in Heaven, and courage equal to the danger, he came forth from his retirement ready for duty."

His disposition to attend the theatre in later life (if to any one it seems to need apology) was not so much a fondness for the play-house as a relief from his mental anxiety, and an escape from the incessant pressure of visitors at the White House. "It is a well-known fact," says Dr. Miner, "that he would not have been at the theatre on that fatal night, but to escape the multitude who were that evening pressing into the White House to shake hands with him. It has been said that Mrs. Lincoln urged her husband to go to the theatre against his will. This is not true. On the contrary, she tried to persuade him not to go, but he insisted. He said, 'I must have a little rest. A large and overjoyed, excited people will visit me to-night. My arms are lame by shaking hands with the multitude, and the people will pull me to pieces.' He went to the theatre, not because he was interested in the play, but because he was careworn and needed quiet and repose. Mrs. Lincoln informed me that he seemed to take no notice of what was going on in the theatre from the time he entered it till the discharge of the fatal pistol. She said that the last day he lived was the happiest of his life. The very last moment of his conscious life was spent in conversation with her about his future plans and what he wanted to do when his term of office expired. He said he wanted to visit the Holy Land and see the places hallowed by the footprints of the Savior. He was saying there was no city he so much desired to see as Jerusalem; and with that word half spoken on his tongue, the bullet of the assassin entered his brain, and the soul of the great and good President was carried by angels to the New Jerusalem above."

J. A. REED.

A Good Dog Story.

From the Utica Herald.

It does not make any difference whether your name is Keyser or not, if you want to buy a dog, there is one for sale cheap on a canal-boat now braving the billows somewhere east of Frankfort. The Captain of the boat is an Oswego man, and it is but one short week since he spliced his mainbrace and let out the reefs in his driver, and got three sheets in the wind, and made all necessary preparations for a prosperous voyage. His wife sung, "Write Me a Letter, Love," in the cabin; his children played on deck; his steeds aired their frames on the tow-path, his hand was on the rudder, and his mate was just recovering from his farewell attack of delirium tremens in the forward cabin. The Captain gazed proudly around him, and could think of nothing necessary to complete his happiness; but his wife, wiser than he, thought they needed a dog—a nice Newfoundland—to play with the children, fish them out when they fell in the canal, and watch the deck hands when the Captain was off after groceries.

Coming through West Utica yesterday, the Captain bought a nice Newfoundland dog. He got him at a bargain; in fact, he got him for nothing, so to speak, because the man who owned the dog was not around at the time the bargain was made. The Captain had the dog, but still he was not happy. The dog had a way of barking at passing crafts, and so drew upon his Captain's boat frequent showers of coal and wood, and he would dive down the steep steps into the cabin suddenly and upset the Captain's wife. Once he lit right on the table and spoiled a pound of butter, and he was altogether too playful.

Yesterday the Captain, who is a pious man, tied up, and put out his plank just east of this city, and started with his children to go to the park and to observe the day after the manner of this vicinity. The dog started, too, and as soon as he got on shore he began to caper and wag his tail, and so wagged one of the children flat on its blessed back. The baby yelled, and the Captain made some tender remarks as he set it on his pious feet, and some other remarks as he shook his fist at the dog. The dog misunderstood the man, and came running back, full of fun, and made a jump to link his face. He missed the man, but he knocked the other child into the canal, and the father, without waiting to make any remarks, jumped in after it. The dog, being to the water born, knew just what to do, and he went cavorting on to get a good headway, barking to himself at every jump, and, just as the man got to the top of the water with his darling child, the dog took a flying leap of about twenty feet and struck on top of the man. Well, the water that man spurted around was boiling hot with the oaths he sputtered with it, and his wife pranced around on the deck of the boat, and flung a pole to the old man, which the dog promptly dragged and pulled ashore, and that Captain was nearly drowned before he trod the sod again.

The dog is an intelligent animal—very intelligent, indeed; and just as soon as he saw that mariner's face he knew that something was wrong; so he slunk up the plank on board. The Captain gathered what loose granite and lumber he could in a hurried and earnest search, and marched up the plank, the grimmest figure of Neptune ever done in Mohawk Valley mud. As soon as he got on board he opened a hot fire on the dog, and that sagacious brute went yelping through the forward hatch and struck in the bunk, where the mate lay musing about the devil. When the mate saw the dog he thought the evil one had come for him sure enough, and he braced himself for one last fight, so that when the Captain jumped down in pursuit of the dog there was a mutual misunderstanding all around. The Captain's wife looked down and tried to explain, but there was a confused whirlpool of bunk boards, and hair, and bedding, and legs, and arms, with an occasional infusion of dog, that it seemed idle to waste her breath in taking such a circus.

To-day the bow of that fated craft cuts the waters solemnly, and at the helm stands the wreck of that Captain, fastened together with strips of plaster, and smelling of liniment, and ever and anon he surrenders the rudder to his wife, while he goes forward to hammer a dejected dog, which is for sale, or to listen to the ravings of the maniac confined under the forward hatch.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11 a. m.—Unchanged for flour at 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s @12s; white, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, June 21—2:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50⅞.

Tallow, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 6d.

Cheese, 67s. Cumberlands, 37s.

The Polaris Investigation.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Additional testimony in the Polaris investigation is published. One witness testified that Buddington said that Hall's death lifted a great load from his heart.

MARRIAGES.

LE PETRE—PAINE—At the residence of the bride, 199 West Jackson-st., on the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. C. Kinney, Louis Le Petre and Fannie E. Paine.

HISCOCK—JONES—June 18, by the Rev. J. O. Peck, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, Mr. W. J. Hiscock, of Chicago, and Miss A. C. Jones, of Kinston, N. C. No cards.

☞ Raleigh, N. C., Baltimore, and Brooklyn papers please copy.

DEATHS.

KENNY—At 129 Forquer-st., Maggie, second daughter of Christoph Kenny, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Funeral Sunday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. By cars to Calvary.

MINERAL WATER.

WESTERN DEPOT FOR

MINERAL WATERS,

FRESH FROM THE SPRINGS.

Blue Lick,	Vichy (Hanbury Smith),
Congress,	Bethesda,
Excelsior,	Empire,
Geyser,	Gettysburg,
High Rock,	Hathorn,
Missisquoi,	Kissengen (Hanbury Smith),
Seltzer,	St. Louis (Mich. Magnetic).

☞ Hanbury Smith's Concentrations for the preparation of Mineral Spring Waters, at the "Old Salamander" Drug House.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 & 94 Lake-st., cor. Dearborn.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion!

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will leave on a Pleasure Excursion to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 p. m.

NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A PARTY WISHING TO HAVE A PARLOR SET taken care of for a few months can find a place where it will be little used by addressing J. H. R., 107 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE HOUSEKEEPING OUTFIT; furniture almost entirely new, and situated in one of the most beautiful places on the West Side. Large lot and an abundance of shrubs and flowers. Ill-health the cause of selling, and a great sacrifice will be made. Address L 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW PARLOR AND COOKING stove (coal-burners), or will exchange them for wood-burners. E. M. MORRISON, 99 Miller-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, bedsteads, cook-stove, dishes, etc. Apply to W. H. HEWITT, 352 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A 12 room house. The furniture is new and will be sold for small payment down, and balance monthly, secured by mortgage. The house is brown stone front, in one of the most desirable locations on the North Side, and will be rented if desired. F 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 8 rooms at $550 cash; the best bargain in Chicago. Call and see us at 130 West Madison-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—A NICE MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM set. Address G 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, FURNITURE AND household goods, at 305 North Wells-st., on Monday, June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL FURNITURE, carpets, &c., at close figures, for cash, call on L. J. 30, and 32 West Washington-st. For sale—an elegant marble-top side-board, cost $150, price $70; 50 new spindle bedsteads, $3; new extension-tables, best make, $1 per foot; office-desks, parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, cook-stoves, &c., &c.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT—8 MARBLE CHAMBER suits, 3 parlor suits, 4 large marble top tables, 1 library lounges, etc. The above are first-class, and parties will do well to call at furniture store 625 West Lake-st., southwest corner Wood.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS IN large and small lots, will find it to their interest to call on HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., before disposing of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 211 WEST MADISON-st., second floor. Physical and test medium. Seance this evening.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT business and medical medium, 59 West Madison-st.

MADAME PARIE—THE WONDERFUL GYPSEY, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 269 West Madison-st., Room 43.

MADAME MILSOM—NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Consultation to ladies only. Removed to 110 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TEED—PHYSICAL MEDIUM, 466 West Madison-st. Seance this evening.

MRS. A. CROOKER—CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGNETIC physician, 237 West Randolph-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 161 West Madison-st.; Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium. Also, clairvoyant physical examinations. 71 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

THE CELEBRATED GIPSY PALMIST IS IN TOWN again. Rooms 421 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Fee $1.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY ONE WHO can equal Dr. Matthew and Madame Maynard, the wonderful business and medical mediums. Tells you anything you wish to know; cures consumption, paralysis, rheumatism, seminal weakness, and all chronic diseases; cure or no pay. 103 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—47,000 PROBLEMS (MORE OR less) in interest, computed for four distinct business periods of time, in one minute, at any rate per cent. New arithmetical alphabet, The Leaver. Absolute sight method of finding cube and square root; also, an unlimited number of ways; the most remarkable discoveries of the Nineteenth Century; book contains 103 pages. Price, $1. Address J. A. HENDERSON, A. M., Author, San Francisco, Cal., Box No. 35.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS TO sell an article that will sell at sight; there is nothing in the country to take the place of it; 100 per cent profit. 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CANVASSERS to travel; something new; sells at sight. Extraordinary inducements offered. Apply at store 207 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR the fastest selling goods in America; $10 a day easily made; some make $20. Call or send. Samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR FARM AT Morgan Park, three horses, described as follows: Large size chestnut horse, white stripe in forehead, white on nose between nostrils, left fore foot white. Dark bay horse, well built, medium size, white saddle marks, small white spot on left side, letter D branded on left hip, star in forehead, white spot on left nostril. Dark sorrel or chestnut mare, white stripe in forehead, left fore foot white above fetlock, left hind leg white half way to gambril, white around hoof of right hind foot. A reasonable reward will be paid for return of any of them to C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, from 269 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number, or at the office of C. H. CASE, 160 East Washington-st.

STRAYED—FROM SOUTH CHICAGO, A GRAY horse; marked in left shoulder; about 9 years old. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to MCHENRY'S Stable, 41 Harmon-court.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER HOYNE and Lake-sts., a brown mare; quarter-cracks on both front feet inside; two small white spots behind right ear; eyes partly blind. Liberal reward if returned to TAYLOR & CO., 15 Market-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATIONary engine; also a large 2-geared horse, suitable for team or carriage. F. J. BENTON, Builder, 16 and 67 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD MOWING MAchines; a good chance for farmers. Inquire of C. KAESTNER, 38 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FOOT-POWER SCROLL-saw, rear of 308 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BOILER AND ENGINE, 15-horse power, in complete order. J. M. BURROWS, Room 27, 136 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE IRON TANKS, 12 FT. DIameter, and 7 ft high; also an 8-horse power boiler and engine, and shafting, belting, etc. Apply to C. A. McINTIRE, 434 West Indiana-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD INside lots, well located. Apply or direct to DAVIS & PIKE, 132 Dearborn-st.

BUENA VISTA STONE, SAWED TO ORDER. MISsouri Scotch granite, for columns, etc. Vermont marble, in blocks or sawed to size. Marble tile. J. H. SMITH, 45 South Clark-st.

LUMBER AND TIMBER CHEAP AT SHEPARD'S Yard, North Pier, near Light-House. 100 to ft long joist. Bills cut to order.

WANTED—300,000 GOOD MERCHANTABLE brick for cash. Apply to W. ILETT, 642 West Adams-st.

WANTED—50,000 GOOD PRESSED BRICK AT THE corner of Cottage Grove and Douglas-place. Apply to F. LARNED, 65 Vernon-av.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Sanitary Condition of the South Division.

Several Pestilence-Breeding Holes Discovered.

Cleanliness the Great Preventive of Cholera.

Public Opinion—Letters from the People.

CHAPTER V.

All those who have been through the quarters thus far described in THE TRIBUNE must admit that the statements and facts produced contained nothing but the truth. There has been no attempt at sensation or exaggeration. The dangers that surround the rich and poor alike have rather been diminished than exaggerated. No one will deny that the greatest evil, the greatest danger of a city, lies in insufficient sewerage, imperfect drainage, filthy slaughter and rendering houses, and dirty, crowded streets. It is an unpleasant, as well as an ungrateful, duty to go through all the dirty streets, all the pestholes and other dangerous places, and truthfully describe them, because thereby the ire and enmity of many wealthy parties, who only care for themselves and not for the rest of mankind, are aroused. Such parties would not for a moment hesitate to slander the writer of such articles because they dared to tell the truth in spite of their wealth, power, and political influence. As long as the places and habitations of the poor are commented upon, they sit chuckling in their arm-chairs, and say, "Thank God, we are not like other men;" but as soon as their places are spoken of, they furiously rise up and cry "Slanderer, scoundrel, blackmailer." The object of these articles has not been a desire to slander, to hurt, or to frighten any one, but to arouse the public to a correct appreciation of the sanitary condition of our city, and to show the rich and wealthy that their interest in many ways is bound up in that of their poorer neighbors, and that the health of one is irresistibly linked with that of the other. If cholera should find a foothold in the poor and filthy districts heretofore described, it might gain such headway there that it would sweep from end to end of our most aristocratic avenues. There is no reason, as has been stated before, why our streets should not be clean and well-paved, and our city the healthiest in the world.

It would certainly be far more beneficial to the health and prosperity of the city if the $6,000,000 intended to be expended in the erection of a new Court-House and City Hall should be used to complete the sewerage of our city and make our streets what they should be—proper adjuncts to the splendid buildings lining them. A new Court-House can be erected five years hence as well as to-day, without injuring the health, comfort, and prosperity of any one, except, perhaps, a few greedy contractors and speculators; but our streets, and through them our health, cannot afford to wait, and should be attended to without delay. There is hardly a street in the city at the present time which does not need repairs. Take, for example, Clark street. That part of it which is newly paved has already settled in several places, while that part of the street between Jackson and Twelfth is almost entirely impassable, and the gutters are in many places obstructed by heaps of ashes and rotten vegetables.

State street, from the river to Thirty-ninth street, is in a still worse condition, having the old cobble pavement, which is in a shocking state of repair.

Harrison street, between Clark and State, has been in such a terrible condition this spring that very often the mails were delayed because the wagons stuck fast in the mud.

Twelfth and Fourth avenues had been filled up to grade about a year before the fire, but no effort has as yet been made to pave the same, consequently these two narrow and densely-populated streets are filthy, particularly Fourth avenue, which becomes very foul and odorous below Harrison street. The street is very uneven, and the deep depressions are full of stagnant water, and no ripple can be seen in it except when new supplies of slops thrown from the disreputable houses on each side cause it to overflow into the gutters.

The small groceries on the avenues at the corners of Polk and Taylor streets are particular causes of offence. Decayed vegetables as well as household garbage is thrust into the street, stopping up the gutters on either side.

On Taylor street, between Clark and Fourth avenue, there is a deep lake of stagnant water, surrounded by a number of the lowest, dirtiest kind of negro dives.

The alleys all around this neighborhood are filthy in the extreme, because the low classes living around there will throw slops into them as soon as the sanitary policeman is out of sight. On Third avenue, between Taylor and Twelfth streets, jagged patches of water, of greater or less extent, are to be met with, all foul with more or less corruption and filth. The intense odor that here pervades everything is heightened by the fumes arising from a large pickle-factory, and dangerous to structure occupied as a distillery. The deadly whisky that is here manufactured may be smelled miles away, and the alcoholic gases arising therefrom do not only poison the neighborhood but enter the school-house next door. If the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health have not the power to abate this nuisance, the Board of Education certainly has the authority to remove the school to more congenial quarters. But the latter seems to be practically insensible to the wants, health, and comfort of their wards. It was shown in yesterday's article that the odors arising from the overflowing water-closets at Newberry School are poisoning the children there, and here the young pupils are compelled continually to inhale the fumes of deadly spirits.

One of the worst and most dangerous streets in the South Side is Fourteenth, between State and Clark streets. Parts of this street have been filled up to grade, and others are still waiting for the improvement. The filling-in was commenced more than three years ago, and all the unfilled parts are full of filthy, stagnant water, from which protrudes the refuse and garbage thrown there by the neighbors.

Griswold street has been changed by our aldermanic City Fathers to "Pacific avenue," but Pacific avenue still remains Griswold street, with its disreputable houses, dirt, and filth, although the street has been greatly improved by grading and paving. On the inhabited side of the street (the other side is a freight depot), the gutters form small rivers of stagnant water, adorned here and there with little islands of slops. The yards and basements of some of the houses on this street are in a very filthy state, and no authority in the world can compel the people living there to keep their premises clean. Whenever a sanitary policeman enters and warns them of the consequences, they feign the utmost ignorance of the English as well as of the German language (they are mostly Polanders), or swear by all that is holy that it was not them but their neighbors who committed the nuisance.

Sixteenth street, between State and Clark, is in a very unhealthy condition, the catch-basins being stopped up, and the gutters in consequence are full of dark green, stagnant water, which becomes particularly bad and odorous on the corner of Butterfield street.

Seventeenth street, between State and Clark, is still worse, because a wooden trench drains all the filthy water from Libby & Co.'s packing-house into the ditches of this street, which are brimfull of a putrid, greasy mass of corruption, boiling, bubbling, seething, and spreading stench on all sides. How obnoxious and dangerous this place must be to the inferior animals that live in the vicinity of the sufferers has placed the following sign prominently beside the ditch:

$5 REWARD
for a Health Officer
to stand
and see this ditch.

Another gentleman has sent the following characteristic letter in regard to this place to the Board of Health, which explains itself:

To the Board of Health:

GENTS: On Seventeenth street, between State and Burnside streets, is an intolerable nuisance that destroys the comfort and endangers the health of all the families in that neighborhood. I have called the attention of several policemen, and another party who claims to be connected in some way with your Board, and in every case as early abatement of the nuisance has been promised, but up to this moment no movement has been made in that direction. What we all complain of is that from Libby's packing-house there is run every night a stream of putrid, bloody corruption, and instead of leading it into the sewer, it is allowed to flow into the gutters on the street, attracting millions of flies, and causing an odor offensive in the extreme; so much so that the families near by are compelled to close doors and windows for self-protection. Now, gentlemen, I call on you for immediate action before disease and death enter our dwellings. But give it an examination and you will wonder that we have remained quiet so great a length of time. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD GAVIN.

This letter was referred by the Board of Health to Sanitary Policeman Merki, who examined the premises and indorsed the letter as follows:

I have examined the within premises complained of, and find that Libby runs waste water into a wooden drain leading into Seventeenth street, but blood there is none, except the brownish color of pork brine giving it the color of blood. The water is salty and strong, and there is but little smell from it, but the gutters on Seventeenth street, being full of stagnant water from private drains from the dwellings, there being no sewer, and through the neglect of the Board of Public Works in cleaning aforesaid gutters, it is very offensive. I have given notice to Messrs. Libby & Co. to connect with the State street sewer, also to the proper parties to clean said gutters. Respectfully,

LOUIS MERKI,
Sanitary Police Fourth Ward.

A second visit to this place reveals the fact that the gutters have since been cleaned, and that the other grievances complained of have been remedied.

Butterfield street, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second, has lately been cleaned, but still there is about a foot of stagnant water in the ditches, which are considerably deeper than the catch-basins. The ditch on the west side of the street is filled up with earth in front of the Catholic church, which also prevents the water from running off. The church authorities oppose letting the ditch run through for some reason best known to themselves. This street is worst between Eighteenth street and Archer avenue. Here the gutters are everywhere obstructed by heaps of ashes and stagnant water is standing under nearly every house, emitting an odor that makes it very unpleasant for those that live there.

C. L. and William Jenks are in a great measure responsible for this state of affairs on the South Side. Their property is nearly all built up with rickety structures, on which repairs are hardly ever made. Many of their houses, if not a majority of them, are rented to poor people.

That part of the Fourth Ward lying between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh streets, and State and Clark streets, is also very unhealthy, the ground being very low and there are no sewers to carry off the refuse water of dense population.

The rest of the South Side, which is mostly high land, well sewered, paved and graded, is in a tolerable good and healthy condition, and is mostly inhabited by the aristocracy of the city.

A FIVE-ACRE CESS-POOL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please send your health reporter to the neighborhood of the Rolling-Mills, where we have something to show him that will make even his hardened proboscis tremble. We have something here worth seeing, something not new, but large. It is a cess-pool—dimensions five acres. It is a cess-pool of the first magnitude—the hoss cess-pool in town. Its aroma is stronger than red pepper, and its infecting and disease-breeding powers wonderful indeed. Send him up and let him see and smell for himself. This cess-pool is in the rear of the distilleries, and feeds into the branch, carrying its baleful odors through the city. Such another mass of filth is not to be seen on the continent. The continent could not survive two such. One is sufficient for the whole country, but is too much for this locality; send up that reporter and let him write it up. The pool is increasing, all the time from the swill slop of the cattle pens. Is there no remedy? How would it do to convert the cattle into meat? We have need of some assistance to fight this cess-pool. Alone and unaided the cess-pool conquers us. Won't you send up that reporter? Please do.

JOHN A. SMALL,
Corner Centre and Dayton streets.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1873.

AN UNLIMITED COMPLAINT.

To the Board of Health of the City:

GENTLEMEN: Undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the City of Chicago beg leave to lay before your honorable body an unlimited complaint against a rendering establishment carried on in the centre of the city, in a thickly populated district of all classes of people, No. 491 South Canal street, between Bunker and Twelfth streets, in an old, dilapidated, rotten and filthy frame shanty, right on one of the dirtiest alley of this city, where all kinds of sickness are prevalent. The foul, heart-sickening smell at the time when rendering is done (almost every day and night) is of the most sickening character, enough to fell the stoutest man. Two children, respectively of 9 and 4 years old, the latter right next door to said establishment, are already quite ill, most likely the result of the stench from this place; and no doubt more victims will follow. Our doors and windows we must have closed in this hot season, in order to keep out the foul air, and whenever we go outdoors the sickening smell meets us. The only remedy of the evil is to stop this unlawful nuisance. If your honorable body wish to do justice to humanity, and for the welfare of the much-tried city, you earnestly do it by personally examining, at the time when rendering is done, the premises, and you will find more danger for the neighbors, and the community in general, than words can express. We therefore pray you not to delay looking into this very grave affair, and see to it at once, while it is not too late to be regretted, and by this prevent untold dangers from its consequences.

Signed by a large number of citizens residing in the neighborhood.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your timely and much-needed article in to-day's issue, on the sanitary condition of our city, and in that part referring to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, occurs the following: "Another street which reeks with filth, and can be singled out by the all-pervading odor, is Bauman street, fronting the Milwaukee Railroad. This street is bad all through, but is most noticeable in the residence of Justice "Don't Wood." Why my name must be connected with so much filth I cannot tell, especially since I do not reside upon the street mentioned. I used to reside there, and, while I did so, it was always my boast and pride to keep my premises in an exemplary neat, and tidy condition, as all who know me can testify. My present residence, in the Eleventh Ward, is cleaned for inspection at all times. I remained in the Fifteenth Ward until I had exhausted all the means at my command to bring about much-needed improvements, but when everything had failed that I and the prominent men of the neighborhood had tried in order to create a healthy state of affairs, I pulled up my stakes and moved away in disgust. I respectfully ask you to do me the justice to correct the erroneous statement in the article mentioned. Respectfully, etc.,

JOHN VAN'T WOUD.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1873.

NORTH SANGAMON STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish some of our health officers were obliged to pass up and down Sangamon street, north of Milwaukee avenue, one or twice a day, as I was obliged to do yesterday. I am thinking that they would be likely to carry a very strong disinfecting fluid very near their noses, or run the gauntlet as I had to do. It is perfectly awful. By printing this you may save some person's life.

A CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1873.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In regard to your articles on cholera, filthy streets, etc., allow the writer to remark what a blessing it would be if the Temperance Bureau could be changed to a Cholera Bureau. As a Temperance Bureau, these gentlemen with nice noses have certainly done more harm than good, but, if they would keep away from the offensive beer-saloons, and set about hunting up the dirty and offensive places in the city, and have them brought to the notice of the proper authorities, all their former sins would be forgiven. Very respectfully, A GERMAN.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1873.

FROM A PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: So much has been said and written on the subject of prevention of cholera within the last few weeks, that one would imagine the subject to be threadbare and exhausted, but I think the more vital parts have not been touched as yet. People have got accustomed to look too much to the Board of Health and expect too much from the Board. Of course cleanliness is one of the great preventives of pestilential disease of any or every type, but the best efforts of the Board of Health will be of little or no avail unless backed up by the people. The authorities may cleanse the city and make it as bright as a new dollar, but even then we are not impervious to the pestilence. Statistics show that cholera may be engendered in the sewers and the dung-heap, but how or why? Is it from the contagion or infection? Certainly not, but by decay, putrefaction, or fermentation. The use or abuse of new vegetables (especially of half-cooked or raw), unripe fruits, improperly preserved smoked meats, fish and sausage, together with the use of fermented and intoxicating liquors, is a sure and predisposing cause to, or also productive of, cholera. It stands to reason that if decay or putrefaction will produce miasma in the dunghill, fermentation (which is only a peculiar species of decay) will also produce miasmatic poison in the alimentary canal, where both the temperature and moisture are favorable to fermentation. Another prolific source of danger is in the use of putrid cheese. Cheese of every description acquires its peculiar flavor (so much admired by some) simply from the different stages of putrescence through which it passes, and is, therefore, peculiarly fitted to poison the secretions. Fermentation, whether produced spontaneously or by the introduction of liquorn in a state of fermentation, or by any other cause or causes, will undoubtedly produce diarrhea, colic, dysentery, cholera, and in many cases symptoms similar to those produced by mineral and other irritant poisons. Now, if we cannot altogether prevent cholera, what can we do? We must try and control it when it makes its appearance. The first symptom generally is a chill, cramp, colic, or violent purging, followed by rigors or spasms. A physician should be called at once on the first symptom of the disease. In British India, which is generally supposed to be the cradle or hot-bed of cholera, the soldiers are each supplied with a small bottle of preparation called "The Medical Field-Companion," which they are ordered to take according to directions on the first symptom of cholera, until they can get the services of the Regimental Surgeon. I inclose a receipt for "The Medical Field-Companion," which you are at liberty to publish. This remedy will not cure cholera, but it will, by arresting fermentation, &c., tend to ameliorate or abate the attack until such time as a physician arrives, when he can follow out his own mode of treatment. I have seen this remedy used in a great number of cases with the best results, and can vouch for its efficacy. Respectfully yours,

J. MCLEAN FLEMING, M. D.

Receipe for Medical Field-Companion—Take of oil of anais, oil of cajeput, oil of juniper, of each half a ounce; nitric ether, 1½ ounce; sulphuric ether, ½ ounce; tincture of cinnamon, 2 ounces; mix.

Directions—Take ten drops in a table-spoonful of water every fifteen minutes until the services of a physician can be procured.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In last Sunday's issue you inserted a communication from me in regard to the use of cold water in cases of cholera, with a request that some of our leading physicians would give their views upon the subject, but, strange to say, up to this time there has been no reply. Now, as the matter is one of very great importance, there being every prospect of our having a visit from the dread disease, will you please insert this request that some of our professional men will give their views upon the subject, and thus relieve the anxiety of a number of those who, having read both articles, are unable to decide which course to pursue in case of necessity, and oblige yours respectfully,

S. GOLDSMITH.

THE FARMERS' BANK.

Another Meeting of the Creditors of the Dead Institution—More Depositors Make Their Appearance and Demand an Examination of the Books—What it Amounted to.

The creditors of the dead Farmers' Bank held another meeting yesterday afternoon at Ela & Parker's law office, the expectation being that they would patiently listen to the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine the books of the defunct concern. But the Committee, though creditors themselves, and consequently supposed to be familiar with the suspicious ways of that class, were taken aback by the appearance of a number of new depositors who had not been present at the previous meetings, and who smelled fraud and deception in everything. The bank was burst, and the Committee sold out. Each one of them wanted to examine the books for himself. Each one believed there were assets, and that the Committee had some. Each creditor was lean and hungry-faced, and was accompanied by a starving lawyer, who asked questions of the Committee, shook his head at the replies, and noted them down. These creditors occasionally injected remarks, and, holding on to the coat-tails of their attorneys seemed to be busied in urging them to worry the Committee, "sticking" them on, as it were. When one of the creditors got tired of this he would seize a bystander, draw him into a retired part of the room, near the door of the vault, and there mysteriously communicate his suspicions. He was a poor man, and he had $300 in that bank, sir, and the Committee pretended to say that it was all gone. They knew pretty well where it was. He would like to understand why it was that the Committee took things so easily, and dressed so well, unless they had a fat thing of it. He was going to expose them, if it cost every cent he had. By this time his lawyer, seeing his client in private confab with an unknown man, and fearing that he was being stolen away from him, would rush in and manœuvre his opponent, and admonish him that he had put the case in the hands of a professional man, and that whatever he said would be taken as evidence against him, which froze up the flow of cordiality in the breast of that creditor, and set him to looking steadily out of the window. When asked why he deposited in such a pleasure bank, he repeated, parrot-fashion, that he had been in legal service, as a free lecturer on "The Relations of the World," to both sexes. The Drs. Payne are at Bishop Court Hotel.

Employment Bureau.

The Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau of New York having proved so successful and satisfactory to employers and employed, a branch office has been established in this city, at Room C, Major Block, entrance No. 154 Madison street. All parties wishing to procure first-class help, and all seeking employment, will do well to give this association a call.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

A combination of Peruvian bark, citrate of iron, and sherry wine, the medicinal properties of which have been too long known to need any comment; is recommended as an unequaled tonic in cases of debility or weakness, loss of appetite, or indigestion. Give it a trial and be convinced. Prepared by James Bond, Druggist, No. 53 Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

Large Opening

of ladies' and French kid shoes, which we warrant to fit and wear equal to Burts, and can be had this week for one-third less. We also have Dunham's and other shoes manufactured in Philadelphia, which, we offer much less than they can be bought elsewhere. Charles Natcher, Nos. 114 and 116 State street.

Lace Jackets and Points.

We have a large and complete stock of Llama points and jackets, new and rare styles and patterns, from $8.75 for points and $10 for jackets, and up to very fine and beautiful goods. After investigating other stocks, don't fail to examine ours, as we guarantee prices for equal value as low as the lowest. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State st.

"An Ounce of Preventive

is better than a pound of cure." The Perfumed Antiseptic and Disinfectant will undoubtedly prevent cholera, fevers, and infectious diseases. It was used successfully in Washington, D. C., last winter, as a preventive of cholera. Van Schaick, Richardson & Co., Agents for the Northwest, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake street.

Fire-Works.

Dealers or gentlemen going to get up a private exhibition for their own use on the Fourth of July next can get their orders filled by applying early, before the great rush, at the Office of Charles Morris, Manufacturer, at No. 119 Randolph street, near Clark. Cut this out for future reference, in order not to be disappointed in your fire-works.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure for Consumption.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when all agree in this at hand that will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. See advertisement.

Fine Clothing at Cost.

We are determined to sell our present stock of elegant and stylish clothing at cost, previous to our removal to our new quarters, about the middle of July, corner of State and Madison streets. Aug. 1, embracing all the novelties in white vests, linen and mohair sacks and dusters, English and Scotch cheviots, and an immense stock of boys' and children's goods. Must be sold at cost. Be if you come or not we will do it. Call and see us. Edwards, Blount & Co., Nos. 65 and 67 West Madison street, and No. 309 State street.

Hinsdale Real Estate.

Go to Hinsdale and see George P. Gere, the old and well-known auctioneer, dispose of valuable property to the highest bidder. Very few Chicago people realize the beauties of our suburbs. Nature has done more for this locality than any other. Take your family and breathe the pure invigorating air, and if you don't buy the most charming residence, the train is your own. For particulars see auctioneers. Free tickets, rooms, and everything you want. PRINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

Free Lectures.

The free lectures on the social and scientific subjects of the day by the Drs. Payne, at Grove's Opera Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, are attracting unusual attention. To-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, by request, a free lecture will be given to ladies only. Tuesday, June 24, a free lecture on "The Relations of the World," to both sexes. The Drs. Payne are at Bishop Court Hotel.

Gentlemen

will find the attractive tailoring establishment of Mr. T. C. Carroll, No. 128 Clark street, alive on the good clothes' question. Desirable styles of seasonable goods cut by Charley Brown, and sold by Co-Horns at the lowest possible price.

[Advertisement.]

To Trifle with a Cough is to Invite

consumption, bronchitis, or abscess of the lungs. To arrest a cough with Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure for consumption is to avert all danger. See advertisement.

The Monson Filter Well.

From personal experience we can vouch for the Monson Filter Well as supplying an unfailing stream of sweet, clear water. It never freezes, and is as handy as a hydrant.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic

and Blood Purifier is one of the most powerful cleansers, strengthener, and recover of glandular obstructions known to Medaric Medica. See advertisement.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., REAL Estate Agents, Room 3 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and Clark-sts.:

25 feet west front on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth.
4 lots east front, on Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth; want an offer.
24 feet, east front, on Prairie-st., near Oak-st., at Hyde Park.
25 lots fronting on Rosalie, Hermosa, and Freeman-sts.; easy payments.
50 lots fronting on Union, Sherman, and Wallace-sts., near Union Stock Yards.

WEST SIDE.

25 feet on Jefferson-st., near O'Brien.
4 lots on the corner of Fulton and California-sts.
25 feet, east front, on Hoyne-st., near Division.
25 feet, southwest corner Fulton and Hoyne-sts.
50 feet northwest corner Jackson-st. and Western-av.
50 feet, east front, on Dudley-st., near Asylum-place.
50 feet, east front, on Lincoln-st., near Milwaukee-av.
3 lots fronting Western and North-avs., near Humboldt Park.

NORTH SIDE.

25 feet, west front, on Vine-st., near North-av.
3 lots on Sedgwick-st., near Schiller.
4 lots, east front, on North Dearborn-st., near Schiller.
25 feet on southwest corner of Cass and White-sts.
4 lots on northeast corner Halsted and Centre-sts., easy payments.
50 feet, east front, on Hurlbut-st., near Sophia.
50 feet, west front, on Mohawk-st., near Kingsbury.
4 lots on Church-st., near Wisconsin-st.
50 feet, south front, on Hill-st., near Wells.
50 feet, south front, on North Clark-st., near Schiller; can be had at a bargain if taken at once.
25 feet, east front, on Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.
25 feet, west front, on Dickson-st., near Wells.
25 feet, west front, on Hudson-st., near Wisconsin.
25 feet, east front, on Lincoln-st., near North-av.
50 feet, west front, on Mohawk-st., near Kingsbury.
50 feet fronting on Webster-av., near Halsted, Jay-st., and Fulton-st., near horse-cars; easy payment to parties who build.

We have also several pieces to exchange.

FOR SALE—BY DM. ARENSBERG, 165 LASALLE basement:

100 ft. front, on southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Hale-sts., with frame story and dwelling, at $13,000.
Strip of Cottage Grove-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., at $50 per foot.
132x160 ft. Wabash-av., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-sts., at $10 per foot.
Half of a block on Forty-second-st., near Wabash-av., with 4 dwellings, for $4,000.
50x132 ft. house on State-st., near Fourteenth, cost fourteen $7,700.
Several houses and lots on State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirtieth, at $10 per foot.
50x132 ft. corner of Drexel Boulevard and Fifty-sixth-st., at $50 per foot.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, $100 DOWN, NEW cottage and lot, 18 Cornelia-st., near Maud and Jackson-av.; $1,800. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND COTTAGES in all parts of the city.
Lots in every division of the city, cheap.
Splendid residence property near Central Park.
Business property on Madison-st.
We can give you what you want either in location or price. SHANNON & TRIPP, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR A FEW DAYS, A TWO-story house, corner lot, 4 rooms, 2 cellars, fitted for a grocery. Call this day on the premises, 278 Washington-st., corner of Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, Beddoe, and Thirty-second-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Apply to owner, HENRY W. GRIGMAR, 125 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 36 MADISON-ST.:
2 lots near Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. cars.
Lots on Webster-av., low.
100 feet on Fullerton-av.
50 feet on Oakley-st.; all beyond fire limits.
Houses and lots on Wabash-av., Twenty-second, Cottage on leased ground.
Lots and blocks in subdivision near Irving Park.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 100 BUILDING LOTS fronting on Lake, Forty-second, Forty-third-sts., corner of Fifty-second and Lake Shore Car Shops; easy payments. F. P. WHITING & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 3, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON MARSHFIELD-AV., near Fifty-fourth-st., in Sec. 1, R. 14; will be sold 1 month or 1 year; will purchaser. HENRY F. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS NEAR THE BOULEVARD, and Thirty-second-st., $1,000 each; $100 down, $20 each; easy terms. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE LOT SIXTH FEET on Northwestern-av., near Division-st., and Monroe-st., will be sold cheap; the new buildings going up near this property, with the prospect of change of Post-Office to the Water-Works, make it a good future lot. W. H. STARR, 111 and 113 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST ADAMS-st., at $7,000. Cheap home for some one. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 140 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 16 ACRES FRONTING ON Drexel Boulevard and Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth-sts., near Lake Shore Depot. F. P. WHITING & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 3, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR SIXTY-second-st., cheap. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, IF taken this week—Brick house and lot on South Side, $4,000; cash, $1,000. Apply to GEO. DUNHAM, Palmer House office, Room 11, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—$14,000 HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR Twenty-fifth-st.; $14,000 house 1 block from Ashland-av.; cottages $4,000 to $6,000. Room 10 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., the lake and city view. Size of house: double parlor, large family bed-room, bath-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with 3 respective closets, etc.; beautiful and well-finished throughout; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, store-room, and laundry; second story contains six large bed-rooms with closets; good barn and carriage house for two carriages; lot 50 feet front by 200 deep; to be sold on the premises. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 140 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD, 1 acre, 175 feet deep; owner says he must sell; will take cash payments or exchange for a good house. PRINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON DEKALB AND Sedgwick-sts., near Fourteenth-st., $650 to $1,150, $5 down. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE CORNERS ON SOUTH Park Boulevard and South Park; $125 per foot will buy one of them. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTHWEST corner of Gurney and Perry-sts., North Side; lot 100 by 175 feet; house 24 feet front, 2 stories high. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SOUTHWESTERN-AV. and Twelfth-st., for $600 each, on easy terms. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 140 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 24, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, the central building and basement octagon brick residence and lot on Cottage Grove-av., Sec. 2, R. 14. Abstract and title guarantee. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 155 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE, $2,000—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Sixty-second, 2-story house, 8 rooms, cistern, barn, &c.; $2,000 down. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—HOUSE AND LOT $2,125, ON Ontario-st.; $1,800 completed and wood-sts. Great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,150 FEET, WITH 14-ROOM DWELLing, store room, finish, good barn, on Halsted-st., near Twelfth-st. Must be sold at a sacrifice. T. B. BOYD, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-first-st., $1,000 down. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 CURRIER-st., very cheap. Inquire in the rear building on the premises.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE LOTS ON LOCK, LYMAN, and Fabs-sts., near rolling-mill, steel works, and blast furnace; also, housesand stores at very low prices, and on easy terms. F. P. WHITING & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 3, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot No. 350 Second-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT ON Forty-second-st., near Wabash-av., $3,000. Apply to the owner, O. C. GEARY, 144 West Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—10, 20, 30, OR 40 ACRES, FRONTING R. Central Park, on Jackson-st., Harry Pratt House, Grand Crossing, at $500 per acre. Apply to GEO. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 159 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT 113 STATE-ST., WITH ALL the modern improvements; long and cheap ground lease. Inquire on premises, or of owner.

FOR SALE—20 FEET FRONT BY 160 IN ENGLEwood near depot, at half their real value, only part cash; owner going away. Address G 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY PERKEY & GODFREY, REAL ESTATE Agents, 67 Clark-st., and sell and rent houses in the city and suburbs on commission, collect rents, pay taxes for non-residents, make collections. Attention given to all matters of business. Real estate clerk to exchange for good farms.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW BRICK HOUSE with lot, central location, great neighborhood, no incumbrance, worth $16,000, but will take less on time; owner going away. Address G 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW, HANDSOME 8-ROOM GOTHIC, lot 50x125, large shade trees, barn, well, garden; small amount down. WM. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$254, $250 DOWN, LOT 25x125, on Nut-st., between Evans and Sixteenth-sts. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 ON LAKE, NEAR LINCOLN-st., 2-story house, 10 rooms, large cellar; this is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 268 SOUTH Park-av., near Twenty-second-st.; lot 25x177; for sale cheap; $1,000 down. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—IN THAT RAPIDLY IMPROVING AND very pleasant part of Chicago south from Madison-st., on Wabash-av., Michigan-av., and Prairie-av., we have some lots to sell at such prices as to make them the best investments in the city. Splendid lots for $500. Title perfect. Terms easy. See plats at our office. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 140 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, HANDsome and substantial cottage, 440 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey, with large lot. S. F. KING, 99 LaSalle-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT ON ADAMS-ST., ONE lot; price $150 per foot. Apply to GEO. DUCKER, Field, Leiter & Co. (wholesale).

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WENTWORTH-AV., 22 ft south of boulevard. Terms easy. Inquire of GERMAN FRENCH, 141 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS WITH 2 lots, Forty-second and Wabash-av. Inquire in Otis Block.

FOR SALE—131 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Twenty-ninth-st., $250 per foot.
100 feet, corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st.
50 feet, Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park.
50 feet, West Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.
50 feet, West Van Buren-st., west of Loomis-st.
50 feet, West Tyler, st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av.
100 feet, West Harrison-st., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av. A. A. DEWEY, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW COTtage and lot on corner, near horse-cars; only $200 down. O. W. DEAN, 125 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 11-ROOM R. Mansard roof house and fine large grounds, 100x180 feet, stable, cellar, barn, etc., situated on Fullerton-av., free of incumbrance; will exchange, and assume some incumbrance. O. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—WITH PERFECT TITLES, VERY cheap, 50 feet on Douglas-place, east of Cottage Grove-av.; 50 feet on Greenwood Park; 25 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; 50x125 feet on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove-av. cars. Also, a number of lots, perfect title, barnyard, fine water, cheap, on the West Division. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. KEELER, 140 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:

New brick houses, 2 stories and basement, in the South Division, $8,100 each.
Cottages and 2-story houses from $1,500 to $5,000.
Harrison-st., east of Western-av., new 2-story house, 9 rooms and lot; can be bought cheap.
Green-st., near Van Buren, fine basement cottage, and lot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., lots from $150 to $200 per foot.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
Michigan-av., near Forty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh-sts.
Indiana-av., near Douglas-place, lots at $100 per foot.
Prairie-av., little north of Douglas-place, $6,100, at a bargain.
Arnold-st., near Fifty-ninth, lots at $650 each.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Butterfield, lots at $40 per foot.
Douglas-place, fine corner near South Park Boulevard, $6,000.
Clark-st., north of Twelfth, cheap.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., $6,000, next

SUMMER-OUTINGS.

The Folly of Visiting Great Fashionable Resorts, Unless You Have Plenty of Money.

Where Cultivated People, of Moderate Means, Can Find Real Enjoyment.

Some Advice to Mothers who Take their Children a-Pleasuring.

"Going in the country?" "Yes, are you?" "Yes." "Where?" And then come the varying answers, according to the differing ideas, social position, or means of the parties who make this the principal topic of conversation. To the mountains and sea-shore; across this continent, or to another; or perhaps only a little outing for a few days, to get a breath of fresh air, and back again to the city treadmills. June and September are the months to travel in; July and August to bask in some quiet place, unless one must keep up the winter's dissipation at the fashionable hotels. Everyone has a desire, at some time in life, to go to one of these vast caravanseries, and see what is going on, and who are the notabilities present. All very well if you have plenty of money and can afford it; but to toil for months, and save in every way, no matter what discomfort may be occasioned by it, in order, after all, merely to be a moth among these butterflies, seems such a yielding of

GOOD SENSE TO MERE VANITY

that, only one knows the weakness of human nature, one would wonder at it. With many people, this seems to be the highest good that can be accomplished, and they try to stretch the cramped, narrow spaces of their lives out into the same broad interludes that are the prerogative of people of wealth and leisure. It is this that we object to. A fortnight at any of the large hotels at these fashionable resorts will cost as much as three months in a quiet place among the hills or by the sea, where the ordinary home-wardrobe would be all-sufficient, and health be the blessing gained by such sojourn. Mamma, in her mistaken sense of duty, has saved all winter, denying herself many little comforts for his brief visit, so the girls can say to their friends, "We are going to Saratoga, Newport, Cape May, the White Hills," or any such fashionable resort; while said friends, as soon as they can discuss it, shrug their shoulders and seemingly remark,

"THOSE POOR WOULDBE'S

going to such a place! Pretty show they will make." And there lies the secret of the matter in that single word "show." Love of display is at the bottom of it all. And what is the result? Wouldbe pere has lived on cold mutton and watery potatoes for a month, that the girls may have new silks, and Wouldbe mere has worked herself into a nervous fever over the preparations, so magnificent in her eyes, so paltry to those who have been born to the purpose—still, her point is gained; the children are disposed of in any convenient way, and the elder members of the family start on their junketing.

THEY GO TO SARATOGA,

we will say, and are landed at a first-class hotel. Pere goes in to register, and is assigned rooms in the fourth or fifth story. The hotel-clerk knows him, the porter knows him,—not personally, but the class to which he belongs,—and he is treated accordingly. He, possibly, remonstrates about the heavenly altitude of his rooms, if he is not too much overpowered by the magnificent attache who has assigned him his quarters, and receives snub No. 1. They are elevated to the proper height, and placed in the steam generators—for such their rooms probably are. They come down to dinner, and vainly endeavor to get a mouthful of anything decent, till Mamma remembers that

THE WAITER SHOULD BE FEED.

She nudges pater-familias, and imparts the necessary suggestion. Julius Cæsar has not the slightest objection to a dollar,—does not even scorn 50 cents; but a 10-cent fractional-currency note is enough to make any first-class colored gentleman who honors you with his attendance behind your chair blush at your lack of appreciation. Ten cents' worth of attention is homœopathic indeed; and, not very well pleased, to say nothing of being hungry, they adjourn to the drawing-room or verandahs. They are not posted in the fashionable way of spending their time, know no one, and sit around uneasily, on varieties of chairs and settees, marveling at the Turkish divans, curious tete-a-tetes, and similar wonders from the furniture-shops. They have heard that it is the proper thing to drive, and go at the wrong hour. With many grimaces they drink the unpalatable water, and pere is shocked at the price asked for cigars and his favorite tipple. Thus a week passes away, and

THEY KNOW NO PERSON.

They see gay parties coming and going constantly, but are not of them, and mentally remark with one of Mrs. Whitney's sub-heroines, "Such good times in the world, and I ain't in 'em." Not only so, but there seems to be no prospect of their getting "in 'em." They have been merely lay-figures in respect to any participation in the gay scene about them. Their best dresses look mean beside the richer toilettes, and their entire satisfaction so far has consisted in dating letters to their friends, on the hotel paper, "Saratoga." However, it is the night of

THE GRAND HOP,

and pere buys tickets, and now something must come of it. The tarletan dresses are produced and donned, and at an early hour they enter the ball-room, to ornament the walls until the German astonishes them. Watching it until they yawn with weariness, they finally go to bed, not having been once invited to dance. A few days more, and they go back to their city home, utterly disgusted, to drag out the rest of the hot summer within brick walls; and they are never weary of expatiating upon the pleasures of their visit, which seem to be much more vivid in recollection than they were in reality. Thus if they are ordinarily fortunate, and have not been so pretty that they have fallen a prey to some of the adventurers who haunt such places, and seem to the uninitiated "such elegant men."

It is this that we deprecate, and yet no one who has been much at any of our numerous fashionable places but must recall many similar cases; people as thoroughly outside of the gay crowd as the audience is apart from the actors, and with far less sympathy between them. So those who can afford to stay at such places, and like it, we have nothing to say. "*Chacun à son goût*," and there is something

FASCINATING IN THE GAY WHIRL.

Nor is it necessarily open to the censure so frequently heaped upon it. It is a change of air and scene, even to the butterflies of fashion, and is perhaps better for them, if they have no power of self-entertainment, than moping in some dull country-place, out of tune with everything about them. But to those who can only afford a certain sum, not over-large, there are so many better ways to dispose of it. All through the country there are

BEAUTIFUL SPOTS,

quite near the celebrated ones, where board can be obtained as cheaply as one can live at home, and where one can lead an independent life, and yet see the phantasmagoria of the great scenic-places. Here all the family can go, and children, as well as adults, get that change so necessary and conducive to the health of both mind and body.

We will suppose, then, that really sensible people, of moderate means, have chosen this course; but here we still find them allowing themselves to be cramped by

CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORMS,

known to them as etiquette. He who is to the manner born is never troubled about any such queries. Certain forms are second nature to him; and, if circumstance interferes in the appreciation of them, he is never at a loss. If his surroundings are not such as he has been accustomed to, he fits himself to circumstances, and makes himself as comfortable as possible. Your fussy, vulgar traveler, who snarls at and finds fault with everything, is not a lady. Your specimen of femininity who leaves her stucco boarding-house or uncomfortable home in a side street, and up-tilts her nose at the simplicity of rural life, is not a lady. And these are the people whose vulgarity destroys half the pleasure of leaving the shelter of one's own roof-tree. Still, there are many

QUIET, CULTURED PEOPLE

who would like much to see some of the beautiful scenery of our country, but who do not feel that they can afford the prices charged at the well-known large hotels. They could afford to go, but they could not afford to stay after they got there. To those we would say, Do not hesitate. If possible, ascertain by letter before you leave home, something about the place where you wish to go; but, if this is not practicable, start for the desired haven of rest, and, at almost any of the noted resorts, you will find people ready and willing to reap a portion of the summer-harvest, quite content to glean, after the hotels have garnered their large and plenteous crop. In these smaller houses, nestled among the white hills, on the sides of the Catskills, in the outlying district about Saratoga or Newport, near Nantucket Beach,—in fact, throughout the entire country,—board may be obtained, and an entire summer's rest and change be secured, for what it would cost in a week or two at the large and fashionable hotels. Elaborate toilettes

ARE NOT NEEDED,

but a supply of both thick and thin dresses, for either mountain-side or sea-shore. Next, live out of doors. Don't shut yourself up as in a prison; don't be afraid of sunburn or freckles; but let the blood in your veins be stirred by the warmth of summer, aided by the pure air, until it shall leap and dance again, as it did years ago, and you will come back refreshed and rejuvenated.

A word to mothers, as well: Don't always be

HAMPERING THE CHILDREN.

If Annie follows Tommy's example, and tries to climb a tree, don't commence with "A little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart." Her heart is just at present bent upon emulating her daring brother's conduct, and the maxims will answer for a later period in her existence, if they must be administered. It will not hurt the child in the least, and every little muscle will be strengthened by active play and out-of-door exercise. Never mind a few contusions; a little arnica will soon heal such hurts; but the amount of good which will accrue to her probably inherited delicacy of physique will be incalculable. If the girls want letting alone, more particularly is this the case with the boys. It is well to give them home-amusements, and keep them in the house, in the city; but, in the country, they should go free. Motherly anxiety is well in its place; but little shrieks of terror, claspings of the hands, and a mild form of hysteria, if Johnny touches a gun, or Bob gets into a boat, is extremely silly, and ought to be subdued. American boys learn all the vices of society at a sufficiently premature age, while few of them know anything of

HEALTHY, ATHLETIC SPORTS,

unless it may be a certain knowledge of base-ball. If a boy gets an outing here, he must steal his sail on the river, or his tramp through the woods with a gun. Mamma is afraid her precious darling will be killed; which shows a great want of faith in Providence, and a probable over-estimate of the value of that offspring of hers, if gauged by the world's opinion. The chances are, that he will not be drowned; equally, that he will not be shot; although a disinterested observer might not think either result so very objectionable, when we see how many of them might have been easily spared, and the world seemingly the better for it. Still, you do not think so of your children, dear Madame, nor we of ours. It is only these other people's geese that are not swans. Ours, of course, are to be preserved as unique and perfect specimens. Therefore do we plead for these embryo men. Teach them, at the outset,

SELF-RELIANCE,

and do not always interfere, even if you may have some natural tremors connected with some unusual out-of-door expedition. Give the boys guns, boats, fishing-tackle, and have them shown how to use them properly. Let them get up at daybreak, if they like, and tramp about in wet boots, with trousers rolled up to their knees, and be as uncomfortably happy as they please. It will do them good, and you can make it up to yourself and them by insisting that they shall be gentlemanly at home in the evening, if they can be induced to keep their eyes open, after the hards day's pleasure, long enough to be anything. The rough pachydermatous exterior of the boy often hides a warm heart, and his brusque manners may be toned down by gentle hands and careful treatment; but, when he does get a chance to indulge

HIS NATURAL INSTINCTS,

that prove him the direct heir of some not very remote savage, let him do so. Get out the Saratogas then, ye happy people who may go away for the season. Pack up the clothes; the laces and frills, if you like; the new Melton and jaunty neck-ties; but put in the old dresses and breeches also,—nice, strong ginghams or linens for the girls, and the shabby, half-worn suits of the boys, and let them go and enjoy themselves.

As for yourself, Madame, don't fret too much about

PATER-FAMILIAS AT HOME.

He will get along well enough; and, if you will only try not to worry about possibilities, you will both be the happier for the brief separation. Get him away also, if you can, from his counting-room or office, for at least a short time. Change of scene, occupation, and surroundings, is as necessary for the mental as for the physical well-being, and, if properly obtained and enjoyed, will make the winter-fireside at home all the pleasanter. The children will revel in reminiscence and anticipation, while you will have some pleasant pictures photographed upon your memory, and pater-familias will himself recall with pleasure the brief or longer period of his absence from dull routine. Inconveniences you will find, of course; but they will be more than supplemented by the bounties which you will obtain from Nature's storehouse.

LEAVE CARE BEHIND,

then, and, unless your purse is ample, don't add to future perplexity by vainly attempting to emulate your more fortunate, wealthy neighbors or friends, who can buy pleasure, and who have a well-defined social sphere in which they revolve. It will only prove Dead-Sea fruit in the end if you attempt it; and there is so much absolute happiness obtainable, if each and all would only seek it properly, that it seems sad indeed to see whole lives wasted in pursuit of some will-'o-the-wisp that constantly evades them. Make comfort, not show, your ultimatum; happiness, not fancied pleasure; and the summer's outing will be indeed the blessing it should always prove.

THE VAN BUREN STREET MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice, in your columns of to-day, an account of a meeting at the corner of Van Buren street and Western avenue, last evening, in regard to straightening Van Buren street; which account is such an exaggeration of the actual facts as to call for a reply. That the meeting was a respectable one in point of character, I shall not deny; but that it was a large and enthusiastic meeting, I do deny most emphatically.

A simple comparison of the call for the meeting and your reporter's account shows that the meeting changed from an outdoor demonstration to a grocery conference; and, taking into account the size of the stores in this particular locality, the meeting could not be called very large, however unobjectionable it might be. In addition, the facts that at no time during the evening was the store half full, and that, of the number in attendance, quite a proportion did not concur in the opinions expressed by the speakers, do not justify your reporter in calling this meeting either large, unanimous, or enthusiastic; and, as only those favoring the proposition stated in the call were expected to take part in the meeting, the opposition were not there, of course, in force.

Therefore, in consideration of these facts, we do claim that not one of them justifies the idea that the resolutions express the views of the property-holders of the locality, or should have the least weight upon the minds of those to whom they are addressed.

PROPERTY-HOLDER.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1873.

Mercury in the System.

We want to believe that story from a Peoria paper about Mr. Henry Bull, but it is hard, very hard to accept it with perfect confidence. Mr. Bull, it is alleged, was fed upon calomel and blue pills by the doctors for a number of years, so that finally he became absolutely saturated with quicksilver. The other day, while he was standing by the side of the house, the sun suddenly came out bright and warm, and Bull began gradually to ascend. He stopped at the line of the sill of the second story window, and hung there, suspended in space, until a thunder storm happened to come up, which cooled the atmosphere, and then Mr. Bull slowly descended. Now he has a graduated scale marked on the gable end of his dwelling and whenever Mrs. Bull wants to know how warm it is she ties flat-irons to Henry's legs to hold him down, and walks him around to the gable end and cuts him loose and lets him rise to eighty or ninety degrees; and when she gets the information, she lassoes him with the clothes-line and hauls him down. We say we want to believe this anecdote, because it makes us happier to have perfect faith, but it is harder than believing most lies.—*Max Adeler.*

—An editor in Fredericksburg, Va., was asked by a stranger "if it was possible that little town kept up four newspapers," and the reply was, "No, it takes four newspapers to keep up the town."

A WOMAN'S VICTORY.

Miss Hulett's First Essay Before a Justice Court.

The Fair Advocate Wins Her Case with Ease.

She Teaches a Hard-Hearted Man the Necessity of Paying His Rent.

"Frichka vs. Durkin" was a case of no importance in itself. There are suits involving higher principles of law and morals, and more cash, adjudicated every day, and the public is none the wiser, because the public does not want to be. There was nothing very tragic nor pathetic in Frichka vs. Durkin. It was not a case of a beautiful heiress seeking a divorce from a coal-heaver, or was there a widow and five children,—two at the breast,—and all starving, before the Court; nor was it a case in which a brutal husband broke all the china on the head of an afflicted, but affectionate, wife; it was not any of these; there was not a tear or a sigh, or a drop of blood, or a particle of sentiment, or a taste of lager in it from Alpha to Omega,—nothing to excite the sympathies or make the blood course faster, or the heart beat quicker, or the hair to stand on end. No, Frichka vs. Durkin was an exceedingly quiet case indeed.

It was like this: Martha Frichka owned the house No. 1073 West Madison street, and being poor and honest, and having more room than family and furniture, she put a bill in the window to the effect that she was prepared to increase the income derived from the profession of washerwoman by renting the lower part of the premises for an adequate pecuniary compensation. Like the notice in Mrs. Bardell's window, it remained some time, and persons passed and repassed, and no one came to engage the apartment, until Mr. Durkin's keen optic dwelt upon the invitation, and in he went, and the bill came down, and the place was engaged at $13 a month for the first three months, and $15 a month thereafter. This was in the cold month of December, 1872, date the 23d. Mr. Durkin was by occupation a butcher, a slaughterer of the meditative cow, of the gentle sheep, and of the stubborn hog. It takes one man to hold an animal while the other strikes or sticks it, so it was natural that Mr. Durkin should have a partner and he had. Mr. Durkin and his partner opened shop, and supplied a select circle of West Side people with animal nutriment in the various forms of chops, sirloins, and sausages. They did well enough for a few months, and, as the end of every month came round, the washerwoman's heart was made glad by the receipt of the rent, a desirable increase to the revenue derived from the dexterous manipulation of soapsuds and shirts. The rent was a joy, but not a joy forever,—only for a few months,—and then it turned into a source of vexation and trouble. The butchers dissolved partnership, Mr. Durkin remaining in the premises and assuming the debts and liabilities of the firm in the usual way. Mrs. Frichka asked Mr. Durkin for the rent, and the adamantine butcher refused to fork over. Not only did he refuse to fork over the money, but he refused to fork over the premises. Neither the premises, nor money, was the ultimatum of the slayer of beasts. The washerwoman was only a woman, he was a butcher. Why should a butcher pay money to a washerwoman, or resign the occupation of her premises? Why? Was he not a butcher?

That is the unvarnished tale,—the tale of the washerwoman wronged by the butcher. But even butchers are amenable to the law, which is a lucky thing for washerwomen and for the balance of the community. The washerwoman had a Legislature down in Springfield which made certain statutes applicable to the case of the butcher. She invoked the majesty of the law, and the aid of a lawyer, or perhaps it would be proper to any lawyeress, and that is why her trouble has been spread before the public and attention invited to it. This unromantic case marks an epoch in legal annals in the State of Illinois, because, for the first time, a woman conducted a suit in Court, and conducted it by her own right under the law.

The lady is Miss Alta M. Hulett, attorney at law, No. 133 LaSalle street. She took the butcher in hand, became the ally of the washerwoman, and, through her, the washerwoman triumphed, and the butcher was forced to capitulate. The butcher had a lawyer also, and the two lawyers confronted each other in Justice Boyden's Court Friday afternoon with their witnesses and a copy of the statutes, to say nothing of a wheelbarrow full of Supreme Court reports. The Judge stroked his beard, the case was called, Miss Hulett announced that she appeared for the washerwoman, and her opponent that he interposed his legal lore between the washerwoman and the butcher. A jury was demanded, and six citizens were summoned. The butcher, through his legal friend, objected on the ground of certain technical mistakes made by a Constable, but the Court, with a spirit of gallantry toward the unhappy washerwoman and her fair counsel, and yet in accordance with law, overruled the objections, and the case proceeded. Miss Hulett laid aside her hat out of deference to the Court, and, perhaps, the jury, and, thus stripped for the fray, opened her intellectual battery on the butcher. In clear language, and with composed mien, she recited the story told above, and sat down, while the other side told another tale, warning the jury not to be susceptible, nor be influenced against the butcher by the fair pleader. The gentleman did not fail to say some things that did not strengthen his case, and which had better have been left unsaid. Six men—if they are men—will have a leaning towards a woman, especially if she be young and interesting, and more especially if she is unwarrantably pitched into. It was Miss Hulett's turn again. She went for that butcher. She held him up to the scorn of mankind. She drew a picture of the butcher—big, strong, lusty, a being in the disguise of a man—and then of the washerwoman—poor, weak, helpless, old—and soon had the sympathies of the jury enlisted on behalf of her client. Miss Hulett spoke ten minutes in opening the case, and fifteen in closing. The jury went out, and in two minutes returned with a verdict for the washerwoman and her fair advocate. The room was crowded with men, and there was scarcely a disinterested man in the audience who did not rejoice in the verdict, not only because of its justice, but because of the spunky, determined, and successful fight made by the young lady in black, with the fine intellectual face and the flashing eyes. The washerwoman was just delighted, and so was Miss Hulett, who bore her triumph modestly. The butcher and his lawyer were not in good spirits. One did not like to be compelled to evacuate a washerwoman's premises, for which he would pay no rent, and the other failed to enjoy being beaten by a woman.

Miss Hulett's advent in the courts opens a new field for the exercise of woman's talents, and there is no reason why woman should not succeed at the bar as well as at medicine, literature, or in the pulpit. All that is needed is a thorough knowledge of the law, and courage and ability to practise it. There is no reason why a woman should not do well. Into whose ear but a woman's will a woman hereafter in need of a matrimonial release pour the story of her wrongs and sufferings? Who can talk on such a subject like a woman, except a man, and everyone knows a man can't. Without saying more, it is plain enough that the introduction of the feminine element into the practice of law will create a sort of revolution, from which no evil results need be anticipated. Perhaps none but married men should be eligible as jurors hereafter, for when lady lawyers become numerous, susceptible young men may be biased by their presence, and in cases of damages—such as breach of promise—the amount would be very apt to correspond to the attractiveness of the array of ladies employed to prosecute the tyrant man.

By the way, would it not be a good idea for the Justices to make way for the millennium, and keep their courts tidy and clean for ladies to practise in them. Now they are nothing but roofed spittoons. The floors are flooded with tobacco juice, and an odor of stale smoke, interspersed by beer and whisky fumes, hangs around them. Justice Boyden's room is no worse than others, and not as bad as some, but, even in Justice Boyden's temple, there is sufficient justification for a periodic application of broom and scrubbing-brush. Clean Justice Courts would be quite as much an innovation in the practice of law as female practitioners.

Miss Hulett was born in Rockford, where she went to school and graduated. The day after leaving school she entered the law-office of Mr. Lathrop, where she studied diligently for two years. Then she removed to this city, and spent a year in the office of Sleeper & Whiton. She was admitted to the Bar about a week ago, after a severe examination before the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon. There were twenty-three gentlemen in the class, and she surpassed them all. The average age of the class was 24, and she was but 19. She intends to make the law her profession. Instead of howling about woman-suffrage, she went to work, like Mrs. Bradwell, and has shown what woman may do. More power to such women.

JUNE.

Shout, O children! happy and fair,
With glowing cheeks and wind-toss'd hair;
Ring clearly out, O childish glee!
And tell the things June brings to thee.

Say that she wears, on her warm red mouth,
The last love kiss of the fervid South;
Say that she bears, in her dimpled hands,
Blossoming buds from sunnier lands;
Say that she brings to us summer-skies,
Deep and clear as her own blue eyes;
Say that she puts the whole earth in tune
With herself,—this happy, laughing June;
But yet she cannot induce to blow
My buds which died in a dead June's glow;
Nor wax the sap in a blighted tree;
Nor Lethean waters give to me.

O children, be joyful, every one!
For you the sad world is baptized in sun;
But to me it is just a mocking glare,
And flowers bloom only to hide some snare.

MIRIAM KIRTLAND.

Musical Items.

Vieuxtemps has resumed his duties at the Conservatoire in Brussels.

A new orchestral composition, by Professor Wilhelm Speidel, was produced at the Tenth Subscription Concert at Stuttgart. It is entitled "Konig Helge. Symphonisches Tongemälde in drei Abtheilungen" (King Helge: A Symphonic Tone-Picture in three parts) and is founded upon Oehlenschlager's work of the same name. It met with a very flattering reception.

It is de rigueur now that Germany sends dance music, while France supplies only with ball tunes. The distinction is that between the only dance worthy of the name—the waltz—and the jingly and barely tolerated quadrille. Out of eight waltzes danced at the late State ball, five were Strauss', with German titles; two more were complimentarily related to royalty (namely, the "Galatea" and the "Sandringham"), and the remaining one was pure English, being Mr. Coote's.

The latest European journals announce the approaching inception of one of the most famous of European musical festivals, the "Jubelfest" of the Lower Rhine, to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, under the direction of Herr Rietz, of Dresden, and Herr Breunung, of Aix. The first performance was to commence in regular Teutonic fashion, with a festival overture and prologue, to be recited by Herr Ritterhaus, and followed by the "Messiah." The second programme was to consist of the Credo from Bach's grand Mass in B minor, Mozart's cantata, "David Penitente," and Beethoven's choral symphony, without which no German music meeting is considered to be complete. On the third day the programme was to be more varied, but still equally classical.

Vanity Fair grows enthusiastic in describing Patti's tastes, of which it says: "As to her tastes—why deny that every night after she has sung she sups off a bowl of mutton broth, with rice enough in it to keep the spoon standing upright; and the beverage which serves to preserve her voice pure as crystal is not Clicquot, Grand Marque, nor Lafitte [illegible], but—bow thy head, Gambrinus, and ye, too, Messrs. Guinness!—our own Dublin stout? More glory to her for the frankness of her choice. If there be a man who could see her dip her pretty lips in the foam cresting over the sides of a silver tankard, without wishing that he himself were this foam imprisoned in this tankard, may that man wither up in his slippers, and jackasses waltz over his uncle's grave."

"A memorial festival is to be held in Bonn, in aid of the fund for erecting a monument over the grave of Robert Schumann in the pretty little cemetery there. It will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of June. The proceedings will be opened on the 17th by a professional or introductory festival, when the 'Requiem' of Johann Brahms will be performed. The other days will be devoted exclusively to Schumann. On the second day the programme will consist of 'Paradise and Peri'; on the third it will comprise the 'Manfred' overture, the A minor concerto for pianoforte, several vocal pieces, the C major symphony, Op. 61 and the Faust scenes. On the fourth day there will be a matinee of chamber music, including the stringed quartette, Op. 41, No. 3, Andantes and variations for two pianos, O. 46; the celebrated quintette, Op. 44, and various vocal pieces not yet decided on. Herr Joachim and Herr von Wasielewski, town musical director, will act as conductors; the solo artists will be Mesdames Clara Schumann, Joachim, Herren Stockhausen, and A. Schulze, of Berlin. Engagements are pending with other artists of eminence. The stringed quartette will consist of Herren Joachim, L. Strauss (from London), Herr O. von Konigslow and Herr Muller."

The following particulars regarding Verdi will be read with interest: "Signor Verdi now lives in the Villa di Sant' Agata, two miles from Busseto. His house is characteristic, as befits an artist. The door, which is almost hidden by two weeping willows, is approached by an ancient bridge, there being no other means of access. Behind the house is a small but well-cultivated garden, with an artificial lake at the further end. Beyond this extends the Signor's property, carefully tilled with all the most recent agricultural improvements from England and France, and provided with good, substantial dwellings for his tenants. Everything shows the orderly and tranquil nature of the man, and the same harmonious blending of art and comfort is visible in the architecture and furniture of his house. Signor Verdi rarely composes except in his bed-chamber, a spacious, lofty room, the windows of which look on to the garden. It contains a magnificent pianoforte, a small library, and a large writing table of eccentric form, on which are displayed a variety of statuettes, and other fanciful works of art. Above the pianoforte hangs an oil painting of Signor Barezzi, a most intimate friend of the composer. In person Signor Verdi is tall and vigorous, and of a strong constitution. He possesses a firm and resolute mind, yet is readily impressed by a strong argument. So far from being spoilt by success, those who visit him find him to be a most affable, courteous, unpretending man. He rises at 5 and after a walk and talk with his tenants retires to his room and devotes the remainder of the day successively to music, poetry, history, and philosophy. Verdi is the son of an innkeeper, was born on Oct. 9, 1814, at Bancola, in the Duchy of Parma."

Delacroix's First Picture.

Delacroix's picture "Le Sardanaple," has recently been sold at Paris for the enormous price of 96,000 francs, and the owner announces his intention of exhibiting it in London, and perhaps in this country. The picture was first displayed to the public in 1827, the same year that witnessed the exhibition of "The Apotheosis of Homer," by Ingres. Paris was divided on the subject of these rival pictures, and, by their admirers and detractors, they were alternately lauded and condemned unsparingly; the enthusiasts for color, the sticklers for severity of drawing, waged wordy war. The Academy carried the day, and Delacroix was stigmatized as destitute alike of taste and execution. He was at that time poor and proud—so poor that some months later, after completing his picture, "La Barque de Dante," only a day or two before the time appointed for the meeting of the committee, he was without money sufficient to buy a frame for the picture. In despair, he made one himself, but fearing the frame would cause the picture to be rejected, with but faint hope he sent it to the Louvre.

On the opening day, Delacroix hastened to the palace, went through the rooms, and not seeing his picture, turned away discouraged. As he was descending the stairs he met one of the custodians, who said:

"Well, you must surely be satisfied now."

"Why?"

"Go into the grand salon, and look at the picture which faces the entrance."

Delacroix hastened back, and there in the place of honor, saw his picture, in a most superb frame. He inquired, and learned that owing to the meanness of the frame, his picture had been cast aside without examination, when Baron Gros, after the last of the committee had left, examined it carefully, then, sending for the finest frame in the store-room, had the picture reframed, and ordered it hung in the place of honor.

Delacroix, though perfectly unacquainted with Gros, hastened to his studio to thank him for his kindness. He found the Baron, whose polish of manner did not equal his kindness of heart, before his easel, palette in hand.

"Ah!" said Gros, as he was announced, "you are the man who painted the ship! 'Tis well done, I assure you."

"I am very grateful—"

"No, no, your picture is a fine one, as far as color is concerned, a very fine one; but for the drawing—you must let me tell you—you draw like a hog!"

In after years Delacroix used to tell this story of the Baron with infinite relish.

—Amherst College boys are now liable to a fine of one dollar for every unexcused absence from college exercises, and for ten such absences they may be expelled.

ATLANTIC NAVIGATION.

RULES OF ROAD FOR ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

Sir James Anderson sends the following letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, in reference to the adoption of a "lane route" by the Cunard steamers in their voyages to and from America. Sir James is a great authority on the subject; and his remarks have, therefore, very great weight:

If a word of praise is given now and again in the columns of the London press to those who manage and those who command the great steamers now crossing the Atlantic, it will only be a pleasing variety to the censure which they never fail to receive when loss or accident occurs to one of that great fleet of ocean steamers, now numbering three or four per day sailing from each side of the Atlantic.

I think it should be known as widely as possible that the Cunard Company have this month issued instructions to their Captains to adopt well-defined tracks between England and New York, which will lead outward-bound steamers sixty miles north of the steamers bound homewards at that point where fog and ice are prevailing features.

There are many reasons in the public interest why the plan of defined tracks should be supported by the popular voice as a principle worthy of general adoption. I venture to affirm that in the fogs which prevail on and about the Banks of Newfoundland human judgment is almost worthless. The best discipline must be favored with a quick ear, and something like accurate instinct to avoid the dangers of collision with ships and ice, which occur far more frequently than the public ever hear of.

There are new ships continually being placed upon the Atlantic, both by the Cunard and several other companies, and no Captain of energy can afford to take a more careful track in a new ship than the shortest possible route ever adopted by the most successful commander. Unless the track be defined, he must adopt the shortest, run all risks, and do his best. I assert that steamers have been lost, and many more nearly lost, from no other cause than the desire to do all that man dare do. Perhaps with some, there may be apprehension of losing reputation by selecting the safer track in preference to the shorter, even though the latter is admitted to be crowded with risks.

The distance by way of Cape Race, a route which has been fatal and disastrous to many, is about 210 miles shorter than the outward-bound track now adopted by the Cunard Line; but there is so much necessity for sounding, to insure safety in passing Cape Race, besides the necessity for carrying less pressure of steam on account of the dense fogs in the neighborhood of ice and fishing vessels, which at any moment may necessitate the instant reversal of the engines to avoid disaster, that more time is frequently lost than would suffice to run the extra distance upon the safer track, where fogs and ice are very much less prevalent, and which track can, by a simple order, be freed from the danger of meeting homeward-bound steamers.

The track selected for homeward-bound steamers has the advantage of a favorable current, often strong, so that the loss of time will generally be unimportant, and the gain to the safety so great that no well-built and well-equipped steamer should ever be lost between England and New York. I attach so much importance to the danger which exists in the absence of this plan of well-defined tracks, that I never would willingly go as a passenger to America unless I knew the Captain would avoid the neighborhood of ice and Cape Race, and keep upon a track where his skill and judgment would really count for something, instead of trusting merely to an accidental dexterity should danger be encountered in the midst of fog and midnight darkness.

I can afford now to speak plainly of these matters, having run all the risks, and having had ample time to reflect upon the needlessness and absurdity of the effort made to gain an advantage of a few hours over some other vessel or commander.

It is only fair to say that in the Cunard service we were never encouraged to make any needless effort. I never remember of any commander being blamed for a long voyage nor praised for a short one. There was everything in those fine ships which a man could desire to ensure safety, and I, for one, always felt that if the ship I commanded was lost, it would be my fault, and that no blame could attach to the owners, and hardly any to rocks, current, or tempest.

I confess, then, to a feeling of satisfaction at seeing the service in which I have so long felt great pride foremost in adopting a plan so much in the interests of humanity, and I have been tempted to ask an insertion of this letter as illustrating that the old discipline still prevails, and perhaps I have some pleasure in seeing one of my old Cunard comrades conspicuous for his manly bearing.

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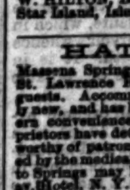

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Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

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CLASS NO. [illegible], FOR JUNE 21, 1873.

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Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 131 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 397 North-av., 29 West Madison-st., and 115 South Canal-st.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

CARD.

O'Connor & Baynes, successors to O'Connor, Baynes & Naughton, give notice that they will not be responsible for debts contracted by Patrick Naughton, late of O'Connor, Baynes & Naughton, said firm having dissolved partnership 15th inst. Also, that said Patrick Naughton has no authority to collect any money in the name of the late firm.

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The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S

ARABIAN MILK-CURE,

FOR CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, etc., in a few days, like magic. Price, $1 per bottle.

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Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BLOOD.

It is purely vegetable, cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes pure, rich blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "LOST VITALITY," and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I "challenge the Nineteenth Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price, $1 per bottle.

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J. W. MILL, 133 South Halsted-st.
N. W. BORLAND, 378 West Van Buren-st.
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J. A. MEAD, 301 Canal-st.
HUNTON & HALL, 585 West Lake-st.
HENRY SWEET, corner Desplaines and Kinzie.
SWEET & JAUNCEY, 110 and 112 Milwaukee-av.

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T. H. PATTERSON, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.
T. C. BORDEN & CO., corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.
T. N. JAMIESON, 612 Cottage Grove-av.
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MOERCH & REINHOLD, 143 North Clark-st.
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SOLE PROPRIETOR.

161 Chambers-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:[illegible] p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:10 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	3:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* † 9:00 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	4:35 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office, 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	8:25 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	7:35 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at the new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 25 LaSalle-st., corner [illegible]; and at Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible] p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible] p. m.	4:40 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:[illegible] p. m.	9:35 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

PHYSIOLOGY OF DEATH.

The Phenomena of Dissolution---Flourens' Vital Knot.

Activities of Which the Corpse Is Capable---Interesting Experiments.

The Process of Putrefaction---Imitations of Death---Premature Burials.

How to Know Apparent from Real Death---Destiny of the Psychical Principles.

BY FERNAND PAPILLON (IN THE "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES").

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY A. R. MACDONOUGH.

Of old, the spoils of death fell to the anatomist's share, while the physiologist took for his part the phenomena of life. Now we submit the corpse to the same experiments as the living organism, and pry into the relics of death for the secrets of life. Instead of seeing in the lifeless body mere forms ready to dissolve and vanish, we detect in it forces and persisting activities full of deep instructiveness in their mode of working. As theologians and moralists exhort us to study the spectre of death face to face at times, and strengthen our souls by courageous meditation on our last hour, so medicine regards it as essential to direct our attention toward all the details of that mournful drama, and thus to lead us, through gloom and shadows, to a clearer knowledge of life. But it is only with respect to medicine in the most modern days that this is true.

Leibnitz, who held profound and admirable theories of life, had one of death also, which he has unfolded in a famous letter to Arnauld. He believes that generation is only the development and evolution of an animal already existing in form, and that corruption or death is only the re-envelopment or involution of the same animal, which does not cease to subsist and continue living. The sum of vital energies, consubstantial with monads, does not vary in the world; generation and death are but changes in the order and adjustment of the principles of vitality, simple transformations from small to great, and vice versa. In other words, Leibnitz sees everywhere eternal and incorruptible germs of life, which neither perish at all nor begin. What does begin and perish is the organic machine of which these germs compose the original activity; the elementary gearing of the machine is broken apart, but not destroyed. This is the earlier view held by Leibnitz. He has another, conceiving of generation as a progress of life through degrees; he can conceive of death also as a gradual regress of the same principle, that is to say, that in death life withdraws little by little, just as it came forward little by little in generation. Death is no sudden phenomenon, nor instantaneous evanishing—it is a slow operation, a "retrogradation," as the Hanoverian philosopher phrases it. When death shows to us, it has been a long time wearing away the organism, though we have not perceived it, because "dissolution at first attacks parts invisibly small." Yes, death, before it betrays itself to the eye by livid pallor, to the touch by marble coldness, before chaining the movements and stiffening the blood of the dying person, creeps with insidious secrecy into the smallest and most hidden points of his organs and his humors. Here it begins to corrupt the fluid, to disorganize the tissues, to destroy the equipoise and endanger the harmony. This process is more or less lingering and deceitful, and, when we note the manifest signs of death, we may be sure that the work lacked no deliberate preparation.

Those ideas of Leibnitz, like most of the conceptions of genius, waited long after the time of their appearance for confirmation by demonstrative experiment. Before his day, bodies were dissected only for the sake of studying in them the conformation and normal arrangement of the organs. When this study was once completed, science took up the methodical inquiry into the changes produced in the different parts of the body by diseases. Not until the end of the eighteenth century did death in action become the subject of investigation by Bichat.

Bichat is the greatest of the physiological historians of death. The famous work he has left on this subject, his "Physiological Researches upon Life and Death," is as noteworthy for the grandeur of its general ideas, and its beauty of style, as for its precision of facts and nicety of experiment. To this day it remains the richest mine of recorded truths as to the physiology of death. Having determined the fact that life is seriously endangered only by alterations in one of the three essential organs, the brain, the heart, and the lungs, a group forming the vital tripod, Bichat examines how the death of one of these three organs assures that of the others, and in succession the gradual stoppage of all the functions. In our day, the advance of experimental physiology in the path so successfully traversed by Bichat, has brought to light in their minutest details the various mechanical processes of death, and, what is of far greater consequence, has disclosed an entire order of activities heretofore only suspected to be at work in the corpse. The theory of death has been built up by slow degrees along with that of life, and several practical questions that had remained in a state of uncertainty, such as that of the signs of real death, have received the most decisive answer in the course of these researches.

I.

Bichat points out that the complete life of animals is made up of two orders of phenomena, those of circulation and nutrition, and those that fix the relations of the living being with its environment. He distinguishes organic life from animal life, properly so called. Vegetables have only the former; animals possess both, intimately blended. Now, in the occurrence of death, these two sorts of life do not disappear at one and the same moment. It is the animal life that suffers the first stroke; the most manifest activities of the nervous system are those which come to a halt before all the rest. How is this stoppage brought about? We must consider separately the order of occurrences in death from old age, in that occasioned by disease, and in sudden death.

The man who expires at the close of a long decline in years, dies in detail. All his senses in succession are sealed. Sight becomes dim and unsteady, and at last loses the picture of objects. Hearing grows gradually insensible to sound. Touch is blunted into dullness, odors produce but a weak impression, only taste lingers a little. At the same time that the organs of sensation waste and lose their excitability, the functions of the brain fade out little by little. Imagination becomes unfixed, memory nearly fails, judgment wavers. Further, motions are slow and difficult on account of stiffness in the muscles; the voice breaks; in short, all the functions of outward life lose their spring. Each of the bonds attaching the old man to existence parts by slow degrees. Yet the internal life persists. Nutrition still takes place, but very soon the forces desert the most essential organs. Digestion languishes, the secretions dry up, capillary circulation is clogged; that of the large vessels in their turn is checked, and, at last, the heart's contractions cease. This is the instant of death. The heart is the last thing to die. Such is the series of slow and partial deaths which, with the old man spared by disease, result in the last end of all. The individual who falls into the sleep of eternity in these conditions, dies like the vegetable which, having no consciousness of life, can have no consciousness of death. He passes insensibly from one to the other, and to die thus is to know no pain. The thought of the last hour alarms us only because it puts a sudden end to our relations with all our surroundings; but, if the feeling of these relations has long ago faded away, there can be no place for fear at the brink of the grave. The animal does not tremble in the instant before it ceases to be.

Unfortunately, death of this kind is very rare for humanity. Death from old age has become an extraordinary phenomenon. Most commonly we succumb to a disturbance in the functions of our vital system, which is sometimes sudden, sometimes gradual. In this case, as in the former, we observe animal life disappearing [illegible] of its conclusion are infinitely va[illegible]. One of the most usual is death through the lungs; as a result of pneumonia and different forms of phthisis, the oxidation of the blood becoming impossible on account of the disorganization of the pulmonary globules, venous blood goes back to the heart without gaining revivification. In the case of serious and prolonged fevers, and of infectious diseases, whether epidemic or otherwise, which are, characteristically, blood-poisonings, death occurs through a general change in nutrition. This is still more the fact as to death consequent upon certain chronic disorders of the digestive organs. When these are affected, the secretion of those juices fitted to dissolve food dries up, and these fluids go through the intestinal canal unemployed. In this case the invalid dies of real starvation. Hemorrhage is one of the commonest causes of death. Whenever a great artery is opened from any cause, permitting the copious outflow of blood, the skin grows pale, warmth declines, the breathing is intermittent, vertigo and dimness of sight follow, the expression of the features changes, cold and clammy sweat covers part of the face and the limbs, the pulse gets gradually weaker, and at last the heart stops. Virgil describes hemorrhage with striking fidelity in the story of Dido's death.

Sudden death, unconnected with outward and accidental causes, may occur in various ways. Very violent impressions on the feelings sometimes abruptly check the movements of the heart, and produce a mortal swoon. Instances are well known of many persons dying of joy—Leo X. is one—and of persons who succumbed to fear. In *foudroyant* apoplexy, if real death is not instantaneous, there is at least the sudden occurrence of the phenomena of death. The sufferer is plunged in profound sleep, called by physicians coma, from which wakening is impossible; his breathing is difficult, his eyes set, his mouth twisted and distorted. The pulsations of the heart cease little by little, and soon life utterly vanishes. The breaking of an aneurism very often occasions sudden death. Not less often the cause of death is found in what is called an embolism, that is, a check of the circulation by a clot of blood suddenly plugging up some important vessel. And there are also cases of sudden death still unaccounted for, in the sense that subsequent dissection discovers nothing that could explain the stoppage in the operations of life.

Death is usually preceded by a group of phenomena that has received the name of the death-agony. In most cases of disease the beginning of this concluding period is marked by a sudden improvement of the functions. It is the last gleam springing from the dying flame; but soon the eyes become fixed and insensible to the action of light, the nose grows pointed and cold, the mouth, wide open, seems to call for the air that fails it, the cavity within it is parched, and the lips, as if withered, cling to the curves of the teeth. The last movements of respiration are spasmodic, and a wheezing, and sometimes a marked gurgling sound, may be heard at some distance, caused by obstruction of the bronchial tubes with a quantity of mucus. The breath is cold, the temperature of the skin lowered. If the heart is examined, we note the weakening of its sounds and pulsations. The hand, placed in its neighborhood, feels no throb. Such is the physiognomy of a person in the last moments of death in the greater number of cases, that is, when death follows upon a period of illness of some duration. The death-struggle is seldom painful, and almost always the patient feels nothing of it. He is plunged into a comatose stupor, so that he is no longer conscious of his situation or his sufferings, and he passes insensibly from life to death, in a manner that renders it sometimes difficult to fix the exact instant at which a dying person expires. This is true, at least, in chronic maladies, and especially in those that consume the human body slowly and silently. Yet, when the hour of death comes for ardent organizations,—for great artists, for instance, and they usually die young,—there is a quick and sublime new burst of life in the creative genius. There is no better example of this than the angelic end of Beethoven, who, before he breathed out his soul, that tuneful monad, regained his lost speech and hearing, and spent them in repeating for the last time some of those sweet harmonies which he called his "Prayers to God." Some diseases, moreover, are most peculiarly marked by the gentleness of the dying agony. Of all the ills that cheat us while killing by pin-pricks, consumption is that which longest wears for us the illusive look of health, and best conceals the misery of living and the horrors of dying. Nothing can be compared with that hallucination of the senses and that liveliness of hope which mark the last days of the consumptive. He takes the burning of his destroying fever for a healthful symptom; he forms his plans, and smiles calmly and cheerfully on his friends, and suddenly, some morrow of a quiet night, he falls into the sleep that never wakes.

If life is everywhere, and if, consequently, death occurs everywhere, in all the elements of the system, what must be thought of that point in the spinal marrow which a famous physiologist styled the vital knot, and in which he professed to lodge the principle of life itself? The point which Flourens regarded as this vital knot is situated nearly at the middle of the prolonged spinal cord—that is, the middle of that portion of the nerve-substance which connects the brain with the spinal marrow. This region, in fact, has a fine and dangerous excitability. A prick, or the penetration of a needle into it, is enough to cause the instant death of any animal whatever. It is the very means used in physiological laboratories to destroy life swiftly and surely in dogs. That susceptibility is explained in the most natural way. This spot is the starting-point of the nerves that go to the lungs; the moment that the slightest injury is produced in it, there follows a check on the movements of respiration, and ensuing death. This vital knot of Flourens enjoys no sort of special prerogative. Life is not more concentrated nor more essential in it than elsewhere; it simply coincides with the initial point of nerves animating one of the organs indispensable to vitality, the organ of sanguification; and in living organisms any alteration of the nerves controlling a function brings a serious risk as to its complete performance. There is, therefore, no such thing as a vital knot, a central fire of life in animals. They are collections of an infinity of infinitely small living creatures, and each one of these microscopic living points is its own life-centre for itself. Each on its own account grows, produces heat, and displays those characteristic activities which depend upon its structure. Each one, by virtue of a pre-established harmony, meets all the rest in the ways that they require; but, just as each lives on its own account, so on its own account each dies. And the proof that this is so is found in the fact that certain parts taken from a dead body can be transferred to a living one without suffering any interruption in their physiological activity, and in the fact that many organs which seem dead can be excited anew, awakened out of their torpor, and animated to extremely remarkable vital manifestations. This subject we now proceed to consider.

II.

Death seems to be absolute from the instant that the pulsations of the heart are stopped without renewal, because, the circulation of the blood no longer proceeding, the nutrition of the organs becomes impossible, and nutrition is demanded for the maintenance of physiological harmony; but, as we have said above, there are a thousand little springs in the organism which keep up a certain degree of activity after the great main-spring has ceased to act. There is an infinite number of partial energies that outlive the destruction of the principal energy, and withdraw only by slow degrees. In cases of sudden death especially the tissues keep their peculiar vitality a very long time. In the first place, the heat declines only quite slowly, and the more so in proportion as death has been quick. For several hours after death the hair of the head and body, and the nails, continue to grow, nor does absorption either stop at once. Even digestion, too, keeps on. The experiment performed by Spallanzani to test this is very curious. He conceived the idea of making a crow eat a certain quantity of food, and killing it immediately after the meal. Then he put it in a place kept at the same temperature as that of a live bird, and opened it six hours later. The food was thoroughly digested.

Besides these general manifestations, the dead body is capable, during some continued time, of different kinds of activity. It is not easy to study these on the bodies of persons dying of sickness, because they are not permitted to make the subject of anatomical examinations until twenty-four hours after death; but the bodies of beheaded criminals, which are given up to savants a few moments after their execution, can be of use in the investigation of what takes place immediately after the stopping of the living machine. If the heart is uncovered a few minutes after execution, pulsations are remarked which continue during an hour or longer, at the rate of forty to forty-five a minute, even after the removal of the liver, the stomach, and the intestines. For several hours the muscles retain their excitability, and undergo reflex contractions from the effect of pinching. M. Robin noted the following phenomenon in the case of a criminal an hour after his execution: "The right arm," to quote his description, "being placed obliquely extended at the side of the trunk, with the hand about ten inches away from the hip, I scratched the skin of the chest, at about the height of the nipple, with the point of a scalpel, over a space of nearly four inches, without making any pressure on the muscles lying beneath. We immediately saw the great pectoral muscle, then the biceps, then the anterior brachial, successively and quickly contract. The result was a movement of approach of the whole arm toward the trunk, with rotation inward of the limb, and half flexion of the forearm upon the arm, a true defensive movement, which threw the hand forward toward the chest as far as the pit of the stomach."

These spontaneous exhibitions of life in a corpse are trifles compared with those excited by means of certain stimulants, particularly of electricity. Aldini, in 1802, subjected two criminals, beheaded at Bologna, to the action of a powerful battery. Influenced by the current, the facial muscles contracted, producing the effect of horrid grimaces. All the limbs were seized with convulsive movements; the bodies seemed to feel the stir of resurrection, and to make efforts to rise. The springs of the system retained the power of answering the electric stimulus for several hours after beheading. A few years later, at Glasgow, Ure made some equally noted experiments on the body of a criminal that had remained more than an hour hanging on the gallows. One of the poles of a battery of 700 pairs having been connected with the spinal marrow below the nape of the neck, and the other brought in contact with the heel, the leg, before bent back on itself, was thrust violently forward, almost throwing down one of the assistants, who had hard work to keep it in place. When one of the poles was placed on the seventh rib, and the other on one of the nerves of the neck, the chest rose and fell, and the abdomen repeated the like movement, as takes place in respiration. On touching a nerve of the eyebrow at the same time with the head, the facial muscles contracted. "Wrath, terror, despair, anguish, and frightful grins blended in horrible expression on the assassin's countenance."

The most remarkable instance of a momentary reappearance of vital properties, not in the whole organism, but in the head alone, is the famous experiment suggested by Legallois, and carried out for the first time in 1858 by M. Brown-Sequard. This skillful physiologist beheads a dog, taking pains to make the section below the point at which the vertebral arteries enter their bony sheath. Ten minutes afterward he sends the galvanic current into the different parts of the head thus severed from its body, without producing any result of movement. He then fits to the four arteries, the extremities of which appear in the cutting of the neck, little pipes connected by tubes with a reservoir full of fresh oxygenated blood, and guides the injection of this blood into the vessels of the brain. Immediately irregular motions of the eyes and the facial muscles occur, succeeded by the appearance of regular harmonious contractions, seeming to be prompted by the will. The head has regained life. The motions continue to be performed during a quarter of an hour, while the injection of blood into the cerebral arteries lasts. On stopping the injection, the motions cease, and give place to the spasms of agony, and then to death.

Physiologists asked whether such a momentary resurrection of the functions of life might not be brought about in the human subject—that is, whether movement might not be excited and expression reanimated by injecting fresh blood into a head just severed from a man's body, as in M. Brown-Sequard's experiment. It was suggested to try it on the heads of decapitated criminals, but anatomical observations, particularly those of M. Charles Robin, showed that the arteries of the neck are cut by the guillotine in such a way that air penetrates and fills them. It follows that it is impracticable to inject them with blood that can produce the effect noted by M. Brown-Sequard. Indeed, we know that blood circulating in the vessels becomes frothy on contact with air, and loses fitness for its functions. M. Robin supposes that the experiment in question could be successful only if made upon the head of a man killed by a ball that should strike below the neck; in that case it would be possible to affect such a section of the arteries that no entrance of air would occur, and, if the head were separated at the place pointed out by M. Brown-Sequard, those manifestations of function remarked in the dog's head would probably be obtained by the injection of oxygenated blood. M. Brown-Sequard is convinced that they might be obtained, if certain precautions were observed, even with the head of a decapitated criminal; and so strong is his conviction, that, when it was proposed to him to try the experiment,—that is, to perform the injection of blood into the head of a person executed,—he refused to do so, not choosing, as he said, to witness the tortures of this fragment of a being recalled for an instant to sensibility and life. We understand M. Brown-Sequard's scruples, but it is allowable to doubt whether he would have inflicted great suffering on the head of the subject; at most he would only have aroused in it a degree of very dim and uncertain sensibility. This is easily explained. In life, the slightest perturbation in the cerebral circulation is enough to prevent thought and sensation utterly. Now, if a few drops of blood too much or too little in the brain of an animal in full health suffice to alter the regularity of its psychical manifestations, much more certainly will the completeness of the brain's action be deranged if it is awakened by an injection of foreign blood, a forcible entry too, which, of necessity, cannot cause the blood to circulate with suitable pressure and equipoise.

Corpse-like rigidity is one of the most characteristic phenomena of death. This is a general hardening of the muscles, so great that they lose the property of extension till even the joints cannot be bent; this phenomenon begins some hours after death. The muscles of the lower jaw are the first to stiffen; then rigidity invades in succession the abdominal muscles, those of the neck, and at last the thoracic ones. This hardening takes place through the coagulation of the half-fluid albuminoid matter which composes the muscular fibres, as the solidification of the blood results from coagulation of its fibrine. After a few hours the coagulated musculine grows fluid again, rigidity passes away, and the muscles relax. Something not dissimilar takes place also in the blood. The globules change, lose shape, and suffer the beginning of dissociation. The agents of putrefaction, vibrios and bacteria, thus enter upon their great work by insidiously breaking up the least seen parts.

At last, when partial revivals are no longer possible, when the last flicker of life has gone out and corpse-like rigidity has ceased, a new work begins. The living germs that had collected on the surface of the body and in the digestive canal develop, multiply, pierce into all the points of the organism, and produce in it a complete separation of the tissues and humors; this is putrefaction. The moment of its appearance varies with the causes of death and the degree of outward temperature. When death is the result of a putrid malady, putrefaction begins almost immediately when the body has grown cold. It is the same when the atmosphere is warm. In general, in our climates, the work of decomposition becomes evident after from thirty-eight to forty hours. Its first effects are noticeable on the skin of the stomach; this takes on a greenish discoloration, which soon spreads and covers successively the whole surface of the body. At the same time the moist parts, the eye, the inside of the mouth, soften and decay; then the cadaverous odor is gradually developed, at first faint and slightly fetid, a mouldy smell, then a pungent and ammoniacal stench. Little by little the flesh sinks in and grows watery; the organs cease to be distinguishable. Everything is seized upon by what is termed putridity. If the tissues are examined under the microscope at this moment, we no longer recognize any of the anatomical elements of which the organic fabric is made up in its normal state. "Our flesh," Bossuet exclaims in his funeral sermon on Henrietta of England, "soon changes its nature, our body takes another name; even that of a corpse, used because it still exhibits something of the human figure, does not long remain with it. It becomes a thing without a shape, which in every language is without a name." When structure has wholly disappeared, nothing more remains but a mixture of saline, fat, and proteic matters, which are either dissolved and carried away by water, or slowly burned up by the air's oxygen, and transmuted into new products, and the whole substance of the body, except the skeleton, returns piecemeal to the earth whence it came forth. Thus the ingredients of our organs, the chemical elements of our bodies, turn to mud and dust again. From this mud and this dust issue unceasingly new life and energetic activity; but a clay fit for the commonest uses may also be got from it, and, in the words of Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, the dust of Alexander or Caesar may plug the vent of a beer-cask, or "stop a hole to keep the wind away." These "base uses," of which the Prince of Denmark speaks to *Horatio*, mark the extreme limits of the transformation of matter. In any case the beings of lowest order that toil and engender in the bosom of putrefaction are really absorbing and storing away life, since without their aid the corpse could not serve as nutriment to plants, which in their turn are the necessary reservoir whence animality draws its sap and strength. It is in this sense that Buffon's doctrine of organic molecules is a true one.

Death is the necessary end of all organic existence. We may hope more or less to set at a distance its inevitable hour, but it would be madness to dream of its indefinite postponement in any species whatsoever. No doubt there is no contradiction in conceiving of a perfect equilibrium between assimilation and disassimilation, such that the system would be maintained in immortal health. In any case, no one has yet even gained a glimpse of the modes of realizing such an equilibrium, and death continues till further orders, a fixed law of Fate. Still, though immortality for a complete organism seems chimerical, perhaps it is not the same with the immortality of a separate organ in the sense we now explain. We have already alluded to the experiments of M. Paul Bert on animal-grafting. He has proved that, on the head of a rat, certain organs of the same animal—as the tail, for instance—may be grafted. And this physiologist asks himself the question, whether it would not be possible, when a rat provided with such an appendage draws near the close of his existence, to remove the appendage from him, and transplant it to a young animal, which in his turn would be deprived of the ornament in the same way in his old age in favor of some specimen of a new generation, and so on in succession. This tail, transplanted in regular course to young animals, and imbibing at each transference blood full of vitality, perpetually renewed, yet ever remaining the same, would thus escape death. The experiment, delicate and difficult, as we shall see, was yet undertaken by M. Bert, but circumstances did not allow it to be prolonged for any considerable time, and the fact of the perpetuity of an organ, periodically rejuvenated, remains to be demonstrated.

III.

Real death, then, is characterized by the positive ceasing of vital properties and functions both in the organic or vegetable life, and in the animal life, properly so termed. When animal life disappears without any interruption occurring in organ life, the system is in a state of seeming death. In this state the body is possessed by profound sleep quite similar to that of hibernating animals; all the usual expressions and all signs of internal activity have disappeared, and give place to invincible torpor. The most powerful chemical stimulants exert no control over the organs, the walls of the chest are motionless; in short, seeing the body presenting this appearance, it is impossible not to think of it as dead. There are quite numerous states of the organism which may thus imitate death more or less closely; the commonest one is that of fainting. In this case neither sensation nor movements of circulation or respiration are any longer perceptible; the warmth is lowered, the skin pallid and colorless. Instances of hysteria are cited in which the attack has been prolonged for several days, attended with fainting. In this strange condition all physiological manifestations remain suspended; yet they are not, as it was long supposed, suspended absolutely. M. Bouchess has proved that, in the gravest cases of fainting, the pulsations of the heart continue, weaker and rarer, and harder to be heard than in normal life, but clearly distinguishable when the ear is laid upon the precordial region. On the other hand, the muscles retain their suppleness and the limbs their pliability.

Asphyxia, which is properly suspension of breathing, and consequently of the blood's revivification, sometimes passes into a serious fainting condition followed by seeming death, from which the sufferer recovers after a period of varying length. This state may be induced either by drowning or by inhaling a gas unfit for respiration, such as carbonic acid in deep wells, emanations from latrines, or the choke-damp of mines, or by suffocation. In 1850 a woman named Ann Green was hanged at Oxford. She had been hanging for half an hour, and several people, to shorten her suffering, had pulled her by the feet with all their strength. After she was placed in her coffin it was observed that she still breathed. The executioner's assistants attempted to end her existence, but, thanks to the help of physicians, she came back to life, and continued to live some time afterward. Drowning occasions an equally deep insensibility, during which, very singularly, the psychical faculties retain some degree of activity. Sailors, after timely resuscitation from drowning, declare that, while under water, they had returned in thought to their families, and sadly fancied the grief about to be caused by their death. After a few minutes of physical rest, they suffered violent colic of the heart, which seemed to twist itself about in their chests; afterward this anguish was followed by utter annihilation of consciousness. It is very difficult, moreover, to determine how long apparent death may be protracted in an organism under water. It varies greatly with temperaments.

In the islands of the Greek Archipelago, where the business of gathering sponges from the bottom of the sea is pursued, children are not allowed to drink wine until, by practice, they have grown accustomed to remain a certain time under water. Old divers of the archipelago say that the time to return and take breath at the surface is indicated to them by painful convulsions of the limbs, and very severe contractions in the region of the heart. This power of enduring asphyxia for some time, and resisting by force of will the movements of respiration, has been remarked under other circumstances. The case of a Hindoo is mentioned, who used to creep into the palisaded enclosures used for bathing, in the Ganges, by the ladies of Calcutta, seize one of them by the legs, drown her, and rob her of her rings. It was supposed that a crocodile carried her off. One of his intended victims succeeding in escaping, the assassin was seized and executed in 1817. He confessed that he had practised the horrible business for seven years. Another instance is that of a spy, who, seeing preparations making for his execution, endeavored to escape it by feigning death. He held his breath, and suspended all voluntary motions for twelve hours, and endured all the tests applied to him to put the reality of his death beyond doubt. Anesthetics, too, like chloroform and ether, sometimes produce stronger effects than the surgeons using them desire, and occasion a state of seeming death instead of temporary insensibility.

It is easy to recall persons to life who are in a state of seeming death; it is only needful to stimulate powerfully the two mechanical systems that are more or less completely suspended in action, namely those of respiration and circulation. Such movements are communicated to the frame of the chest, that the lungs are alternately compressed and dilated. A sort of shampooing is applied over the whole body, which restores the capillary circulation; chemical stimulants, such as ammonia or acetic acid, are brought under the patient's nostrils. This is the mode of treatment for drowned persons, whose condition is brought on by ceasing to breathe the air, not by taking in too much water. A very effective method in cases of apparent death, caused by inhaling a poisonous gas, such as carbonic acid or sulphuretted hydrogen, consists in making the patient draw in large quantities of pure oxygen. And, again, it has very lately been proposed, as Halle suggested without success early in this century, to adopt the use of strong electric currents for stimulating movement in persons who are in a state of syncope.

In all the cases of seeming death we have just mentioned, one mark of vitality persistently remains, that is, pulsation of the heart. Its throbs are less strong and frequent, but they continue perceptible on auscultation. They are regularly discernible in the deepest fainting-fits, in the various kinds of asphyxia, in poisonings by the most violent narcotics, in hysteria, in the torpor of epilepsy, in short, in the most diverse and protracted states of lethargy and seeming death.

Yet, this result, now a practical certainty, was unknown to physicians of old, and it cannot be denied that, in former times, seeming death was quite often mistaken for true death. The annals of science have recorded a certain number of errors of this kind, many of which have resulted in the interment of unfortunate wretches who were not dead. And for one of these mistakes that chance has brought to light either too late, or in time for the rescue, even then, of the victim, how many are there, particularly in times of ignorance and carelessness, that no one has ever known! How many live men have only given up their last breath after a vain struggle to break out of their coffin! The facts collected by Bruhier and Lallemand in two works that have become classic compose a most mournful and dramatic history. These are some of its episodes marked by the strange part that chance plays in them. A rural guard, having no family, dies in a little village of Lower Charente. Hardly grown cold, his body is taken out of bed, and laid on a straw ticking covered with a coarse cloth. An old hired woman is charged with the watch over the bed of death. At the foot of the corpse were a branch of box, put into a vessel filled with holy water, and a lighted taper. Toward midnight the old watcher, yielding to the invincible need of sleep, fell into a deep slumber. Two hours later she awoke surrounded by flames from a fire that had caught her clothes. She rushed out, crying with all her might for help, and the neighbors running together at her screams, saw in a moment a naked spectre issue from the hut, limping and hobbling on limbs covered with burns. While the old woman slept, a spark had probably dropped on the straw bed, and the fire it kindled had aroused both the watcher from her sleep and the guard from his seeming death. With timely assistance he recovered from his burns, and grew sound and well again.

On the 5th of October, 1842, a farmer in the neighborhood of Neufchatel, in the Lower Seine, climbed into a loft over his barn to sleep, as he usually did among the hay. Early the next day, his customary hour of rising being past, his wife, wishing to know the cause of his delay, went to look for him, and found him dead. At the time of interment, more than twenty-four hours after, the bearers placed the body in a coffin, which was closed, and carried it slowly down the ladder by which they had gained the loft. Suddenly one of the rounds of the ladder snapped, and the bearers fell with the coffin, which burst open with the shock. The accident, which might have been fatal to a live man, was very serviceable to the dead one, who was roused from his lethargy by the concussion, returned to life, and hastened to get out of his shroud with the assistance of those of the by-standers who had not been frightened away by his sudden resurrection. An hour later he could recognize his friends, and felt no uneasiness except a slight confusion in his head, and the next day he was able to go to work again. At about the same time a resident of Nantes gave up life after a long illness. His heirs made arrangements for a grand funeral, and, while the performance of a requiem was going on, the dead man returned to life and stirred in the coffin, that stood in the middle of the church. When carried home, he soon regained his health. Some time afterward, the cure, not caring to be at the trouble of the burial ceremonies for nothing, sent a bill to the ex-corpse, who declined to pay it, and referred the cure to the heirs who had given orders for the funeral. A lawsuit followed, with which the papers of the day kept the public greatly amused. A few years ago Cardinal Donnet, in the Senate, told his own story of the circumstances under which he narrowly escaped being buried alive.

Besides these instances of premature burial in which the victim escaped the fearful consequences of the mistake made, others may be cited in which the blunder was discovered only too late. Quite a number of such cases are known, some of which are told with details too romantic to entitle them to implicit belief, while, however, many of them show unquestionable signs of authenticity. There long prevailed a tradition, not easily traceable to any source, which attributed the death of the Abbe Prevost to a mistake of this kind. All his biographers relate that the famous author of "Manon Lescaut," falling senseless from the effect of a rush of blood, in the heart of the forest of Chantilly, was supposed to be dead; that the surgeon of the village having made an incision into his stomach, by direction of the Magistrate, to ascertain the cause of death, Prevost uttered a cry, and did then die in earnest. But it has since been proved that the story is imaginary, and that it was made up after Prevost's death; nor do any of the necrological accounts, published at the time, refer it to the consequences of a premature autopsy. Though the account of Prevost dissected alive seems doubtful, that is not the case with the story told with regard to an operation by the famous accoucheur, Philip Small. A woman, about to be confined, fell into a state of seeming death. Small relates that when he was summoned to perform the Cesarean operation, the by-standers, convinced that the woman was dead, urged him to proceed with it. "I supposed so, too," he says, "for I felt no pulse in the region of the heart, and a glass held over her face showed no sign of respiration." Then he plunged his knife into the body, and was cutting among the bleeding tissues, when the subject awoke from her lethargy.

We cite some still more startling instances. Thirty years ago, a resident of the village of Eymes, in Dordogne, had been suffering for a long time from a chronic disorder of little consequence in itself, but marked by the distressing symptom of constant wakefulness, which forbade the patient any kind of rest. Worn out with this condition, he consulted a doctor, who prescribed opium, advising great caution in its use. The invalid, possessed with that common-enough notion that the efficacy of a drug is proportioned to its quantity, took at one time a dose sufficient for several days. He soon fell into a deep sleep, which continued unbroken for more than twenty-four hours. The village doctor, being summoned, finds the body without warmth, the pulse extinct, and, on opening the veins of both arms in succession, obtains but a few drops of thick blood. The day after, they prepared for his burial. But, a few days later, closer inquiry revealed the imprudence the poor wretch had committed in taking an excessive quantity of the prescribed narcotic. The report spreading among the villagers, they insist on disinterment, which is allowed. Gathering in a crowd at the cemetery, they take up the coffin, open it, and are met by a horrible sight. The miserable man had turned over in his coffin, the blood gushing from the two opened veins had soaked the shroud; his features were frightfully contorted, and his convulsed limbs bore witness to the cruel anguish that had preceded death. Most of the facts of this kind are of rather remote date. The latest instances have happened in the country, among an ignorant population, usually in neighborhoods where no physician was called on to ascertain the disease, that is, to distinguish the cases of seeming death from those of true death.

How, then, can we certainly know apparent from real death? There is a certain number of positive signs of death; that is to say, signs which, when absolutely discerned, leave no room for mistake. Yet some physicians, and many people who know nothing of science, are still so doubtful about the certainty of these signs as to wish that physiology could detect others of a more positive character. A zealous philanthropist, quite lately, gave a sum for a prize of 20,000 francs to the discoverer of an infallible sign of death. Doubtless, the intention is excellent, but we are safe henceforward in regarding the sexton's work without alarm; the signs already known are clear enough to prevent any mistake, and to make the fatal risk of premature burial impossible.

We must point out, in the first place, the immediate signs of death. The first, and the most decisive, is the absolute stoppage of the heart's pulsations, noted for a duration of at least five minutes, not by the touch, but by the ear. "Death is certain," says the reporter of the commission named in 1848, by the Academy of Sciences, to award the prize of competition as to the signs of true death, "when positive cessation of pulsations of heart in the subject has been ascertained, which is immediately followed, if it has not been preceded, by cessation of respiration, and of functions of sensation and motion." The remote signs equally deserve attention. Of these, three are recognized: corpse-like rigidity, resistance to the action of galvanic currents, and putrefaction. As we have already seen, rigidity does not begin until several hours after death, while general and complete disappearance of muscular contractility, under the stimulus of currents, and, last of all, putrefaction, are only manifest at a still later period. Those remote signs, particularly the last, have this advantage, that they may be ascertained by those unacquainted with medicine, and it is very well to pay some attention to them in countries where physicians are not charged with the verification of the disease, but they are of no importance wherever there are doctors to examine the heart with instruments, and to decide promptly and surely upon the death, from the complete stoppage of pulsation in that organ. At the beginning of the century, Hufeland, and several other physicians, convinced that all the signs of death then known were uncertain, except putrefaction, proposed and obtained, in Germany, the establishment of a certain number of mortuary houses, intended to received, and keep for some time, the bodies of deceased persons. During the whole existence of these establishments, not one of the bodies transported into those asylums has been known to return to life, as the authentic declarations of the attendant doctors agree. The usefulness of such mortuary houses is still more questionable in our time, when we have a positive and certain means of recognizing real death. Those police regulations that forbid autopsies and interments until the full term of delay for twenty-four hours, measured from the declaration of death, still remain prudent precautions, but they do not lessen at all the certainty of that evidence furnished by the stopping of the heart. When the heart has definitely ceased to beat, then resurrection is no longer possible, and the life which deserts it is preparing to enter upon a new cycle.

Hamlet, in his famous soliloquy, speaks of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and mournfully asks, what must be the dreams of the man to whom death has opened the portals of those gloomy regions. We can give no clearer answer, in the name of physiology, than Shakspeare's prince gives. Physiology is dumb as to the destiny of the soul after death; of that it teaches, and it can teach us, nothing. It is plain, and it would be childish to deny it, that any psychical or sentient manifestation, and any concrete representation of the personality, are impossible after death. The dissolution of the organism annihilates surely, and of necessity, the functions of sensation, motion, and will, which are inseparable from a certain combination of material conditions. We can feel, move, and will, only so far as we have organs for reception, transmission, and execution. These assurances of science are above discussion, and should be accepted without reserve. Do they tell us anything of the destiny of the psychical principles themselves? Again we say, No, and for the very simple reason that science does not attain to those principles; but metaphysics, which does attain to them, authorizes us, nay, further, compels us, to believe that they are immortal. They are immortal, as the principles of motion, the principles of perception, all the active unities of the world, are immortal. What is the general characteristic of those unities? It is that of being simple, which means being indestructible, which means being in harmonious mutual connection, after such a manner that each one of them perceives the infinite order of the other. If this connection did not exist, there would be no world. What is the characteristic of the psychical unities more especially? It is that of having, besides the consciousness of such perception, the feeling also of the relations which bind the whole together, and those faculties, more or less developed, which that consciousness and that perception imply. But why should these unities be any more perishable than the others? Why, if all these forces, all these activities, are eternal, should those alone not possess eternity which have this high privilege, that of knowing the infinite relations which the others sustain without knowing that they do so?

To form a conception of the immortality of the soul, then, we must place ourselves at that point of view to which men rarely and hardly rise, of the simplicity and indefectibility of all those principles of force that fill the universe. We must train ourselves to understand that what we see is nothing in comparison with what we do not see. The whole force, the whole spring, of the most complex movements, the most magnificent phenomena of Nature, and the most subtle operations of life, thought included, proceed from the infinite commingling of an infinity of series of invisible and unextended principles, whose activities ascend in the scale of perfection from simple power of movement up to supreme reason. Human personality, such as we see and know it, is only a coarse and complex result from those of these primitive activities which are the best and deepest thing in us. It is not that personality which is immortal—that is no more immortal than the motive force of a steam-engine is, or the electricity of a voltaic battery, although movement and electricity are of themselves indestructible. It is not that personality which can aspire to a home in the bosom of God. Our true personality, our real *I*, that which may without illusion count on a future life, is unity released from every material bond, and all concrete alloy; it is that force, necessarily pure, which has a more or less clear consciousness of its own relations with the infinity of like unities, and which more or less draws near to them by thought and by love. It is beyond our power to conceive what will become of that unity when, quitting its prison of flesh, and soaring into the ideal ether, it will no longer have organs with which to act; but what we can affirm is that, precisely by reason of this freedom, it will rise to a clearer knowledge of all that it had only known obscurely, and to a purer love of what it had adored only through the veil of sense. And this certainty, which is the ennobling and elevating force of life, is also the consolation for death.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

PHASES OF LIFE.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

What is life? "A fleeting shadow
Cast upon the track of Time;"
But its sure experience teaches
Many a truth, profound, sublime.
We are all poor, erring creatures,
Guided by each impulse weak,
Striving ever for some object
In the distance which we seek;
Far and farther still receding,
Still we follow in its flight,
Discontented, restless ever,
Standing in each other's light.
Once attained, some other phantom,
Mocking, lures us on its way;
Wild excitement, restless craving,
Track our footsteps day by day.
Rivers still go rushing by us;
Busy crowds go hurrying on;
Sunlight smiles, yet hearts in anguish
Break, and "brokenly live on."
Fools, we dive into the future,
Fancy 'tis before us stretched;
But the things therein enshrouded
Human eye hath never reached.
Philosophers, thro' years of study,
Time's great mystery ne'er have solved,
Yet we, in our erring blindness,
All its actions have resolved.
"Life's a dream, and man's a shadow
Thrown upon a boisterous sea,"
And our longest spans but seemeth
Atoms in eternity.
Such it is, and such the lesson
That it teaches day by day;
Mortals all pursuing visions,
Dreaming thus their years away.
Earthly things are false, unreal;
Fairest faces only hide
Hearts corrupt with meanest passions,
Insincerity and pride.
We should all have self-reliance,
Interested, selfish, vain,
Is the world, for, if it serves us,
Double it expects to gain.
Misers hoard up golden treasures;
Others to ambition bend;
Each at something striving, grasping,
Heedless of their certain end.
In the bride now at the altar,
In her robes of virgin white;
She, in words of solemn meaning,
Vows of love and truth doth plight.
Early hope so fondly cherished
In that hour seems all fulfilled;
Yet, could she the future gaze on,
Soul and feeling would be chilled.
Like the flowers in Spring-time blowing,
Summer sees them faded lie;
They set forth a fair example,—
"Bloom to-day, to-morrow die."
Next behold a funeral passing;
Ask who is the victim now?
Last year's bride,—the cypress mingled
In the blossoms on her brow.
Look upon that baby-cherub
Smiling in a mother's face;
She with life-long love is watching
Every witching, dawning grace;
Soon, alas! those lips grow livid,
Cheeks have lost their rosy hue,
Eyes have lost their laughing brightness,
Death hath stolen that sweet bud too;
Mother's heart is wildly throbbing,
Throbbing with a yearning pain,
For the little "bird of passage,"
Gone ne'er to return again.
Tho' long years, with lengthened shadow,
Pass, a bitter fruit they'll bear,—
Vacant seat and missing footsteps
Pattering down the nursery-stair.
Death alone we can but count on;
See, it hovers by our door;
At its portals we are standing;
One brief struggle—all is o'er.
Then before us, panoramic,
Spectre-like, come forms aghast,
Shaped in all the faults and follies
Of a stern recording past,
And there is an eye that catches,
In one scrutinizing look,
Years misspent, without a harvest,
Like some foul, ill-written book.
All our thoughts, and words, and actions,
There are viewed with earnestness;
Cowering at the Throne of Justice,
We can offer no redress.
Let us, then, with hearts unsullied,
Conscience clear, look up to God;
Patient, bear with wrong and insult,—
Tread the steps the Savior trod.
We could scatter joy around us,
Sweet as dew upon the rose;
Heal the heart in sorrow pining,
Dry the tear of grief that flows,
Words of kindness, gently uttered,
Teem with hope, like Noah's dove,
And, for erring sinful mortals,
Gild a path to Heaven above.
Earth might be one scene of sunshine
Were it not for sin's dark blight,
Crystal streams are murmuring music,
Flowers are blooming, skies are bright;
Look into the glorious starlight,—
Peaceful smiles the vault of Heaven;
Every knee should bend to worship
Him who thus such gifts hath given.
Wander forth into the meadow;
Take the tiniest floweret there,
Look at its minute perfection,
God hath formed its petals fair.
Fair and spotless as that floweret
He created every heart,
But in some unguarded moment,
Sin hath claimed the better part.
There the seed hath grown and flourished
Into sins of darkest dye,
To come forth a deadly harvest
When the hour of death is nigh.
Oh! the bright, the blissful future
In that realm beyond the skies!
Oh! the happy, blest reunion
With the loved we'll realize,
If we gently bow,—not murmur;
"Bear the cross and win the crown;"
Tread with footstep firm, unshrinking,
Every petty grievance down;
If we'll only love each other,
And temptation ever fly,
As it is for man appointed,
Once, and only once, to die.
Charity and truth but study;
Faults in others meekly chide;
Holy angels then will steer us
Safely to the other side.

TYLER STREET, CHICAGO. DAISY.

One Way of Living at Newport.

A Newport correspondent writes: "On the 20th of June the Cliff Cottage Hotel opens, under the proprietorship of Mr. Hodge, formerly of the Aquidneck House. His method of living, started two years since as an experiment, has proved a great success. The colony comprises a small hotel, eight pretty furnished cottages, and handsome grounds; the location on the cliff of the sea. You hire a cottage for the season, you name your hours for your meals, and open your dining-room door to find them on the table. Your cottage has no kitchen, you never hear of a cook, but your food appears mysteriously four times a day, smoking hot. With each cottage you get a servant, who attends to your wants. A femme de chambre comes from the big house, and while you are at breakfast puts your chambers to rights, and the grounds are well kept, without even an order being given."

Keying's Opium Test.

When Keying was sent down, almost with a Viceroy's power, from Pekin to Canton, to investigate the opium smuggling, he began by investigating the lives of the Chinese merchants. It is said that he invited all the importers to a magnificent dinner; and they attended it with great joy, greatly honored at the invitation. But when it came time to go home, they were politely informed that they were to spend the night with their host. This was the civil way of finding out how many of them could live without smoking opium. The next morning they found that they were still kept in his palace for another festival. Nor when the next night came were they released. Before long one after another surrendered. Though every man of them knew that to confess that he was an opium-eater or opium-smoker was to sign his own death warrant, still, one by one, the poor wretches had to give in. They begged the Viceroy to give them their opium, even if it were for the last time. And so, before many days, he had proved to his own satisfaction, by their own confession, that most of his own countrymen who were engaged in foreign trade were themselves the victims of the appetite which his Government was trying to suppress. The story shows what happens when people have not complete control of their appetite.

FAIR CLEOPATRA.

Fair Cleopatra
Was locked up a'ter a
Disastrous defeat of Mark Antony.
'Twas a biting aspect to her,
But a biting asp spake to her:
"Of the bite I inflict there mark ain't any."
—*New York Graphic.*

HUMOR.

Sweet Home—A bee-hive.

—Mr. Bailey, of Danbury, says: "I do not lecture myself; I am married."

—An exchange says: "Some men are born for a niche." "Yes," says the Boston *Bulletin*, "but they don't all come up to the scratch."

—Query—Can a geological clergyman with a collection of ores, etc., be called a cabinet minister?

—An Iowa paper remarks that "Our readers needn't try to get any points out of our political articles; we put 'em in this week because our patent medicine stereotypes have been mislaid."

—A young lady in Greenville, Tenn., recently presented her lover with an elaborately-constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished, the following Sunday, to see him wearing it as a cravat.

—A pretentious hypocrite who was in the habit of praying so vociferously that his neighbors and persons passing in the street could hear him, was quietly informed by his pastor, one day, that if "he would get a little nearer to God, he wouldn't have to pray so loud."

—The Descent of Man.—Figurative party: "So long as I am a man, sorr, what does it matter to me whether me great-grandfather was an anthropoid ape or not, sorr?" Literal party: "Haw, wather disagweeable for your gwate-gwandmother, wasn't it?"

—The boy with the big watch said time hung heavy on his hands.

—The Prelates puzzled; Archbishop of Canterbury—"If I know how to deal with the question, may I be—ahem!—disestablished!" Archbishop of York—"If I know what to say in the matter, may I be—ahem!—disendowed!"—*Punch.*

—Of a certain popular dramatic reader, remarks the *Hornet*, it may be said that he is a man of color, for his eyes are black, his gloves are mauve, his manner "ready," his hair white, and his name Bel-lue.

—She Suited.—A lady recently applied at a life insurance company for a position as agent. When asked what her qualifications were, she touched her unblushing cheek.

—Fast young men declare that the great beauty of an ocean voyage is "that you can get as tight as you please, and people think you're only sea-sick."

—Rasper, being told he looked seedy, and asked what business he was in, replied, "The hard-wear business; look at my wardrobe!"

—A sagacious papa exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering to be printed on her wedding cards, "No presents except those adapted to an income of $1,500."

—One of the soldiers sent against the Modocs received a letter from his sister containing the following beautiful and touching sentiment: "And if anything should happen to you, do make some arrangement to have your hair recovered and sent on. It is the exact color of mine, and I can't get a pair of curls of the right shade anywhere here."

—The Khiva Expedition.—Our correspondent telegraphs us a striking instance of the difference in the domestic habits of the East and West. Here, the Queen and every woman in England is wont to keep hot water in a can; there, the Czar and all his courtiers delight in keeping the Khan in hot water.—*London Judy.*

—A Parisian musical directory defines a shout to be "an unpleasant noise produced by overstraining the throat, for which great singers are well paid and small children well punished."

—A dealer in hair goods heads his advertisement in the local newspapers with this travesty of Dr. Watts:

How vain are all things here below—
How false and yet how fair!
But if for false things you will go,
Invest at once in hair!

—A Kentucky farmer refused to look at a simple sewing-machine recently, as he always "sowed wheat by hand." He is related to the man who did not want a threshing-machine on his farm; "for," said he "give me a harness-tug or a barrel-stave, and I can make my family toe the mark according to law and Scripter."

—"What are you about, my dear?" said a grandmother to a little boy, who was idling about the room and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandma, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman see it, for papa wants him to think he's out."

—A farmer and his wife called at a Detroit photograph gallery last week to order some photographs of her, and while the operator was getting ready the husband gave the wife a little advice as to how she must act: "Fasten your mind on something," he said, "or else you'll laugh, and spile the job. Think about early days; how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd have been if I hadn't pitied you. Jest fasten your mind on to that!" She didn't have any photographs taken.

—A young lady in Nashville is changing her views somewhat relative to the question of matrimony. She says that when she "came out" in society she determined that she would not marry a man unless he was an Episcopalian. Time passed on and she did not get married, and then modified her views and concluded she would marry no man who was not a Christian. That young lady is still unmarried, and says now that all she is looking for is a man that don't drink whisky.

—Yesterday we overheard a couple of home-made savans discussing the cause of the saline character of the water in Great Salt Lake. Said one: "Well, it's my opinion that there's an underground connection with the Pacific Ocean, and it's filled with water from the Pacific." "But," said the other, "Salt Lake is 7,000 feet high'r'n the ocean; what do you think of that?" "Think of it! why I think it bursts my theory all to h—l."—*Eureka (Nevada) Sentinel.*

—The Danbury *News* man, now in San Francisco, does not like the California style of making change, and asks if it is customary there "to charge five cents commission for handling a half dollar."

—Emulation: Maud—I've had whooping-cough! Ethel—Oh, that's nothing; why, I've had measles!! Maud—Well, I've had bronchitis!!! Ethel (after a pause)—I learn French!!!! (Collapse of Maud.)—*Punch.*

—Inquisitive Freshman to a Senior—Where do the Faculty get "sheep-skins" for Seniors to carry off at Commencement? Senior—They kill Frenchmen. Frenchman walks off, wondering whether he has learned why so many who enter College fail to graduate.—*Harvard Advocate.*

—A Legal Point.—A jury once returned into court in order that one of their number might be instructed upon the following point of law: "If I believe that the evidence is one way, and the other eleven believe different, does that justify any other juryman in knocking me down with a chair?"

—It is a startling fact in natural history that children who are "perfect little lambs" usually grow up to be "mutton-heads."

—During the warm weather the principal occupation of the "girl of the period" seems to be sitting on the stoop waiting for the "coming man."

—"Is there any one here who takes exceptions to the rulings of this court" said a Nevada Justice, putting a six-shooter on the table. There wasn't one.

—Professor—What are the uses of starch in germination? Student (reciting on cheek)—In the German nation starch is used very much the same as in this country—in doing up linen and such goods. Professor—If you give another such answer as that I will show you how they take the starch out of students in the German nation.

—A woman's modesty is like her color—extremely becoming if not put on.

—This incident comes from Oxford, New York: "Three lads of a piscatory turn, absented themselves from school in quest of bites and nibbles, but the next morning, each being certain of a flogging by the school ma'am, put on three pairs of pantaloons before seeking the temple of learning. The day was warm, and so were the boys. They perspired, liquefied, oozed at every pore, but no flogging came. For six hours they sweltered, and then, with a [illegible] lecture on the impropriety of running away, they were dismissed in a feeble and flabby condition, all three agreeing that a flogging would have been preferable to the wearing of three pantaloons in warm weather."

—On one of our Eastern trains, the other day, a newly-married couple starting on their wedding tour, after comfortably arranging themselves in their seats, gave vent to their emotions as follows: Husband (leaning over tenderly toward the partner of his joys and sorrows)—"Oose little pet lamb is 'oo?" Wife (with responsive tenderness)—"Oo." Husband—"Oo does 'oo love?" Wife—"Oo." The [illegible] who heard this conversation, being a single man, was completely overcome at this point of the conversation, and joined the smoking crowd in the smoking-car.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Three Interviews with Him.

"Old Abe" as a Military Strategist, a Diplomatist, and a Politician.

J. M. Winchell in the Galaxy for July.

I.

My first interview with Mr. Lincoln was early in January, 1863. It was a season of deep depression in loyal Washington circles, owing to recent reverses of the Union arms. We had well-nigh forgotten the splendors of Grant's early campaigns, in our impatience with the slowness of his later operations; we had lost faith in McClellan, finally, after the escape of Lee back into Virginia, out of our very clutches at Antietam; and the dismal December that brought us the cruel disaster at Fredericksburg had closed feverishly with the beginning of a great battle in Tennessee, the details of which the public found it impossible to obtain. The new year opened with a feeling of wild anxiety in regard to the fate of Rosecrans and his army in the encounter we knew he had forced with Bragg on the banks of Stone River. Since it had gallantly marched forth from Nashville to meet the advancing enemy, the Army of the Cumberland had been the immediate subject of our hopes and fears; and though the Government had permitted us to know that the hostile hosts had sustained the first shock of an encounter, it had, beyond this pregnant announcement, maintained an impenetrable and ominous silence. Sunday, Jan. 4, was a day of intense solicitude to the public, as it was morally certain that the great battle had then been fought to the end; and on the evening of that day, moved by special motives, and using influences not necessary to be named, I obtained an interview with the President for the purpose of ascertaining as much as possible of the truth.

I was accompanied by one of his personal friends; and when we entered the well-known reception-room a very tall, lanky man came quickly forward to meet us. His manner seemed to me the perfection of courtesy. I was struck with the simplicity, kindness, and dignity of his deportment, so different from the clownish manner with which it was then customary to invest him. His face was a pleasant surprise, formed as my expectations had been from the poor photographs then in vogue, and the general belief in his ugliness. I remember thinking how much better looking he was than I had anticipated, and wondering that anyone should consider him ugly.

His expression was grave and careworn, but still enlivened with a cheerfulness that gave me instant hope. After a brief interchange of commonplace, I stated my precise errand, and could scarcely credit my senses when he told me that the Government was no better informed than the public in regard to the result at Stone river. I was prepared for any answer but this; for good news or bad news, or a refusal to give any answer at all; for anything but ignorance. It did not seem possible that a contest of the magnitude of this could have raged for days in a region of railways and telegraphs, and the Government be uninformed as to the issue.

Mr. Lincoln, however, proceeded at once to express his belief that our forces had won a decisive victory. His mere assertion seemed to me of but slight importance—so shaken had my confidence been in Federal success, and so accustomed had I become to the sanguine auguries of officials, generally contradicted by the event. I suppose he noticed this incredulity, for he at once undertook to give the reasons for his faith. With surprising readiness, he entered on a description of the situation, giving the numbers of the contending armies, their movements previous to the beginning of the battle, and the general strategical purposes which should govern them both. Taking from the wall a large map of the United States, and laying it on the table, he pointed out with his long finger the geographical features of the vicinity, clearly describing the various movements so far as known, reasoning rigidly from step to step, and creating a chain of probabilities too strong for serious dispute. His apparent knowledge of military science, and his familiarity with the special features of the present campaign, were surprising in a man who had been all his life a civilian, engrossed with politics and the practice of the law, and whose attention must necessarily be so much occupied with the perplexing detail of duties incident to his position. The fact once comprehended that he had profoundly studied the war in its military aspect, the less astonishing, though not less admirable, was the logic in which he involved his facts, arguing steadily on to the hopeful conclusion which he had announced at the outset.

It is beyond my power of recollection to recall any part of his argument. I only know that he made a demonstration that justified his hopes, and which filled me with a confidence equal to his own, and excited admiration of an intellectual power so different from any which I had supposed him to possess. It was clear that he made the various campaigns of the war a subject of profound and intelligent study, forming opinions thereon as positive and clear as those he held in regard to civil affairs.

When I left him it was with a cheerfulness quite in contrast with the anxiety I had felt before. The news of the next day fully verified the correctness of his judgement by giving us the most decisive announcement of the brilliant and complete success of the Army of the Cumberland, in spite of the many and almost fatal misfortunes which had attended the early stages of the battle.

II.

My next interview was several weeks later, and with a very different purpose. Gen. Sherman, then commanding a division in the West, under Gen. Grant, had taken extreme measures against a newspaper correspondent at his headquarters, and had procured his arrest and trial by a court-martial, and his banishment beyond the army lines. It was generally felt that the proceeding was harsh and unjust; and several prominent officers having represented that the alleged offence was technical, a memorial asking the President to set aside the sentence was prepared and generally signed by the journalists in Washington. A Sunday evening was selected for the presentation of this memorial, and I was invited by the gentleman having it in charge to accompany him to the Executive Mansion for that purpose. We were three persons in all, the third being a member of the House of Representatives, and we had the good fortune to find the President alone—a general and a Congressman having just left him—and quite well disposed toward the request which we preferred.

After presenting the memorial, its bearer entered into a detailed history of the case, showing its injustice and inexpediency. Mr. Lincoln evidently considered it a delicate question, and was disposed to give it a careful investigation. He was resolved, I think, to conciliate the press, and equally resolved not to absolutely annul the action of the military authorities. The precise thing which he was willing to do did not appear till after a prolonged discussion, in which he participated with patient interest. My friend asked that he positively restore to the injured correspondent his lost privileges; while the President, not absolutely refusing at first, endeavored to satisfy us with a recommendation to Gen. Grant to himself remit the sentence. But my friend believed that Gen. Grant would stand stubbornly by the action of Gen. Sherman, unless the President gave his wishes the force of an actual order. The discussion was long and animated. My friend was a master of argument and persuasion, and inspired by a warm personal regard for the banished correspondent; and Mr. Lincoln seemed bent on some expedient that would measurably satisfy both parties. At times I thought our point substantially gained; but on defining the exact terms of any proposed arrangement, there was always in the end a reference of the case to the judgment of General Grant. Seeming to concede much, we finally found that he conceded nothing at all. Many ingenious expedients were proposed and rejected, and I was quite entertained with the display of diplomatic skill of which I had unexpectedly become a witness; for I had very little part in the conversation, but listened with great interest to the discussion going on. Mr. Lincoln's manner was all consideration and kindness and sympathy; but it concealed a firmness that seemed immovable.

At length, while walking about the room, which he did a good deal, he exclaimed:

"Well, you want me to make an order setting aside the action of the Court. I wish to do what is right, and what you ask; for it seems to me, from all the evidence, that our newspaper friend has been a little to severely dealt with. Still, I am not on the spot to judge of all the circumstances, and Gen. Grant is; and I do not see how I can properly grant your request without being sustained by his consent. But let us see what we can do; I will write something to put our ideas into shape; and, with a pleasant laugh, he began at once to search for papers and pen. He was aided in this effort by little "Tad," who was present—and, I must say, somewhat troublesome—and toward whom his father frequently manifested the most anxious and considerate affection. He found a piece of paper with some difficulty on the table (littered with documents lying in complete disorder), and a very poor pen, with which he at once set to work.

The draft which he made was quite satisfactory. It was brief, clear, and precise; it stated the case truly, revoked the sentence of the court, and gave a correspondent the privilege of returning to Gen. Grant's headquarters. We were delighted with the document, and, of course, said so.

"But," said the President, "I had better make this conditional on the approval of Gen. Grant. You see it would not seem right for me to send back a correspondent to the General's headquarters in case he knew of any reason why the man should not be there. I will just add a few words;" and so he did, making the order close as follows: "And to remain if Gen. Grant shall give his express assent; and to again leave the department if Gen. Grant shall refuse said assent."

"There," he remarked, "I think that will be about right, and I have no doubt Gen. Grant will assent." And so he did.

It was useless to contend further with this firm but flexible will, which always gave you an impression that it was about to yield, but which, when once resolved, was absolutely immovable.

The document thus prepared was, in fact, a military order, and I wondered if he made any record of its existence. He had not called in the aid of any of his Secretaries, and I afterward inquired of Mr. Nicolay if any record of it had been made. He said not, and was even ignorant of its existence; and added a feeling remark on the President's official habits, which were reckless of all order, and gave his Secretaries no end of trouble.

This affair concluded, the President seemed disposed to prolong the interview. Our conversation took a military direction, and embraced the various movements being made or known to be in contemplation. Mr. Lincoln seemed pleased to discuss the war; in fact, the informal nature of our conversation was a relief to his mind, overworked and jaded as he was by all the cares, official and political, to which he was daily subjected. Presently he startled us by declaring he saw no hope of success for any of the campaigns now being opened.

Having gone thus far, and seeing our surprise and perplexity, he seemed animated by a desire to justify his statement. Going to the wall, and again taking down the large map which he had pressed into service on the previous occasion, he proceeded to inform us, which we did not positively know before, that there were now three important movements being attempted by our forces toward points against which our efforts had previously proved unsuccessful. One of these, he said, was against Richmond, on the same general plan substantially attempted by Burnside; one against Charleston, from the sea, by the combined land and naval forces; and one against Vicksburg, by way of the Yazoo Pass and the network of bayous and small streams by which the Mississippi is flanked, and through some of which it was hoped to transfer Gen. Grant's forces to a point from which a successful assault might be made on that great stronghold, which had thus far defied our most determined attacks.

"And I cannot see how either of these plans can succeed," said he; and, forthwith throwing aside all reserve, and speaking with as much apparent frankness as though conversing with his confidential advisers, he freely criticised the conduct of the campaigns in question, going into all the details of a military argument, and logically demonstrated in advance that Grant would again be foiled in his strategy against Vicksburg, that Hooker would fail to reach Richmond, and that Du Pont and Hunter would be compelled to retire baffled from before Charleston. I do not now remember the reasons he gave for his judgment in regard to the two movements last named, but I recollect well his clear description of the narrow and winding water-courses through which Grant was endeavoring to conduct his gunboats, generally impassable for large craft, either through too high or low water, and capable of fatal obstruction in the forests which they penetrate, by an enemy intimately acquainted with every feature of the country, and who had only proved himself too well informed of all our movements, and equally active and successful in opposing our progress into his own country.

It was known that Mr. Lincoln entertained military opinions quite independent of and often at variance with those of his advisers; and I had before had a striking proof of the correctness of his judgment. I confess, however, that I was as much astonished as disheartened by this unreserved condemnation of the conduct of the war on the part of the Government of which he was the head; and I scarcely knew whether I was most astonished by his remarkable frankness or annoyed at his convincing argument. I said:

"If you feel so confident of disaster in all these movements, Mr. President, why do you permit them to be made?"

"Because I cannot prevent it," he replied.

"But you are Commander-in-Chief," I rejoined.

"My dear sir," he replied, "I am as powerless as any private citizen to shape the military plans of the Government. I have my generals and my War Department, and my subordinates are supposed to be more capable than I am to decide what movements shall or shall not be undertaken. I have once or twice attempted to act on my own convictions, and found that it was impracticable to do so. I see campaigns undertaken in which I have no faith, and have no power to prevent them; and I tell you that sometimes, when I reflect on the management of our forces, I am tempted to despair; my heart goes clear down into my boots."

With this characteristic climax he practically closed the discussion. Rising from his chair he moved uneasily about the room, as though to shake off some feeling that oppressed him. Suddenly he seemed to realize that he had been speaking too freely.

"Of course, gentlemen," said he, "we are talking in confidence, and as friends. None of this must get into print, or be repeated."

We took our leave soon after, but I was long haunted with the recollection of what I had heard. My admiration for the man and his high moral and intellectual qualities were increased, and my confidence in our military chieftains, never very high previously, was proportionately diminished. As before, the events justified his prediction. Our attacking forces were beaten off from Charleston; the Army of the Potomac was hurled back upon the north at Chancellorsville; and Grant and Porter were completely baffled in their ill-judged experiment in the hostile swamps of the Mississippi, which they attempted to penetrate through streams too narrow to turn a gunboat in, and surrounded by a restless foe ever ready to exhaust all the means of impediment and destruction. And though Mr. Lincoln's opinions *may* have owed their correctness to accident, yet I could not resist a feeling that he had a strength of brain and soundness of judgment which measurably supplied the want of military training, and which fitted him better to plan campaigns than any of the professional soldiers to whose views he felt himself compelled to yield.

III.

My last interview was of a political nature, and occurred during the spring of 1864.

The great political question of the day was the approaching Presidential election. The friends of the various aspirants were at work ascertaining and shaping public sentiment, but no candidate had yet been actually put forward for the Republican nomination. The movement in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, had culminated in disaster; that gentleman's chief supporters, including his Senatorial son-in-law, having manifested a painful lack of nerve or zeal, when the critical question became public of arraying him against his official chief, and made haste to take him at his word of declination, diplomatically spoken in order to rouse their flagging spirits. And yet Mr. Lincoln was not known as a candidate. It was believed that he would not decline a renomination, and his enemies affirmed that he was intriguing to procure one; but there was no jot of evidence before the public that he had given the subject a moment's thought. Yet so strong was his prestige with the people, so greatly was his power of patronage feared by the politicians, and such was the awe of his personal ability which weighed on those trimming patriots who regard it as a point of conscience never to be committed to the losing side, that by a sort of consent the wire-pullers were all waiting to discover his purposes and wishes before committing themselves strongly to any competitor.

It chanced at this time that a member of the Senate who claimed me as a constituent was anxiously looking forward to his own re-election, which was somewhat in peril. The Legislature which was to determine his destiny was to be elected at the same time with the President; and as he was a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln, with whom he had great influence, he had resolved to be one of the foremost champions for the renomination and re-election of the latter, and to make common cause with him in his State, and thereby increase, as he thought, his own popularity and chances of success. The Senator had always flattered me with assurances that I had some influence in our State politics, and had used many and, thus far, unsuccessful means to attach me to his political fortunes. Hence, I was not greatly surprised when he came to me one day and invited a confidential conversation on National and State politics. I had no reason for refusing, and he proceeded to unfold a plan which had for its object the promotion of the interests of President Lincoln, of himself, and—flattering conjunction!—of the humble and unofficial individual who writes this chronicle. As both the other parties involved are dead, their ambitions cut short by the bullets and their schemings of no more account now than a last year's almanac, I violate no confidence in the vague sketch I am attempting.

The preliminary conditions of secrecy and good faith being settled, the Senator proceeded to develop his plans. Mr. Lincoln, he assured me, was and would continue to be a candidate for renomination, and on grounds of private friendship and of patriotism he, the Senator, was most anxious for his success. Of this he entertained very little doubt, believing that the President had a growing strength that would carry him over all obstacles, both before the Convention, and at the polls in November. Having made up his mind to this effect, he was most anxious to carry for Mr. Lincoln our State, both to increase his own power as a Lincoln man therein, and to still further strengthen himself with the President during the second term. In fact, if the State could be thus carried in convention and at the polls, the Senator assured me that a most influential position (naming it) awaited his acceptance in the new Cabinet; and, coming plumply to the point, he promised me then and there, if I would enter the canvass in our State for both candidates, to give me the choice of a high diplomatic position in Europe or an office in Washington, "in which [his exact words] the present incumbent *says* he has made a million of dollars and has wronged nobody."

Notwithstanding my general humility of spirit, and an absence of strong aspiration for offices which either require more money than the salary to support them, as our foreign diplomatic ones do, or depend on a system of stealing to compensate the incumbent for the very arduous and responsible duties required, I was not quite overcome by the brilliancy of this proffer. Not to claim extraordinary philosophy or virtue, I will say that I had no very intense faith in political promises, and especially in those made by the gentleman with whom I was conversing. Neither did I desire to become his political supporter; and neither, for that matter, had I concluded that President Lincoln ought to be renominated. I had been a Chase man, and had shared with a great many Republicans a profound dissatisfaction with the mode in which Mr. Lincoln had allowed the war to be conducted. Hence, when I saw the point towards which the purpose of the Senator tended, I began to seek some easy means of escape from the dilemma in which I was becoming involved. Therefore, not believing his statement in regard to his understanding with the President, I introduced, cunningly as I thought, a diplomatic hint that the service he proposed to me was such as required me to learn from Mr. Lincoln himself that it would be acceptable, and to satisfy myself of the reality of the close relations existing between the two.

Much to my surprise, the Senator, after a little reflection, assented to my suggestion as being reasonable and proper. He promised me a private interview with Mr. Lincoln in a day or two, and, to my amazement, kept his promise. Of course I had no alternative but to keep on my part the appointment he had made for me, though with the distinct understanding that it should in no way commit me to any further action.

At the time appointed, therefore, the Senator took me to the White House, and ushered me formally into the Executive presence. This done, and with a phrase or two of compliment, and without even seating himself, he retired with great dignity and in good order, leaving me to my fate, and content, apparently, with having stamped on my visit the seal of his Senatorial sanction.

Mr. Lincoln received me, as ever, kindly and courteously; but his manner was quite changed. It was not now the country about which his anxiety prevailed, but himself. There was an embarrassment about him which he could not quite conceal. I thought it proper to state in the outset (not knowing what the Senator might have said) that I wished simply to know whatever he was free to tell me in regard to his own willingness or unwillingness to accept a renomination, and also as to the extent to which the Senator was authorized to speak for him. The reply was a monologue of an hour's duration, and one that wholly absorbed me, as it seemed to absorb himself. There was very little for me to say, and I was only too willing to listen.

He remained seated nearly all the time. He was restless, often changing position, and occasionally, in some intense moment, wheeling his body around in his chair, and throwing a leg over the arm. This was the only grotesque thing I recollect about him; his voice and manner were very earnest, and he uttered no jokes, and told no anecdotes.

He began by saying that, as yet, he was not a candidate for renomination. He distinctly denied that he was a party to any effort to that end, notwithstanding I knew that there were movements in his favor in all parts of the Northern States. These movements were, of course, without his prompting, as he positively assured me that with one or two exceptions he had scarcely conversed on the subject with his most intimate friends. He was not quite sure whether he desired a renomination. Such had been the responsibility of the office—so oppressive had he found its cares, so terrible its perplexities—that he felt as though the moment when he could relinquish the burden and retire to private life would be the sweetest he could possibly experience. But, he said, he would not deny that a re-election would also have its gratification to his feelings. He did not seek it, nor would he do so; he did not desire it for any ambitious or selfish purpose; but, after the crisis the country was passing through under his Presidency, and the efforts he had made conscientiously to discharge the duties imposed upon him, it would be a very sweet satisfaction to him to know that he had secured the approval of his fellow-citizens and earned the highest testimonial of confidence they could bestow.

This was the gist of the hour's monologue; and I believe he spoke sincerely. His voice, his manner, armed his modest and sensible words with a power of conviction. He seldom looked me in the face while he was talking; he seemed almost to be gazing into the future. I am sure it was not a pleasant thing for him to seem to be speaking in his own interest.

He furthermore assured me that the Senator had his full confidence, and that he should respect any proper promises the latter might make. For himself, he affirmed (gratuitously, for I had not said anything to lead in that direction) that he should make no promises of office to any one, as an inducement for support. If nominated and elected, he should be grateful to his friends, and consider that they had claims on him; but the interests of the country must always be first considered. Meantime, he supposed he should be a candidate; things seemed to be working in that direction; and if I could assist him and his friend the Senator in my State, he should not fail to remember the service with gratitude.

I think I may be justified in remembering my interview with this remarkable man as one of the most memorable of many impressive recollections. I voted for him with greater satisfaction for it, though I cannot see my way clear to adopt the programme made by the Senator. I could not identify the two interests according to his wish, without a violation of conscience and consistency, which I valued more than I did the prospective rewards with which he sought to dazzle my feeble eyes. To him I excused myself as delicately as I was able; thanking him in my heart only for the glimpse he had enabled me to get of a loftier nature and greater intellect than often rises into view in our muddy politics.

THE FERTILE TEARS.

Unbroken sunshine and perpetual heat
Make deserts only. Clouds that bring no rain
Shelter no gardens; and thine eyes, my sweet,
Must know what tears are, fond eyes to remain.
—*T. W. Parsons*

Why Ex-Gov. Jenkins was Given the Seal of Georgia.

The reason why a gold fac simile of the seal of Georgia has been presented to ex-Gov. Jenkins, by a vote of the Legislature, is thus explained by the Savannah *News*:

"In 1867, when Jenkins was Governor, the Congressional reconstruction troubles set in. After the meeting of the convention which adopted the Constitution of 1868, its members began to hunger and thirst after the money in the State Treasury. Gen. Pope called on Gov. Jenkins to draw his warrant on the Treasury for a sufficient sum of money to pay the per diem and mileage of the members of the Convention. He declined to do so, as no appropriation for such a purpose had been made by the Legislature. The then and now State Treasurer, another noble Roman, would not pay the money without Executive warrant. About this time Pope was removed and Meade took his place. Meade made another effort to get funds out of the Governor and Treasurer, failing in which he removed them and put military officials in their places. Jones left no money in the Treasury, and Jenkins carried the seal of the Executive Department with him into private life, retaining it until the elevation of Gov. Smith, when he returned it 'to his first honest and rightfully-elected successor,' as he styles Gov. Smith in his remarkable letter written at the time, which has become part of the history of Jenkins and of Georgia."

THE SHIP-BELLS.

The *out-bound* ships pass on and on,
And wane upon the sea,
And o'er the billow's broken breast,
Their bells steal back to me—
And break a trembling, sobbing throng,
Upon the sands in dim, sweet song,
Of riven melody.

And sailing o'er sweet fields of gold,
And clouds, and summer-blue,
Through slanting sun, and shadows dun,
The tails slip through and through;
And throbbing bells that tremble back,
Upon the fair ships' fading track,
The waves with echoes strew.

And still the ships go on and on,
Out gates of hazy gray,
As dreams upon the slumbering sense,
Pass unfulfilled away;
And leave but memory's grieving bells,
That sob and moan like ocean shells,
Ever and alway.

And thus our lives go on and on,
Like ships unceasingly,
Through morning's gold, and shadows cold,
That check time's varied sea,
God grant that like the sweet ship bells,
The good that in my being dwells,
May echo after me.

Chicago. CONNIE LAWS ST. JOHN.

The foregoing poem appeared in the Chicago *Times* of Sunday, June 8. The last time we saw this poem was in the columns of *Our Fireside Friend* of April 20, 1872. In the latter publication it stands without signature, and the first line reads:

The *tall white* ships pass on and on,

instead of

The *out-bound* ships pass on and on.

No other difference is noticed.

FIRST WHITE MAN AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not many days ago, there appeared in the columns of your paper a communication from a gentleman, who, with commendable taste, calls the attention of Chicagoans to an interesting chapter in the history of early exploration in the region of Lake Michigan, and heads the attractive article "Chicago and Father Marquette." Col. Foster recites briefly the beautiful story of Marquette's journeyings hereabout; of the courage, zeal, and patience of the toiling, gentle, sick, and dying missionary. Sparks, Perkins, and Bancroft, as well also as Mr. Shea (who quotes touching details by Dablon, the contemporary of Marquette), have subsequently told us of the good French Father. Bancroft, more than thirty years since, closed a brilliant paragraph about Marquette, with the following prophecy: "The people of the West will build his monument."

Now, as Chicago may be considered the representative city, the heart, soul, and head-centre of the Great West, it would indeed be fitting that Marquette's monument should be erected here, agreeably to Col. Foster's suggestion, in commemoration of his discoveries, and of the second centennial of his first visit here. And, though the search would probably be a fruitless one, yet let his remains be looked for at "Old Mackinaw," whither they were conveyed, having been exhumed from the bank of the River "Marquette" (the "Pierre Marquette" is a misnomer), where he breathed his last, May 18, 1675.

There is one item in the proposed inscription offered by Col. F., however, which I think should be reconstructed. The evidence is no doubt reliable, and it can be shown, that Marquette, who, with Joliet, found his way to Chicago from Green Bay, via the Rivers Wisconsin, Mississippi, Illinois, and Des Plaines, was not the first white man to stand upon the site of Chicago.

Nicholas Perrot, a French white man, the agent of Courcelles, Intendant of New France (in place of Talon, who had gone to Paris), was an ambassador to call a congress of various nations of red men at the Falls of St. Mary, to meet in May or June, 1671; and he was escorted from Green Bay by the Pottawatomies, on this mission of friendship, to the Miamis at Chicago. This was in the spring of 1671, more than two years before Marquette passed over the Chicago portage, from his discovery of the Upper Mississippi.

We are told that Sieur Nicolet (not a missionary and "Father," as some times saie), an interpreter for the Canadian Government, visited Green Bay as early as 1639; but we have no advice that he extended his journey to Chicago.

To Nicholas Perrot, then, belongs the renown of being *the first white man* at Chicago. Yours, &c., HENRY H. HURLBUT.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1873.

FASHIONS.

From the New York Mail.

Bronze jewelry is one of the latest novelties.

—Croakers predict a dull season at the large watering-places.

—Very brilliant jewelry is made of the heads of Brazilian humming-birds set in gold.

—The most beautiful tortoise-shell jewelry in the world is made in Naples.

—The most stylish young ladies in town have struck against the tyranny of the milliners, and make their own bonnets.

—Croquet still continues in favor, and surreptitious hoops still entrap the feet of unwary wanderers on shady lawns.

—A New York lady wears a set of Etruscan jewelry made over a thousand years ago, which is pronounced superior in design and finish to anything made at present.

—Some very slanderous person asserts that five New York ladies have gone to Paris this spring for the express purpose of having their faces enameled.

—Pearls require airing as much as horses and babies. Unless they are constantly worn, they change color, and finally crumble to pieces. This is not the case with diamonds, though many New York ladies act as if they thought it was.

—The latest thing in glove boxes is the exact fac-simile of a glove in Russia leather. It is deep, opens on the side, and the glove fits the box "exactly like a glove." These unique affairs have just been introduced here, and are made in Vienna.

A Japanese Fire.

Yeddo Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

On Monday night, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Mikado's palace. In 10 minutes the whole structure was in flames, and in less than an hour it was burned to the ground. The native troops and firemen were promptly on hand and preserved order. They could do little else, as the buildings burned too fast to be saved, and the moats stopped the progress of the fire. The Emperor, accompanied by his own body-guard of lancers, went to his mother's palace near by, and there the Empress and the Court joined him the next day. The palace and outbuildings were totally destroyed. It is said that a new one will be built from the plans of a foreign architect, to cost about $2,[illegible],000. These fires come in very conveniently for the purpose of restoration. Where the great fire swept clean a year ago, the streets have been straightened and widened, and rows of two-story brick buildings are being erected. These are built after foreign models, and, for two miles, the principal street of Yeddo looks like that of any large city in America or Europe. It only needs a horse-railroad track in the centre, and that will be there very shortly. Some evil-disposed persons are giving publicity to the rumor that the palace was set on fire by incendiaries, for political reasons. Such a story is totally untrue. The fire was caused by one of the Empress' ladies, who, as the night was chilly, had taken a brazier of charcoal into her bed. During the night this fair young damsel, this high-born maid of honor, selected for her beauty and her rank to serve the Emperor's bride, kicked, upset the brazier, scattered the lighted charcoal over the cotton quilts, and a new palace will be the result. A slice of turnip too much—possibly a fish bone in the throat—will cost $2,500,000.

A Charitable Soul.

From a Paris Letter.

M. Audibert, Director of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway, was buried yesterday. He was a capable administrator, and an *homme du monde*. Many stories are now told of him. It is said he always emptied his pockets of money before getting home at night in deeds of charity, and one day left his cab with a single piece of money. As he put his foot to the ground one of his habitual beggars held out his hand and received the piece. M. Audibert had nothing left to pay the cabman, who remarked that when one could not pay his fare one went on foot. A scene followed. Just then the beggar came up and offered to loan his day's earnings, four francs fifty centimes. M. Audibert accepted it with a hearty laugh, paid the cabman, and the next day sent the beggar 500 francs.

MR. MILL'S FUNERAL SERVICE.

BY MARGARET E. BUCHANAN.

It is not creditable to the exactness of modern philosophy that, when a great man dies, his best friends cannot agree regarding the school of philosophy in which he is to be classified. The debate as to whether Mr. Mill was or was not a Utilitarian, ought to be considered practically settled, notwithstanding the efforts that are still being made to make him one; and notwithstanding the error of so sharp a writer as the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, who, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: "The England of to-day will be known to posterity as the age of Darwin and Mill, who have done the same work in different directions. Darwin has proved that the organic world is the sum of an immeasurable series of selected utilities; and Mill has shown that the moral world is the sum of a like series of moral and religious utilities." Mr. Conway, in his desire to eulogize Mr. Mill, has thrown Jeremy Bentham's cloak upon him, to bring out his figure better. It is of no moment now to add that Mr. Darwin is likewise credited with more than is his, for surely no man has yet *proved* what Mr. Conway attributes to Mr. Darwin, and the most extravagant statement Mr. Darwin has himself yet made upon the subject is, that he *believes* that animals have descended from, at most, only four or five progenitors; and that, while analogy would lead one step further, to the belief that animals and plants are descended from some one prototype, nevertheless "analogy may be a deceitful guide." Indeed, it is very doubtful whether evolution, in its pure sense, is susceptible of proof or disproof. It is destined to remain a theory, unless geological discoveries occur of the most momentous character; and of these Mr. Darwin is not the most sanguine prophet.

It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Mill believed himself a Utilitarian; but it is equally true that he was not one, if the principles laid down by Locke are to be accepted against Mr. Mill's utterances. It is true that Mr. Mill, as stated in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, sought to be an apostle as well as a disciple of Utilitarianism, and succeeded in demonstrating that not only was he not a believer in the vicious principles of that ism, but that its principles were too manifestly vicious for any Christian mind to admit. His attempt to identify "interest" and "duty," in his examination of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy, led him to the remarkable declaration, quoted by THE TRIBUNE, that, if goodness be one thing in man and another in God, and the goodness of God be irreconcilable with goodness in man, and he must go to Hell if he did not worship this sort of a God, to Hell he would go. On this, St. George Mivart, in his "Genesis of Species," in which he combats Darwin, says, in the chapter on "Evolution and Ethics": "This is unquestionably an admirable sentiment on the part of Mr. Mill (with which every absolute moralist will agree); but it contains a complete refutation of his own position, and is a capital instance of the vigorous life of moral intuition in one who professes to have eliminated any fundamental distinction between the 'right' and the 'expedient.'"

It is difficult to classify Mr. Mill as a philosopher. If philosophy be thought divergent from exact principles, and not speculations divergent from speculations, Mr. Mill was not a philosopher, in the technical sense, at all. He was a humanitarian-politician. It is conspicuously in this capacity that he has been powerful in his country and in his time. It is for his philosophy of politics, and not for his philosophy of morals, that the world owes him a debt; and it is this fact which lends extraordinary significance to a volume just from the press, which constitutes another of the many discourses poured over Mr. Mills' coffin. He did not need to live to answer the book.

It is entitled "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and is written by James Fitzjames Stephen, a Queen's Councilor, who was one of Her Majesty's civil servants in India. It is violent in tone; but its denunciation is not so senseless as wholly to deprive its logic of force. He selects Mr. Mill specifically for his target, "because,' he says, "no writer of the present day has expressed himself upon these subjects with anything like the same amount either of system or of ability." He professes to agree sufficiently with Mr. Mill to differ from him profitably; and dissents from his views on human nature and human affairs."

The fault he finds with Mr. Mill, under the first head, may be briefly stated, and needs only to be stated to be forgiven and forgotten. He says that Mr. Mill overestimates the goodness of human nature. He elaborates this with much persistence. It is of one of those crimes of which mankind convict a man for the purpose of covering him with greater honor than an acquittal.

Mr. Stephen attacks Mr. Mill as a political economist, or, as it is better to say, as a politician, with decided vehemence. Mr. Mill was a theoretical democrat. Mr. Stephen is a theoretical Pessimist. From the temper of his book, it is not easy to understand why he consents to live in a world which is going with so rapid speed, and so awful certainty, to the devil. To understand clearly what Mr. Stephen assails, it is well to quote from Mr. Mill himself a succinct statement of the essence of his political dreams.

His sensitiveness concerning the rights of minorities, and the individual rights of conscience, draw him at once within the ranks of pure democracy and of pure Christianity. There is no truer political principle than this to be found in the dissertations of ancient or American republicans: "There is a limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence; and to find that limit, and maintain it against encroachment, is as indispensable to a condition of human affairs, as protection against political despotism."

And, concerning the rights of conscience, Mr. Mill says: "Yet so natural to mankind is intolerance in whatever they really care about, that religious freedom has hardly anywhere been realized, except where religious indifference, which dislikes to have its peace disturbed by theological quarrels, has added its weight to the scale. In the minds of almost all religious persons, the duty of toleration, even in the most tolerant countries, is admitted with tacit reserves. One person will bear with dissent in matters of church-government, but not of dogma; another can tolerate everybody short of a Papist or an Unitarian. . . . . Wherever the sentiment of the majority is still genuine and intense, it is found to have abated little of its claim to be obeyed."

These extracts are taken from Mr. Mill's essay on "Liberty," which is literally the text of Mr. Stephen's book. In the same volume, Mr. Mill lays down the principle which, in his judgment, is to govern absolutely the dealings of society with the individual: "That principle is, that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of any of their number, is self-protection; that the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will, is to prevent harm to others."

In other words, Mr. Mill would reduce political government to a mere police-system, eliminating from it every vestige of the "paternal" theory. The gravest charge that can be brought against Mr. Mill fairly is, that he is vague and unpractical. But, if the history of the American Republic, and the present condition of the German Empire, do not prove that in this simplest police-system, in the utter absence of "paternity" in government, lies the only possible safety for individual rights and rights of conscience, surely nothing is demonstrable.

But it is especially in this that Mr. Stephen attacks Mr. Mill.

Mr. Stephen believes in religious coercion. He does not say whether, had he been a Protestant in Mary's days, or a Catholic in Cromwell's, he would have been likely to hold the same opinion. But he defends Henry VIII. and Elizabeth on the ground of expediency. He condemns universal suffrage. He thinks the success of America is due to sudden wealth,—not to sound political principles, of which, in his opinion, we have precisely the reverse. He laughs at humanitarianism, and maintains that equality dwarfs men. He appears to be willing to be despot or serf, as the case may require. The book is one of the most marvelous eccentricities of the age. If it be difficult to classify Mr. Mill as a philosopher, it is much more difficult to classify Mr. Stephen.

It is of little consequence that Macaulay, as Mr. Conway reminds us, pronounced Mill's philosophy harmless cant,—"not much more laughable than phrenology, and immeasurably more humane than cock-fighting." The influence of what Mill has said and done in British politics may not cause monuments to be erected to him in public squares devoted to the emblazonment of great British butchers. But that influence has been significant in every constitutional widening of British government. It has been significant—the most significant influence of all—in the gradual attempts, comparatively successful as they have been and must be within a commonwealth that moves by conservative marches only, toward universal suffrage. It has been significant in repudiating English precedents in Ireland, and substituting religion almost free, and education somewhat less so. It has been significant in furnishing schools and building railroads in India, at the cost, indeed, of a greater demand for artillery there, and with the consequence of raising up Mr. James Stephen, who, to carry out his political principles consistently, and not Mr. Mill's, must close the schools, devote the railroads solely to the transportation of British troops, and, following the example of an illustrious conservative predecessor, constitute the artillery the teacher of the Sepoys, and finish their curriculum by a single lesson from the cannon's mouth. It is not surprising that Macaulay should have failed to comprehend Mill, or to measure his influence upon the future of English politics. It is natural for contemporaries in the same field to undervalue each other. They are personally too near to obtain a mutual perspective. Macaulay failed to appreciate Mill, not because he was a rival husbandman tilling the same philosophical field, but because he sat on the fence of the field in which Mill worked; and his field-glass, under such circumstances, never failed to diminish the object at which it was leveled. It magnified dead men only. But Macaulay is not to be tried by special indictment for his ridicule of Mill. Johnson saw little merit in the writings of any man of his time except his own, and was very bitter upon Gray for being "trifling and dull." Churchill's line,

Who rules o'er freemen must himself be free,

he declared rank nonsense; as sensible as to say:

Who slays fat oxen must himself be fat.

Corneille was certain that Racine should abandon tragedy. Sir Walter Scott was admonished to stop writing; and criticisms of Washington Irving, written during his life, declare the "Sketch-Book" "heavy and disagreeable." It is not far from the truth to say that Macaulay's ponderous laughter at Mill reads as well in England to-day as does the gravity of the English critic who rebuked Mark Twain's irreverence in "Innocents Abroad." Whatever is good, whatever is robust, in the humane speculations of the gentle mind asleep in Avignon, has taken permanent hold of English soil; and from thence shall grow great oaks of English liberty, whose leaves will garland the sightless eyes of John Stuart Mill.

THE FRIEND'S BURIAL.

My thoughts are all in yonder town,
Where, wept by many tears,
To-day my mother's friend lays down
The burden of her years.

True as in life, no poor disguise
Of death with her is seen,
And on her simple casket lies
No wreath of bloom and green.

O not for her the florist's art,
The mocking weeds of woe,
But blessings of the voiceless heart,
The love that passeth show!

Yet all about the softening air
Of new-born sweetness tells,
And the ungathered May-flowers wear
The tints of ocean shells.

The old, assuring miracle
Is fresh as heretofore;
And earth takes up its parable
Of life from death once more.

Here organ swell and church-bell toll
Methinks but discord were,
The prayerful silence of the soul
Is best befitting her.

No sound should break the quietude
Alike of earth and sky;—
O wandering wind in Seabrook wood,
Breathe but a half-heard sigh!

Sing softly, spring-bird, for her sake,
And thou not distant sea,
Lapse lightly as if Jesus spake,
And thou wert Galilee!

For all her quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals alone
The noiseless ways they go.

From her loved place of prayer I see
The plain-robed mourners pass,
With slow feet treading reverently
The graveyard's spring grass.

Make room, O mourning ones, for me,
Where, like the friends of Paul,
That you no more her face shall see
You sorrow most of all.

Her path shall brighten more and more
Unto the perfect day;
She cannot fail of peace who bore
Such peace with her away.

O sweet, calm face that seemed to wear
The look of sins forgiven!
O voice of prayer that seemed to bear
Our own needs up to heaven!

How reverent in our midst she stood,
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood
Was in her household ways!

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and the human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

And if her life small leisure found
For feasting ear and eye,
And pleasure, on her daily round,
She passed unpausing by,

Yet with her went a secret sense
Of all things sweet and fair,
And beauty's gracious providence
Refreshed her unaware.

She kept her line of rectitude
With love's unconscious ease;
Her kindly instincts understood
All gentle courtesies.

An inborn charm of graciousness
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farm-wife dress
With beauty not its own.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The Gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books and scrolls.

From scheme and creed the light goes out,
The saintly fact survives;
The blessed Master none can doubt
Revealed in holy lives.

—*John G. Whittier in the Atlantic Monthly.*

A Lady-Lecturer's Experience.

Kate Field's "Leaves from a Lecturer's Note-Book," are from beginning to end amusing. She begins by taking a carriage, and sitting down, in the dark, upon what she supposed was a seat, but which proved itself, by howls blended with attempts at assault and battery, to be a boy. In this carriage she is driven to a hotel, where a young lady in green silk and red ribbons, and a pink young man, with his hair parted in the middle, are singing "Days of Absence" together in the parlor; and in the guest's own room, the landlord's daughter sits and knits, like another Madame Defarge, as she watches the supper and toilet of the young lady lecturer. In the cars, next morning, a friend who took leave of her alluded to her lecture of the evening before, and a severe woman, in spectacles, inquired in stentorian tones, "Be you a lecturer?" K. F. was silent—but the catechism proceeded.

"I say, be you a lecturer?" again demanded the awful person. "That's twice I've asked you the same question."

Dumb with amazement, wondering where that "womanly tact" was about which we hear so much and see so little, I bowed a "Yes" that would have done no discredit to the Commandatore in "Don Giovanni."

"Well, why didn't you say so in the first place? Might I inquire your name?"

Give my name? No; I would have gone "a Martha to the stakes" first. How every neighboring ear elongated and grew into an interrogation mark! Even the cars as they sped along seemed to echo, "What's your name? what's your name? what's your name?"

"Might I inquire your name?"

"No, madam, you may not."

"Well, that beats all. I didn't mean no harm. I thought you might write for the *Revolution*. What's your opinion about matters and things in general?"

Good Americans who read Dickens' "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," virtuously brand immortal Boz as—as—well," as a liar. Rather was he the lyre played upon, making such music as the players invoked. Here before me sat one of Dickens' characters, drawn to the life.

Matters and things in general! What was I to say? Where should I begin? With the creation of the world? "Madam," I at last answered in an undertone, looking like a rock, and feeling like a disembodied gooseberry, "I have no opinions."

"No opinions!" exclaimed the awful person with severity in her eye and contempt sharply playing about the corners of her mouth. "If you've no opinions, how un airth can you lecture?"

Had I been a worm, the awful person would have crushed me beneath her foot. Being nothing more than human, she turned her back upon me as a creature lost to all sense of her mission on earth.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

An Interview with the Author of "Sartor Resartus."

From the Golden Age.

The strongest literary enthusiasm of my teens was for Tennyson's poetry; next to him in my mind, but *proximi longo intervallo*, were Emerson and Carlyle. Of Carlyle's works "Sartor Resartus" was the one which impressed me most. The ragged impetuosity of the style carried me along as if upon a torrent, and its portrayal of the wrestling of a human soul with the grand fatal issues was extremely fascinating to me.

So it naturally happened that when, somewhat later, I found myself in London, one of my most ardent wishes was to meet the author. This was in 1862, when spring was opening into summer, and the city swarmed with foreigners who had come to attend the exposition. A young man falls occasionally into a sentimental frame of mind, narrowly bordering upon melancholy, when solitude oppresses him, and he experiences the need of companionship and guidance. Very often he seeks these in a remote quarter, discarding the sympathies which are freely afforded him nearer home. Thus it was at that time with me; and the strange idea took possession of me of attempting to obtain an interview with the author of "Sartor Resartus," in order to consult him with reference to my future plans. I accordingly wrote him a gushing note, of which, recalling it now, I feel ashamed, but which brought a prompt reply, fixing an evening to go to his house.

The reply was brief and characteristic. I kept it for some time, and lost it at last; but I remember Mr. Carlyle's writing that it would be cruel in him to refuse my modest request, and that, if I would come on the following Thursday evening, I could have "a half hour of" him. This expressive use of the preposition struck me as highly peculiar, and has remained tenaciously in my memory. It was early in the week when the response reached me, which document (the handwriting being indistinct) I misread, taking Thursday for Monday. Wondering that he should desire me to wait until the next week, I nevertheless quietly submitted, as a matter of course, and, on the following Monday, was punctual. The time fixed was, I think, half-past 7.

My expectations of the author's mode of living were, it seems, formed on too worldly a basis. The part of the town inhabited by him was disagreeable, and his house mean, externally and internally. Just before I attained the door, I had reread the invitation and finally deciphered it aright; so that, as I rang, I was a prey to some indecision. A maid opened the door and told me that Mr. Carlyle was not at home. At this moment he arrived, looking rather shabby, but behaving frankly and cordially. He said he had expected me on the Thursday preceding, and had nearly concluded that his note had gone astray,—a not unprecedented occurrence with him, owing to the indistinctness of his writing. A door from the entry led directly into a front room containing bookshelves filled with books. He asked me in and introduced me to Mrs. Carlyle. Tea and toast were ready on a table in the middle of the room. Without ceremony he asked me to take a seat, and then himself sat down opposite me, his wife, with the tea-tray before her, being at my left and his right.

Carlyle inquired what part of the United States I was from, and showed astonishingly intimate acquaintance with our colonial and revolutionary history, knowing the military events of small sections. He spoke with the broadest Scotch accent I had ever heard, and, for a little while, it was difficult for me to understand him. I had to listen with all my ears. He began to speak of our war then going on, and professed no sympathy either with the North or South. He considered that the slavery of the South and the relation of the laborer to his employer in [illegible] North were both false relations bet[illegible] and man. "I have opinions on [illegible] subjects," he said, with conceited [illegible] and manner, "which I am probably the [illegible] only man in England to hold." He had no [illegible] interest in or for the American war, except [illegible] to wish that we would leave off cutting each other's throats. He expressed great admiration for the shade of Benjamin Franklin, who, when he was in London, knew well how much more nutricious bread was than beer, and who has drawn the lightning from the clouds.

But his remarks concerning America were, in the main, offensive. "All nations in history up *to* America," he said, "have been governed by wise men." Here he abruptly ceased. Wishing to draw him out further, I suggested, "But Mr. Lincoln does very well until the wise men can be found."

"Mr. Lincoln does as well as he can," he continued; "but that is not much. Hitherto, when the fools have got the upper hand, the peoples have risen in their might, overthrown them, and put the wise men in their place."

"A wise man drinks his tea," interposed Mrs. Carlyle, "before it gets cold."

Carlyle smiled a grim smile, sipped his tea, and insulted me as follows: "I might as well stop talking; for poor Mr. H. over there doesn't understand one word of what I am saying."

Afterward (for I had tamely swallowed the insult with the tea, and still remained) we sat in the same room, and T. C. luxuriated in the recital of his manner in snubbing various young men who had mistakenly sought his fatherly advice.

He put on a long, hideous woolen dressing-gown,—a regular German *Schlafrock*,—took a long pipe filled with tobacco, lighted it, and requested me to follow him for some conversation. "I fear you are busy," I said. "I *am* busy; but as I told you you might come, I will speak with you." This was bluffly brought out, but did not affect me unpleasantly, as a foregoing remark had done. It merely seemed refreshingly frank, and a not objectionable change from the social platitudes.

So I followed him into a little, dank back-yard, where he placed two chairs, and smoked and harangued for a long time. Undeniably, he had an exceptional power in oral speech, and I sat the while as it were under a spell. He did not wish any interruption. Whenever I timidly volunteered an annotation on his verbal cataract, he almost fiercely recaptured the right of way. He spoke of Emerson in high terms, but singled out Franklin as the greatest man America had produced.

"America," he said, "is not so respectable as when it belonged to England, and even England is not as respectable as she used to be."

When we arose to re-enter the house, he said: "Let me give you a bit of etymology for farewell. Konig, king, is from kennen, to be able. He is the true king of men who can do the most." It seems strange to me that, at this moment, I fail to recall more of his actual words. The general impression survives far more vividly.

It was one of great power. In spite of his bearishness, I would have been glad to go to see him again, had he, at parting, given me the slightest encouragement. Mrs. Carlyle, no longer in the land of the living, was of small stature. Her voice was soft and her accent clear, delicate, and purely English, falling on my ear in agreeable contrast to his Caledonian harshness. [illegible]

BROOKLYN, June 9, 1873.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, June 22, 1873.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THOUGHT.

The famous definition of mind and matter which *Punch* once gave is likely to lose its application, if not its pungency, in the advance of psychological science. "What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind." Dr. William B. Carpenter does not agree with this view of the relations between mind and matter, but tells us plainly that all mental activity is dependent on a chemical reaction between the blood and the brain. He intimates that it is time the metaphysicians should take some account of this, as it is now one of the established facts of physiology, and there is no doubt that it would give a new and curious basis for a superstructure of speculative philosophy. Mental activity, he says, depends upon the physical changes in the circulation of oxygenated blood through the brain just as electricity depends upon the changes between its metals and excited liquid. This is certainly important, if true, and teaches that it is necessary to give greater attention to the physical condition than most men engrossed in brain-work are in the habit of according.

Dr. Carpenter, in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, gives some interesting illustrations of the physiological influences on the habits of thought, which may some day be refined to a system that will aid materially in shaping them, in acquiring information, and retaining it. The reproduction of past states of consciousness is described to be an automatic action. Some curious instances are cited, among them that of a lady who was left an orphan in infancy, and had no recollection of her mother, but who, once entering a room in a distant town where, to her knowledge, she had never been before, recalled her invalid mother leaning over her and weeping. The incident, she subsequently ascertained, occurred just as she had recalled it. A similar case was that of an English clergyman who visited an old castle, as he thought, for the first time. When he approached the gateway, a scene flashed upon him in which he saw the castle, the gateway, donkeys under the arch, and people on top of it. He afterward found out from his mother that he had been to the castle under just such circumstances when he was only 18 months old. The theory which such instances would seem to establish in connection with the physiological relations described, is that the chemical action of blood in the brain is a sort of registering process, which, if it is properly pursued, leaves an indelible impression that can be always reproduced under the proper influences. A case of forgetting and recovering a language is a peculiar illustration of a sudden change in the action of the blood. Dr. Abercrombie tells of a man who had been put into a state of stupor by an injury, and, in this state, began to talk Welsh, though he had been thirty years absent from Wales, and had apparently forgotten the language altogether. Upon the recovery of his health, the man began to talk the English language, and completely forgot his Welsh again. A curious fact within the knowledge of the writer, was the case of a student in Germany who was exceedingly anxious to acquire the German language as soon as possible. He had some knowledge of it, but was unable to use it in conversation. Yet, in his sleep, his mind evidently engrossed with the study, he would hold a conversation, understand perfectly, and talk fluently. It is possible that the conditions were more favorable for the reproduction and [illegible]plication of what he knew, and hence the flu[illegible] which he could not command among the more dis[illegible] associations of waking hours. The exhilaration or [illegible]sion that many people receive from a clear and stimulating or from a close and morbid atmosphere is another instance of the same influence on the chemical action of the blood. So, too, the impairment of the memory by disease or old age.

This relation between mental expression and physical impression is of practical importance in influencing the formation of habits of thought. Dr. Carpenter says that the doctrine of hereditary transmission will hold with reference to this as well as other physiological phenomena, and, if so, the responsibility of parents defined in the Scriptures is founded upon a sound physical basis. It also suggests the necessity of system in the mechanism of association, thus defined, by which the traces and impressions may be carefully and properly stowed away without the waste common to a hasty, inconsiderate, and unmethodical process. Cases are everywhere familiar in which the student who acquires readily loses the impressions which have been thus hastily registered, while he whose process is more deliberate and methodical has a readier means of recovering what has thus carefully been stowed away. This dependence of mental activity on physical condition, if fully understood, may also lead to a reform of what is popularly known as overtaxing the brain, and the number of cases of "dying at the top" will be materially diminished. The value of association in the formation of habits of thought; the influence of nutrition upon the nice ties of thought, and the maintenance of acquired habits of the mind may all find important auxiliaries in the application of this physical notion of registering ideas. Whatever objections some persons may be inclined to urge against the doctrine on the score of materialistic tendencies may be more than balanced by the advantages which science will possess in controlling the physical condition, and thereby influencing the habit of thought.

A rare instance of acquiescence in punishment recently occurred in New York. One William Willis was convicted, in 1864, of having killed a young woman. Although the customary plea of insanity was made in his behalf, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. After having served nine years, some of his friends sought to obtain a pardon for him. The prisoner, hearing of it, wrote a letter to his counsel, refusing to be pardoned, contending that his punishment was just, and that, if he were pardoned, the interests of society would suffer. If common sense were punishable with hanging, that man would be hanged forthwith.

PROF. MARSH'S EXPEDITION.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, passed through this city, a short time since, with a party of students to resume the scientific explorations which he commenced two years ago in the Western Territories. A summary of the results of his previous investigations is published in another part of this paper, and it is not too much to say that they are not surpassed in point of magnitude and significance by those of any naturalist of the present age. He has found that the arid spaces and the alkali plains lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Wasatch Range, where nothing now subsists but the sage-hen and a few stray antelopes, were once peopled by a strange community of extinct vertebrate animals, which have not as yet been found anywhere else on the earth's surface. Over two hundred new varieties of vertebrates have been disentombed in this region, including seventeen varieties of the fossil horse, ranging from the size of the common fox to nearly that of the horse of the present day—some with three hoofs to each foot, others with one hoof and two toes, and still others with the single hoof of the horse as we see him now. These were found in the Miocene and Pliocene epochs.

It is shown that the entire space between these two mountain ranges was once covered by the sea during the cretaceous or chalk formation of geology. When the sea subsided, there were left vast lakes in the hollows of the surrounding land, which have since been filled up with the detritus washed down from the neighboring mountains. The beds of these ancient lakes are the tombs of vast numbers of turtles, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, and fishes, while near their margins are found the remains of four-footed animals of astonishing size and strength. One of these, first discovered by Prof. Marsh, was of the size of the elephant, and its skull was provided with three pairs of horns. Lions, hyenas, foxes, and cats of extinct species were also found, together with several monkeys of a lower type than any now existing. These latter had mosquitoes, fleas, and bed-bugs, larger than the existing varieties, to torment them. No mosquito-bars, bed-bug-exterminators, or other traces of man are found in the Eocene formation.

Prof. Marsh's second expedition, which he has just undertaken, is provided with a Government escort, and, being thus protected against the Indians, it is expected that the results will be even more important than the former.

A CASE OF PROFESSIONAL PHILANTHROPY.

It has been popularly supposed that Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon is a representative of that class of citizens who believe that charity begins at home. His rule of conduct in the past has amply justified this belief. It is announced, however, that, following the fashion of the day, he has determined upon a new departure. It is stated that he is now engaged in distributing circulars advertising "free excursions for the poor children of Chicago," under the auspices of himself and his newspaper organ, and asking "liberal responses," by which he presumably means donations of money, to carry out his benevolent project. If it is true that Mr. Scammon has resorted to circulars as a means for advertising his proposed philanthropy by proxy, the circumstance shows that he has a very fair appreciation of the value of his newspaper as an advertising medium, and has concluded that no one would ever hear of his scheme if the announcements were confined to its columns. Candid recognition of this sort is deserving of some return, and THE TRIBUNE is unselfish enough to thus afford a gratuitous announcement of Mr. Scammon's new charity, which will reach more people in one day than his combined circulars and newspapers would reach all summer. Be it known, therefore, that Mr. Scammon proposes free excursions for the benefit of the poor children of Chicago, and that, in the fullness of his heart, he is not only willing that other people should contribute the necessary funds, but volunteers to take charge of the money. It is a wonder that Mr. Scammon does not go still further and offer to pay interest on the contributions, as he is now said to be largely engaged in that sort of business.

Mr. Scammon's philanthropy does not stop here. It is also stated that the circular sets forth his intention to contribute $1,000 to the good cause. This announcement will naturally set curious people to inquiring out of what particular fund Mr. Scammon will take the $1,000 which he so generously offers to contribute in order to secure free rides, fresh air, and healthful recreations for the *enfants perdus* of Chicago. Will he take this sum from the school-fund for which the city has sued Mr. Scammon? Or will he take it from the money of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, which of right belongs to the poor people who were burned out in the great fire, and who are yet suffering for want of the pittance coming to them—for which he has also been sued? Or will he take it from the Swedenborgian Relief Fund? If from none of these funds, or if they have already been distributed, from what fund will Mr. Scammon take his proposed contribution? There is a grave apprehension that, if the contribution is to come from the profits of Mr. Scammon's newspaper, the free excursions fo the poor children of Chicago will depend on outside contributions, or be indefinitely postponed. It is of importance to know whether Mr. Scammon's most recent philanthropic inspiration is to be carried out as a banker, a journalist, an insurance Treasurer, an educational Maecenas, or the head of the Swedenborgian Church, whose infallibility is not yet an article of the faith? The amount and the number of the contributions will depend largely upon the information he is willing to give in this respect. If Mr. Scammon proposes to receive these funds in the capacity of a professional Treasurer, there ought to be some guarantee that he will not require to be sued for them after the excursion takes place. Wouldn't Mr. Scammon be willing, for this occasion only, that somebody else should act as Treasurer, and to deposit his $1,000 with somebody else in advance?

If Mr. Scammon will turn over the proposed free excursions for the poor children of Chicago into other hands, we think that we could suggest a fitting occupation for his philanthropic mind. The work of ascertaining the address of Mutual Security policy-holders, and distributing among them equitably the funds which he unjustly withholds from them, would fill up his time, and gladden the hearts of very many poor people who find it hard to buy food for the poor children whom Mr. Scammon wants to send out on excursions. This done, Mr. Scammon might next turn his attention to the adjustment of the financial misunderstanding between himself and the City of Chicago, and, by paying over the money belonging to the school-fund, he would enlarge our educational facilities and do more for the poor children whom he has so suddenly and affectionately taken to his heart than any number of excursions could accomplish. Mr. Scammon might then devote the Swedenborgian Relief Fund to the relief of cases of suffering by the fire. In point of fact, there are so many obvious directions for the flow of benevolence with which Mr. Scammon is running over that he can well afford to release his patent on the organization of free excursions. There is all the more reason why he should do so, because it is an infringement on an advertising patent taken out by the New York *Times*, which is likewise an infringement on the Philadelphia *Ledger's* plan of getting up free excursions, and paying the whole expense out of the *Ledger's* treasury. Nobody has so plainly infringed upon Mr. Childs' original patent that he has deemed it worth while to sue his imitators.

A NEW USE FOR BONNETS.

The absurdity of misdirected philanthropy was well illustrated in the zealous efforts of Mrs. Jellyby to provide the young natives of Borioboola Gha with flannel jackets and woolen trowsers, regardless of the fact that the thermometer ranged through the nineties all the year round in that afflicted region. The efforts of our own philanthropists to ameliorate the condition and advance the civilization of the noble red men of the forest, who were the original owners of Western real estate, are no less ridiculous than those of Mrs. Jellyby, which did no good to Borioboola Gha, and caused the worthy Mr. Jellyby so much pain, what time he used to stand with his head against the wall and mourn over the foolishness of his wife and the distress of Caddy. It is not long ago that a worthy Indian missionary, in the simplicity of his heart, thought that the squaws under his charge should have hats and parasols to protect their delicate complexions from the too ardent heat of the sun. Some benevolent ladies at the East accordingly contributed an assorted collection of hats and divers parasols of variegated color and condition. Upon their receipt at the mission, the worthy man was shortly astounded upon beholding the copper-colored sisters, each arrayed in a hat and parasol, and nothing else, parading the street with an aboriginal degree of pride and self-satisfaction fully as pronounced as the more civilized and elegant hauteur with which Flora McFlimsey sails down the Avenue in her new redingote and skirts of many colors. Philanthropy has many times supplied the Indians with castile soap, though they had as little use for it as a hippopotamus has for a glass of water. They tried to smoke it, to eat it, to wear it as an ornament, and eventually exchanged it for a glass of whisky. Many and many a time has the untutored Indian mind been distracted with eight-day clocks, fluting irons, pop-guns, pocket-combs, shoe-strings, pillow-cases, sugar-spoons, oyster-forks, quill-pens, and other such utensils, which were of about as much use to him as so many tickets to a necktie sociable on Twenty-sixth street would be, and all of which he would at any time exchange for a tin looking-glass in which he might admire his ugly countenance, or a drink of whisky, which he might put into his ugly stomach.

It was reserved for the Quakers, who have charge of the Otoe Indians dwelling on the Big Blue in South Nebraska, however, to cap the climax. For years the Quakers have labored to civilize the Otoes, with what success the denouement shows. The Philadelphia Quakers recently received intelligence from the Otoe missionary that the squaws had no bonnets. The Quakeresses were dumbfounded at this startling intelligence, and, in the goodness of their hearts, they set themselves to work and obtained a hundred bonnets, which they forthwith despatched by the first express to the Otoe missionary. When the bonnets arrived, the missionary's wife summoned the squaws together, and fitted a bonnet on each fair head. The Indian belles, however, with that curiosity which belongs to the female sex, whether black, copper-colored, or white, whipped them off to look at them, and, having got them off, couldn't get them on again. They had them on bottom side up, wrong side before, and every way but the right way. This was sufficiently distressing, but the worst was to come. There is a custom among the Otoes that no brave can sit down between sunrise and sunset without disgrace. He can lie down, kneel down, lean up against a tree, stand on his head, or turn hand-springs, but he mustn't sit square down on any account whatever. From time to time, however, it appeared some of the Otoe braves had treacherous memories, and sat down before they thought, and thus fell into disgrace. To obviate this difficulty, each brave is provided with what is termed a "crow cushion," an affair so contrived and fastened to him that the moment he commences to stoop in the sitting process a pin runs into him and reminds him of the offense he is about to commit. Meanwhile, the squaws went to their wigwams, carrying their bonnets in their hands, as they couldn't get them on their heads again. The warriors, taking them for "crow cushions," at once confiscated them. The next morning the squaws were out bare-headed as usual, while each bold warrior had a bonnet fastened on him, panier fashion. It was not long, however, before the new "crow cushions" were wrecked. The warning pin was not on them, and, as the forgetful braves, one after the other, sat down, they wrecked the gentle Quakeresses' donations, and reduced them to a flat surface of straw and ribbon. There is comfort, however, for the philanthropists after all. They have only to insert a pin in their next invoice of bonnets to the Otoes, and a use will be found at last for the hat of the female of the period; and a lucrative trade may yet spring up in old cast-off bonnets. Our own belles may also take a hint from the gentle savage, and utilize their bonnets when they commence to be "positively frightful," by turning them into paniers, and thus subserve the purposes of economy, and also rescue the daily newspapers from the uses to which they are now subjected.

The bill which was recently passed by the Italian Senate suppressing religious corporations, and which awaits the royal sanction to become a law, is not entirely sweeping in its character, as many suppose. It preserves the Generalates or cushion of vitality most even above the Bishoprics. About this time [illegible] tral establishments in Rome of the religious orders, and accords to the Pope an annual allowance of 400,000 francs for their support. The order of Jesuits is excluded from the benefits of the other houses, but the motion for their expulsion from Italy did not pass. Similar legislation, although more rigid in its enforcement, has recently been adopted in Mexico by the enforcement of an obsolete law prohibiting religious persons from living in communities. The Jesuits escaped, but on the 20th of last month, a large number of Paulists, Passionists, and other religious bodies were arrested and thrown into prison, and will shortly be taken to the coast, where they will be compelled to embark for some foreign country. Among those arrested are two claiming American protection—Thomas McCrealy, of Baltimore, Md., and Angelo M. Lilla, of Hoboken, N. J., the one a layman and the other a priest, but neither of them Jesuits. The American Minister, having been informed of their arrest, demanded that they be allowed a trial, which the Mexican Government refused. The American Minister has, therefore, officially protested, and the question will now become one of diplomatic consideration between the two countries.

CONFIDENCE GAMES.

In all large cities there is a constant recurrence of frauds known as the "confidence game," "bunko," and other devices, by which one class of persons are fleeced, and another class get the fleece. There has been much written on this subject, and a vast amount of indignation hurled at the winners in these devices; but there is another side to all these stories of robbery by confidence operations, which it would be as well to understand. Thus, for instance, we read occasionally, if not regularly, that Farmer This or That met, on the cars or elsewhere, an agreeable acquaintance; that after a while this acquaintance produced a check, say for $300, stamped and endorsed, on some well-known bank; that the farmer is induced to lend his acquaintance $75, taking the check as security; that the farmer, on presentation of the check at the bank, discovers that it is a fraud, whereupon he rushes to the police office, demanding the capture of the confidence man and the restoration of his money. The pocket-book trick is old, but, nevertheless, it still finds victims. A man picks up a pocket-book on the sidewalk, which he opens in the presence of the crowd, who are envious of his good luck; he declares that he is a stranger, has no time to hunt up the owner, but, as there will unquestionably be a large reward, he will hand the whole thing over to any person who will give him $20 and take the chances of never having the book or money called for. The man who pays the money finds soon after that the book is stuffed with counterfeit notes. The latest device adopted in Chicago is to induce men to go to a bunko-room, where, by putting down a dollar, and throwing dice, the player may win anywhere from $2 to $500 a throw. After playing a while the visitor finds himself stripped of his money and his winnings, and he, too, rushes off to the police.

It is usual for the papers, in recording these robberies, to refer to the verdancy and simplicity of the victims, and to attribute to them a degree of credulity and innocence wholly unnatural in this age. But this is not the truth. That these people are deceived and robbed is entirely true, but that they are victimized because of their simplicity is not so true as that in nine cases out of ten they are overreached in their efforts to play a sharp game for their own benefit. The countryman in the city with his $100 in his pocket is by no means a credulous simpleton who lends money to the first man that asks it. He is not to be reached through his verdancy. But he is keenly alive to any bargain by which he can add to his funds, and, when some person who has made himself agreeable is met on his way to the bank by an immediate demand for a comparatively small sum, and the demand is so pressing that he offers to pay $20 or $30 for the use of $100 until he can go a few blocks further to the bank, then the acute gentleman from the rural districts hearkens to the proposition. He takes the check in his own hands, advances the $100, and proceeds with his obliged friend to the bank, anxious to clutch the 20 per cent profit on a ten-minute loan. Before reaching the bank, the borrower slips out of his sight; but, intent on his profit, the financial operator presents the check and discovers that he has been overreached. While the crime is none the less, yet is the victim fairly entitled to the sympathy he receives? He would not have loaned one dollar of his money to a human being for any other consideration than the expectation—certainty, in his estimation—of a large and immediate profit; a profit which would have been worthy of talking about, and which would have confirmed his own notion that he was capable of conducting a large business, if he had the opportunity. When he goes to the police, however, he never discloses his own side of the case; he never tells that he had loaned the money upon the agreement that he was to get $15, $20, or even $50 for its use until he could reach the bank and repay himself from the proceeds of the check. So with the man who advances the money on the found pocket-book; he says nothing of his purpose to reimburse himself at a large profit from its contents, or his expectation of keeping the whole of it should no owner appear to claim it. So with the victims of bunko. Each one goes to these games to win money. Avarice, the love of gain, the desire to obtain something for nothing, induce these men to go to the bunko-rooms and throw dice, to win from the keeper. They do sometimes win, and, pocketing the proceeds, never go to the police; but when they lose in their attempt to win money from others; when, instead of victimizing the keepers, they are themselves the victims; they rush to the police, demanding, first and foremost, the return of their money. Their moral and religious views have received no shock; their respect for law and their regard for social order have in no wise been aggrieved; their whole complaint is that they are so much out of pocket, and they want their money back! There is not a case where the police have been able to catch the successful operator in one of these jobs where he has not secured the silence of his victim by refunding the money.

It is questionable whether any of these so-called victims of confidence or bunko are entitled to any particular sympathy, and whether, when a bunko establishment is raided, all the players, winners and losers, ought not to be treated alike as gamblers seeking to fleece each other. The proprietors of the establishments ought in every case to be punished as vagrants; but there can be no moral distinction drawn between the players; the motive is precisely the same in every case,—the cheating of the others.

GERMAN MATERIALISM.

FORCE AND MATTER. By Dr. Louis BUCHNER, President of the Medical Association of Hesse-Darmstadt. Translated by J. Frederick Collingwood, F. R. S. L. London: Trubner & Co. Chicago: James, McClurg & Co.

"Whence do we come, whither do we go?" From the earliest times that we have any record of, mankind has been asking this question. All religions and all philosophies have their beginning and their ending in it. Go back never so far, you can find no place where it was not. Even the Mound-Builders of North America, who left us no written language, have left us the evidences of their worship and their communion with an unseen Power, side by side with their stone-hatchets, their mastodon sou[illegible]bones, and their flat skulls. Carlyle belches it forth in *Sartor Resartus*:

> Generation after generation takes to itself the Form of a Body; and forth-issuing from Cimmerian night, on Heaven's mission APPEARS. What force and fire is in each he expends; one grinding in the mill of Industry; one, hunter-like, climbing the giddy Alpine heights of Science; one madly dashed in pieces on the rocks of strife in war with his fellow,—and then the Heaven-sent is recalled; his earthly vesture falls away, and even to Fame becomes a vanished Shadow. Thus, like some wild-daming, wild-thundering train of Heaven's artillery, does this mysterious MANKIND thunder and flame in long-drawn, quick-succeeding grandeur, through the unknown deep. Thus, like a God-created, fire-breathing Spirit-Host, we emerge from the Inane, haste stormfully across the astonished Earth, then plunge again into the Inane. But whence?—O Heaven, whither? Sense knows not; Faith knows not; only that it is through Mystery to Mystery, from God to God.

The volume before us essays to answer this never-ending question. It tells us that we come out of the earth, and that we go nowhere. The first edition of *Kraft und Stoff* (Force and Matter) was published at Darmstadt in the year 1855. It has passed through ten editions at home, and been translated into French, Italian, and, finally, into English. It has been kicked and cuffed in Germany to a notable extent, both by believers and unbelievers in Revelation, and its author has replied to his assailants in the prefaces to the successive editions of his work. So, upon the whole, he has acquired a sort of reputation as the Boss Infidel of the world, and, as such, was invited last winter to lecture to the German Materialists of the United States for the round sum of $10,000. We shall examine the volume upon his own chosen ground.

Notwithstanding the seer-like grasp displayed in some portions of it, Dr. Buechner's book is fundamentally bad, even from a Rationalist point of view, for it seeks to expel God from the universe, and to disprove a future state of existence; that is, to prove a negative, in a domain wholly beyond the reach of reason! In its moral tendency it fully justifies the objection of a German critic, who says that it teaches the soul nothing but this: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." The author attempts to answer this barbed criticism, but fails miserably. There must surely be a radical defect in any system of teaching which leads us no higher than this; and when it is confessedly exercised upon a subject matter beyond our experience the presumptions must all be against it. And this, in brief, is the way he essays to prove his case.

There is no matter without force—no force without matter. The two co-exist universally. Both matter and force are indestructible. Nothing can come out of nothing. Nothing can be resolved into nothing. Therefore matter must have existed from all eternity, and must exist to all eternity. "The notion *eternal* is certainly one which, with our limited faculties, is difficult of conception," (*sic*). Nevertheless, it is so; for to suppose that a Creator existed before matter existed is to suppose that power once existed in a state of inertia, which is inconceivable. Matter is also infinite in space. If it were otherwise the law of gravitation would cause the solar system and all the other systems to rush to a common centre. The laws of matter are immutable, unalterable; therefore, the existence of any other governing power is unnecessary and superfluous. "Empirical philosophy, wherever it may search for it, is nowhere able to find a trace of a supernatural influence, either in time or space." Geology teaches that many hundred millions of years must have been required to bring the earth from its original incandescent state to its present habitable condition. If there be an all powerful Creator, why did he not immediately turn it out as a finished product? (In order to make foolish boys ask questions, perhaps.) We see that as the earth passed through successive geological epochs new forms of vegetable and animal life appeared in an ascending order, culminating in man. There are grounds for believing that all these forms of life, including man, were "evolved" from the next preceding forms, and there is no way of proving that man himself is the highest type of existence which Nature is capable of "evolving." There are at least three different groups of languages in the world, and probably more, which could not have originated from the same stock. Therefore mankind could not have sprung from a single pair.

So much for the purely physical aspects of "Force and Matter." We now come to the metaphysical. For although Dr. Buechner pours no end of ridicule upon metaphysics, he deals lavishly in the article himself. There is no such thing as Design in Nature. What we call Design is the product of reflecting reason. We find a certain state of things existing, and we call it Infinite Design. If the state of things had been different we should still have called it Design. If it was Design that caused the wheat to grow, was it also Design that caused the locusts and grasshoppers to eat it up, the rust to kill it, the mildew to rot it? If it was Design that gave us health, was it also Design that gave us countless diseases? If it was Design that gave us the useful horse, was it also Design that gave us the poisonous snake and the repulsive tape-worm? Instead of there being any such thing as conscious Design in Nature, there is "an immanent necessary instinct." Brain and mind, or soul, are so inseparable that we may call them two names for the same thing. We have no right to assume that the one continues to exist after the other has ceased to exist. The brain of man and his mental activity differs from that of the lower animals in degree but not in kind, just as that of the dog differs from that of the oyster. If the one has an immortal soul, they all must be endowed in like manner. What is thought? Our author gives us a chapter to tell what it is not. It does not stand in the same relation to the brain as bile to the liver, or urine to the kidneys, for these are tangible, ponderable substances, while thought is intangible and imponderable. Nevertheless, the brain is the *locus* of thought, and, therefore, the seat of the soul. There are no innate ideas either mental or moral (*vide* cooks). On the contrary, all ideas are obtained from sensation, experience, comparison, association. There is no such thing as an absolute conscience. What we call conscience allows the most contradictory behavior in different countries and ages. Conscience allows polygamy in some countries, and forbids it in others. It tolerates, even requires, the offering up of human sacrifices, in some ages of the world, while in others it condemns such acts as the extreme of cruelty, blasphemy, and sacrilege. Among some barbarous and besotted races even of this day it is impossible to find any conception of the idea of duty, or any word in their languages signifying that this *ought* to be done, or that *ought not* to be done. If there were innate moral ideas, or such a thing as conscience, they ought to be universal and invariable among human beings. It is equally opposed to facts to suppose that the idea of a God is common to all mankind. Did not the Egyptians worship the bull and the crocodile? Do not certain barbarous tribes to this day offer their prayers to rattlesnakes, or, what is worse, to stone and clay images? Therefore, the idea of a God is not innate. Among those who believe in a God what a variety of attributes are imputed to Him! Some picture him as a ferocious tyrant, others as the game-keeper of the happy hunting-grounds, others as a veiled and stolid spectator of the universe. Some say that He elects a portion, evidently the largest portion, of mankind to endless torment. Others hold that He provides a half-way house between heaven and hell, from which the dead may be rescued by the prayers of the living. Some think that He suspends the laws of the natural world at human interposition. In short, we have as many different Gods as we have different sects, and this shows that we know nothing at all about Him. Consequently, the assumption that there is any personal God is purely gratuitous. So also is the idea of personal continuance after death. If the soul did not exist before birth, there is no reason or necessity for its continuing to exist after death. It is contended that the idea of annihilation is abhorrent to the soul. So is the idea of death abhorrent quite as universally as the idea of annihilation. A reasonable man, however, must see that eternity would be insupportably tedious. He ought to feel satisfied to know that he is a part of this grand Nature which has begotten him, and that, when he dies, he will be as free from pain as though he were in the profound slumber of health. "The idea of an eternal life—of not being able to die—is, on the contrary, the most horrid that human fancy can invent."

The reader will perceive that Dr. Buechner, with all his abhorrence of speculative philosophy, has gone as deeply into it as need be. He talks about a soul, but cannot tell what it is, though he thinks it resides in the brain. He talks about Thought, but cannot tell whether it is distilled, woven, puddled, or cultivated with a hoe. And when Rudolph Wagner says that the moral upshot of his system is, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," he replies that Science is not concerned with the moral tendency of facts. It is only concerned to ascertain the truth, and let the tendencies take care of themselves. As though he had given us any facts whatever regarding the existence of a God, or personal continuance after death! He has given us merely his own speculations upon certain facts, most of which were known, and all of which had been held by individuals before him. In his preface he disclaims being an original investigator, and in the text he makes several blunders in the statement of facts, only one of which, however, seems to be of real importance to his argument. This one relates to what is called instinct in animals. He assures us roundly that instinct in animals is only experience acquired very soon after birth. The late Mr. Mill was a supporter of the Experience philosophy, but he did not venture upon so rash an assertion. He said that whether instinct in animals is experience acquired very rapidly after birth, or is an inherent attribute, is still undetermined, and can only be ascertained by experiment. The recent experiments of Mr. Samuel Douglass with young chickens and turkeys hatched by artificial means prove that instinct is instinct and not experience. Whether the instinct of fear which young turkeys betray at the note of a hawk is hereditary, or whether it has been an "innate idea" in all turkeys from the beginning, may be a question. But it has been conclusively shown that it is not the result of experience in turkeys born now.

It does not help us to expel God from the universe to say that instead of a conscious Design there is an "immanent necessary instinct" in Nature. To say this, or even to prove it, merely ante-dates the query. Where did the "immanent necessary instinct" come from? Is it supposable that an immanent necessary instinct, capable of producing the countless changes which this globe has undergone, including the body and soul of man (Dr. Buechner admits that there is such a thing as a soul, though not an immortal one,) originated in the inert matter of the earth? The soul will surely inquire where the immanent necessary instinct came from. The soul is entitled to ask for a First Cause, will ask for it, will not stop short of it. The precise difference, therefore, between the Atheist, as represented by Dr. Buechner, and the Theist, is that the former deems it more credible that matter created mind than that mind created matter, while to the latter it is more conceivable that mind created matter than that matter created mind. The controversy can safely be left here, so far as it depends upon the suffrages of sentient beings. It avails nothing to tell us that man was "developed" from the lower animals in inconceivably long geologic periods. Theology, which is perfectly content that man should have been created directly from the dust of the earth, is startled at the thought that he should have been created indirectly from the same source. To the eye of reason there is no difference between the two modes. This much may be said without conceding anything to the Darwinian theory.

It remains to notice our author's objection to the doctrine of innate ideas. This is the oldest controversy on record, and it would be idle to renew it in these columns. The latest and best discussion of it undoubtedly is the first chapter of Lecky's History of European Morals, to which we would refer those who may desire to go more deeply into it. It is conceded by Coleridge that belief in God and a future state is bottomed at last upon the existence of a conscience. It matters not that the conscience of primeval man allowed him to offer up human sacrifices or to have four wives, for conscience deals not with acts but with motives. If there are acts which we instinctively know to be wrong, although, to commit them causes no unhappiness to ourselves or others, except the unhappiness of a violated conscience, *as there are*, then do we know that we are instructed from on High. The Experience philosophy leads directly to Atheism. Locke and Hartley, its two greatest exponents, avoided that horrible pit and miry clay by accepting Revelation. Everything between the two lids of the Bible was to them "Thus saith the Lord." Anybody unprovided with the Bible, or unable to accept it as a divinely-inspired work, must, if he follows the school of Locke, logically deny the existence of God and a future state, as Dr. Buechner does.

We said that there is a seer-like grasp displayed in certain portions of the work. Considering that it was first given to the world in 1855, it must be admitted that the author anticipated a great deal of the scientific drift of the present day, and that the "immanent necessary instinct" of Nature that he speaks of has much to be said in its favor. He was not the first to declare a belief in the theory of evolution. Lamarck and Geoffrey St. Hilaire preceded him. But he espoused it, added to it, and wove it into a body of doctrine before it was taken up by the English school of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, et al., who have since made it peculiarly their own. So also he anticipated in a straggling and confused way the revelations of the spectroscope and the "conservation and correlation of force," since demonstrated by Grove, Carpenter, and Tyndall. This is high praise, indeed; but when the author leaves the domain of physical science and gets upon the footing of Kant and Hegel, which he affects so much to despise, his heels straightway fly upward and his head strikes the ground without gaining any of that recuperative virtue which was so profitable to Antæus. His book is, perhaps, the most finished product of German Materialism, which is a more dangerous, because less flippant, article than the French Materialism which preceded it. How dwarfed do they both appear by the light of one gleam from Shakspeare's genius:

> Sit, Jessica. Look how the floor of heaven
> Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
> There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
> But in his motion like an angel sings
> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims;
> Such harmony is in immortal souls;
> But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
> Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of last Thursday you have an editorial article, headed "German in the Public Schools," in which the Committee on German, of the Board of Education, are reported as proposing to make the study of German compulsory. Based upon these premises, you arrive, in your deductions, at conclusions which entirely misrepresent the intentions of said Committee. Astonishing as it is to me that a paper so carefully managed as THE TRIBUNE should so gravely misapprehend the intentions of said Committee, while the report of the Board of Education is before the eyes of the editor, yet I trust sufficiently in its fairness to believe that it will correct an erroneous statement, or allow me to correct it.

Let me say, then, that the whole foundation of that article is a fiction. The Committee did never, nor any member of it, try to make the German study compulsory to all pupils of the public schools. All that they were endeavoring to do was to make it more effective to those who had once voluntarily embraced it. It is a rule of the Board, strictly adhered to, that pupils must be regular in their attendance to the several studies; they are not allowed to drop one or another at pleasure, and commence it again if they please. If that was permitted, no instruction would amount to much, no general progress of the class could be expected. Pupils, by the rules of the Board, are compelled to continue their studies or have to leave the school. The study of German always has been, and always ought to remain, optional with the parents or guardians of pupils. But, if once voluntarily commenced, it ought to be, at least for the current year, made compulsory for pupils to continue it. What is considered right, even indispensable, in one instance, cannot fairly be considered wrong in another. To allow children to follow a momentary notion, perhaps the result of laziness, and to let them decide as to what they will learn and what not, is hardly what any Board of Education should do; it is trifling with matters of importance. The city is expending about $8,000 per annum in salary of German teachers; it is the duty of the Board to see that a proportionate harvest is reaped. In your article alluded to you say: "It is confessed that the result of the present system is a failure, and that the cost is pretty nearly so much money thrown away." Mr. King, the President of the Board, says to the contrary (I quote from memory): "The instruction in German has, during the last year, given more satisfaction than ever before; it has done very well, and I think it is better to let well enough alone." The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Pickard, has expressed considerable satisfaction with the German teachers now employed. These are views directly in opposition to each other. What, then, is the truth?

The truth, as usually, lies in the middle. The fact is, there are three parties in the Board of Education as to the study of German: It has its few open friends, its few open foes; but the majority, while they cannot close their eyes to the fact that nearly every larger city in the United States, especially in the West, is introducing the German instruction, would gladly throw it out, if they were men who obeyed their notions rather than their consciences; therefore, as it is, they simply tolerate the study of German, but oppose every improvement in its instruction. Not that they would ever advance any reasons why the improvements proposed by the Committee on German should not be adopted. If the speeches and remarks of the members in the sessions of the Board were published, the public would know that they confine themselves to ever complaining of "that vexatious question," and voting down every proposition. The merits are never argued. "No," or "You cannot do it," is the only answer. And yet, what the Committee on German propose to do is easily obtainable, a reasonable demand, and to the best interest of the pupils as well as the city at large. They want to make the present mode of instruction more effective, a perfect success. They want to see the money of the taxpayers judiciously and wisely expended. They want to do away with "that vexatious question" in the only manner that the civilization of the age will approve of. This can be done, they claim, first, by offering to all pupils the benefit of the study of German, leaving it optional with the parents to say, in the beginning of the term, whether or not their children shall engage in it, but treating it, if once voluntarily begun, in the same manner as all other studies; that is, prohibiting the dropping of it during the year; secondly, by having a Superintendent of German instruction, who would prescribe the most approved mode of instruction for all his teachers, and watch over their diligence. These courses would be more regular; the scholars could pass examination in German as well as in other branches; their ambition would be enlivened, and the general result would be satisfactory to all. The small sum of, say, $1,200 or $1,500, which the city would pay such a Superintendent, would greatly help to make the pupils reap a full harvest in knowledge for which the city now pays $8,000, part of which is claimed to be wasted. Why, then, if we ask no more than what is to the purpose, are we denied even the smallest progress?

The expression of Mr. King, "to let well enough alone," properly interpreted, to me seems to mean, "let bad enough alone; the German study has been performed long enough; it is a source of bother and complaint; that's what we want to keep it; that's well enough until we shall succeed in convincing the whole public that it is a failure; meanwhile, prevent every improvement, and we will come to the point." I have Mr. King's own word of m

THE CHURCH.

Practical Questions Arising from the Granting of Divorces.

Prof. Swing's Sermons at McVicker's Theatre.

Extracts from the Religious Press—Masonry and the Ministry.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

At a recent meeting of one of the ministerial associations of Chicago the practical questions that arise from the granting of divorces were discussed. Ministers of the Gospel are occasionally called upon to marry parties where one or the other has been divorced, sometimes both. The law and the Gospel do not always harmonize in defining the lines of duty in such cases. The license granted by the civil power is, of course, always authority in the matter, but the conscientious minister will always aim to act only on Scriptural grounds. The question is, What are these grounds? At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that there ought to be no dissolution of the marriage relation except for the adultery of one of the parties. This, of course, does not apply to those cases in which a marriage is void ab initio on account of pre-contract, infancy, impotency, insanity, or consanguinity. The opening remarks were made by a minister from Indiana, and are as follows:

We should all agree, I do not doubt, that the law of the State is right in not permitting divorces where both parties have been guilty of adultery, or where the adultery of the one party has been by collusion with, or the consent of, the other. But we are to discuss this morning those *practical* questions that arise from the granting of divorces, whether for Scriptural or unscriptural reasons.

First—The first case is that where a Scriptural divorce has been granted, should the party, on account of whose adultery it has been granted, be permitted under any circumstances to remarry? It is admitted that he who commits adultery profanes the marriage tie. By his crime he releases all claim to the person of his wife. He becomes as one dead to her. She is freed from his law, and, after a legal separation, is no adulteress, though she be married to another man. But, his crime having operated effectually to set her free, does it also free him? Is he at liberty to contract a new marriage? According to the law in most of the States the decree of the Court by which a divorce is granted to his wife holds him to be still bound and forbids him to contract a new marriage during the lifetime of his wife. He is not permitted to take advantage of his own wrong.

But do the Scriptures forbid his remarriage? The case is one not expressly decided, and the unlawfulness of the remarriage of the adulterer can only be determined, if at all, by the teaching of Christ, if he were altogether innocent of crime, and his wife had obtained a divorce from him wrongfully, he would not be at liberty to remarry again. (See Matt. v. 32, xix., 9, and Luke xvi., 18.) From these passages it appears not only that he who puts away his wife for any cause except adultery and marrieth another commits adultery, but whoso marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery; and he that wrongfully puts away his wife causes her to commit adultery. The remarriage of the innocent party who has been unscripturally divorced is clearly unlawful. May it not, then, be safely inferred that what he may not do when innocent he may not do when guilty; in other words, that his crime should not add to his rights? Can we suppose that the divine law would hold out even that inducement to violate one of its most important precepts? On the supposition that the adulterer may remarry lawfully, a man might say: "If I bring about a dissolution of my marriage ties by cruelty or neglect, the Church will not sanction another union, but if by my adultery I cause my wife to procure a divorce, I can then marry again with the sanction of the Church." The man or woman tiring of a present marriage and desiring to form a new alliance, would have the powerful incentive to commit a crime that it would pave the way to a lawful gratification of unhallowed desire. The law, except in those States in which the loose, modern notions of marriage have obtained, seems to assume that a divorce does not necessarily absolve both husband and wife from their united vows, that one may be absolved from them while the other, the guilty party, remains bound by them. Whether this assumption is sanctioned by the Word of God depends on the correctness of the inference I have already pointed out, viz: that one may not put himself into a position of advantage by guilt which he could not attain while innocent; that he may not be quit forever of the most solemn obligations by once criminally violating them. Marriage is sometimes likened to a yoke, and this inference supposes that one party may be freed from the yoke while it still hangs upon the neck of the other. It will add weight to this inference if it be borne in mind that, in the light of God, adultery is an offence of the most heinous character. "The man that committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, the adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death." Lev. xx., 10; see, also, Deut. xxii., 22, 24. Such is the sacredness of marriage that adultery alone can dissolve it. A man may be of infamous character, or disgusting person or habits; he may be a drunkard; he may starve his wife; he may be churlish toward her; he may treat her with indignity; he may beat or threaten her; he may neglect or desert her, and yet, if we are right in our interpretation of the Word of God, she is bound to him. But the instant he commits adultery, however kind and indulgent he may have been in every other respect, she is entitled to her freedom. He thereby releases her from her vows to him, but does her freedom so obtained confer any rights or advantages upon him? Or do the scriptures teach that a man may pave the way to a *lawful* union by the commission of a capital crime, while such a union would be unlawful were he put away when innocent? I think not, but rather that he is to be held bound by his obligations as long as his wife lives.

But if we regard the statute which forbids the remarriage of the guilty party after a divorce as a penalty for the commission of a crime and not as an assumption that the vows of marriage may be dissolved as to one party while they remain in force as to the other, and if we admit that such remarriage is not forbidden by the word of God, we are bound to respect the law of the land. While the State has no right to annul a divine law, it has the right to prescribe penalties for the commission of crimes, and it has the right to say to the adulterer that, though his injured wife is free to marry again, he shall be deprived of that privilege as long as she lives. It will not be denied that the State has the right to fine, or imprison, or disfranchise an adulterer, and, if so, it may also forbid his remarriage when his wife has obtained a divorce from him, and, as ministers, we are bound to show respect to such a law wherever we find it, nor dare we encourage the violation of it.

Second—The next case mentioned was that in which a man has obtained a divorce from his wife against her will on unscriptural grounds, and, after divorce, marries another. Does that release her, and give her the right to marry also? This, I think, is easily disposed of, for, while it is true that, after an unscriptural divorce, neither party has the right to marry again; yet adultery does release the innocent party. And she is innocent. She has been put away against her will. In the sight of God the marriage is not dissolved, and he, by his marrying again, sins against her the same as if he had committed adultery before he obtained the divorce, and she is thereby freed. He is not dead to her by the divorce which the State has given him, but he became dead by the marriage which the State sanctions.

These are the two specific cases mentioned last Monday and set down for discussion to-day, but they are by no means the only difficult questions arising from divorces.

Third—Many divorces are obtained by collusion of both parties where no adultery is alleged. Clearly neither has the right to remarry. But if one party does remarry, and so commit adultery, does that release the other party? I think not, for the reason that the adultery is by his or her connivance or consent. No right or freedom can be acquired in that way.

Fourth—Can divorced persons remarry each other? This is a case which happens not infrequently. Persons are divorced in haste and repent at leisure. I suppose they may remarry, at least when the divorce has been unscriptural, but

Fifth—If a man put away his wife and she marry another and he also put her away, her former husband which sent her away may not take her again to be his wife after that she is defiled; for that is abomination before the Lord. (Deut. XXIV, 3, 4.) Query, but if the second husband *die*, may the former husband take her again? I think not, for his death would not alter the fact of her defilement.

We have considered these cases chiefly as they bear on the duty of ministers in the solemnization of marriage. But there are questions frequently arising as to the duty of church sessions towards those persons who have been unscripturally divorced or adulterously remarried. There is no doubt that when a man unlawfully puts away his wife, or unlawfully marries again, he is a proper subject for the discipline and censure of the church. But when may such censure be removed? He is divorced by the law of the State, and however he may regret the course he has taken, he cannot now repair the injury he has done. If he marries a second time without scriptural warrant, what place of repentance can he find? Suppose he has by his second wife a family of children, shall the Church regard them as adulterous issue and require the parents to separate? Must we demand that such union in every case be sundered in order to restoration? What evidence of repentance must we require? Take this case: A person seeks admission to the Church with apparent sincerity, but we find on inquiry that, years before, he procured a divorce on unscriptural grounds and subsequently remarried, and that by the second marriage he has had a family of children; what shall we do with him? The wrong being done, and being in its nature, to a great extent, irreparable, at least without involving innocent persons in distress, may we accept the situation and permit the offense to go on, and to be condoned by good conduct in other respects?

THE CHURCH IN THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As I sat listening to the preaching of Prof. Swing on last Sunday in McVicker's Theatre, it occurred to my mind that there has seldom been observed a more complete success attending the work of the Church in Chicago, than the Sunday gatherings evince within the walls of what has been considered by the Church as one of the devil's strongholds. I could not keep out the reflection, that, just where stood the holy man, with the sacred writings open before him, from which he was reading both of the love and the mercy of God, there was exhibited all the pomp and circumstance of the drama—some twelve hours before—a contrast in which the antagonism could scarcely be more obvious. The movement is, certainly, an adroit one, and speaks in high commendation of the theological generalship of those who conceived that method of assaulting the works of the devil. It is like planting one's cannon in the citadel of the enemy; and, were it not known that the preacher who weekly addresses the vast audiences who gather there does not *utterly* repudiate the drama, the question might arise, in the mind of the lessor, whether he was not being undermined in his vocation. I trust, however, the Sunday services will be kept up, even after the transfer of the present popular preacher to his own church edifice. To survey the attendants who fill those seats Sunday after Sunday, no friend of the Church can doubt the good work being done in bringing so many hard cases from off the Devil's commons into the pure atmosphere of religion. Hundreds go there who belong to no religious organization, and could only be got inside an orthodox church by the aid of a file of soldiers. A great many, undoubtedly, go there because it don't cost anything, unless they choose to drop a dime into the basket as it comes round. One of that miserly crowd sat next to me last Sunday, and did not even drop a nickel into the basket for the use of one of those elegant chairs, saying nothing about the able discourse, though worth his half million. But, take the congregation as a whole, it may justly be ranked high on the score of intelligence, if not in piety; and, as to the latter, who will say there is not as much as in any other congregation in Chicago? I speak of the great body of attendants, a major part of whom come from other churches or from the world,—who have formed a unique assemblage,—a kind of cosmopolitan aggregation of seekers after truth, of which the church body, over which Prof. Swing presides with so much ability, is the nucleus. It does not require much scanning to discover members of the First, Second, and Third Presbyterian Churches, occupying seats at McVicker's, and eagerly listening to teachings which their own shepherds, to be consistent, must brand as heterodox, or, if not quite over the border, so near as to require an equal precision of the man in Hudebras, "who could distinguish and divide

A hair 'twixt south and southwest side"

to note the difference. What draws such away from their own pews to swell the concourse of all religions and no religions? Are not their spiritual guides able men, and versed in all the wisdom of the Fathers from Origen to Calvin? Are they not earnest watchmen upon the walls of Zion? They are signally so,—then why should the sheep stray away from their folds? Is it from a weariness at the repetition of old dogmas and incomprehensible discussions amidst the mazes of metaphysical subtleties? Are they becoming restive under the doctrine of degradation, which sinks the race to the level of fiends, and finds no good in it? It is quite natural to presume that, amidst the agitation of the great problem of man's destiny, new methods of discussion should attract toward them the thinking men and women of the world, and also from organizations long tied down to old forms and dogmas and bound up in the rigid exactions of creeds.

"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." Who did not come away from the service last Sunday, after listening to Prof. Swing's sermon on the above text, with an augmented love and reverence for God, and a loftier estimate of humanity? The Christian must have felt a relief from the pressure of old time exactions, in learning it were possible to ignore them without departing from the faith, and the man of the world was made to see how much easier it is to be a Christian than his early teachings had led him to believe possible. LIBERAL.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Standard* philosophizes to the extent of a column on the "New Chicago." The editor regards all great facts as representative. They are not incidents merely, but typical results, pointing us to causes and tendencies out of which they grow as surely as the leaf grows upon the tree. Chicago rebuilt is just as much a representative fact as was Chicago when, in the time of its calamity, comforted and relieved. It would be allowing to its citizens far more of credit than they deserve to attribute to them alone what the visitor now looks upon. It is partly due to the wonderful manner in which human interests have been made identical by linking together of even very distant communities in those ties of trade and intercourse which now make the misfortune or the prosperity of one the misfortune or the prosperity of all. It is partly due, also, to the fact that, so banded in common interest are our great cities, when one is destroyed the others find it an economy to combine for its rebuilding, each one in the community of cities being essential to all the rest, and necessary to the perfection of the system of interchange of which each is a part. It, therefore, does not become the people of Chicago to say, or seem to say:

"Is not this great Babylon which we have builded?" Their city, in its restored condition, stands forth as a striking example of that wonderful Providence which has wrought in all human things for this long while past, and which has to such an astonishing degree set the world forward in all the elements of progress. Its history during these last two years is a testimony and a prophecy. It testifies to what Divine Providence is doing to advance the human condition, and make possible and natural things which once could have belonged to the realm of the miraculous. It prophesies of a time coming when, in the interest of all best and noblest causes, powers, facilities, resources shall be consecrated upon altars supremely worthy of them, and men will understand and will remember why it is that God is so good.

Within the last few years a number of prominent divines have been called to this country from abroad. Among these are the Rev. Drs. Hall, Ormiston, Taylor, McCosh, Newry, etc. It is just now a problem with the religious press why our large churches so frequently look abroad for their ministers. Various solutions are offered. One is that foreign preachers are better versed in the Scriptures; another, that their elementary education is better; another, that the result of a more thorough discipline is observable. The current number of the *Interior* discusses the point to the extent of nearly three columns. It is admitted as probably true that the standard of ministerial qualification is higher in the old country than in America, as a more plausible explanation that—

The men who have come to us were men of mark, we allow, in the old country, and would have been men of mark in any country, and, that being the case, there could be comparatively few in our land who could be expected to stand in favorable comparison with them. But, nevertheless, there were those few, and we doubt if they could be counted on our ten fingers. When the inquiry reduces itself to a comparison between a few eminent men abroad and a few eminent men at home, it is not so difficult to divine why they were taken and these were left.

The question, "Is Universalism Evangelical?" discussed in last week's *Advance*, has been taken up by our Universalist organ, the *Covenant*, in which the orthodox paper is given some plain, but, no doubt, well-meaning, words. This interrogatory was sprung recently in the *Independent*, and is likely to receive yet more attention. The editor of the *Covenant* states that there are two ways in which the question of recognition and fellowship should be reviewed:

One is, whether the denomination of Universalists is a Christian body; and the other, whether the other bodies of professing Christians are so. Nor do we see any good reason why the decision of these questions should be left wholly to the popular sects. We differ no more from them than they do from us. They do not assert their belief in the Bible, or the Christian records, more emphatically than we do. They can produce no more able defenses of the Christian religion than we can. To suppose that with their views God looks upon them with more approval than he does upon us would be a great absurdity.

MASONRY AND THE MINISTRY.

Mr. M. B. Peck, the young gentleman who was refused a gospel license by the Aurora (Ill.) Congregational Association recently on account of his Masonic principles, sends the following letter to the last *Independent* relative to his examination:

I was asked, if I were obliged to give up my church or my lodge, which I should do. I supposed the question referred to such interference by a local church as would compel me to withdraw from that church or from the lodge to which I now belong. I replied that it would depend upon circumstances. This, as the *Independent* inferred, was not because I had any doubt as to the relative worth of Christianity and Masonry. But I could not honestly repudiate Masonry. I believed, too, that, in case I thought best to continue my connection with the lodge to which I now belong, no Church would have a right to say: Leave us or leave that lodge. All things considered, I could not answer that question more definitely than by saying that my course would depend upon circumstances. When asked if I would not give up all connection with my lodge for fear of offending "the weak brethren," I answered in substance that I thought I had a right in the matter with which no one ought to interfere. The Association then appointed a Committee of three to investigate the subject further. I said to this Committee that I was surprised at such an examination upon the subject of Masonry; that I did not believe Masonry would be mentioned in any New England Association; and that I felt then as though I would change my plans for life rather than yield the point—my right of private judgment in the matter.

The *Independent* adds:

We have no doubt that Mr. Peck's answers were judicious and Christian; and we trust that grace will be given to him to possess his soul in patience; that he will neither undertake the championship of Masonry nor a crusade against anti-Masons, but just go about his business and preach the Gospel. Some other association will probably give him licensure; but, if he cannot get that, let him take his commission at first hands, as Paul did, and be perfectly satisfied of its authority.

THE REV. N. C. CHAPIN.

The Rev. N. C. Chapin, brother of President Chapin, of Beloit College, who has been recently on an extended visit to Chicago, and who is well known by many of our citizens as a Christian gentleman and a ripe scholar, has just been installed pastor of Plymouth Church, Faribault, Minn. The local journals speak of him in the highest terms, and all join in extending him the right hand of fellowship. Faribault is fast becoming a centre of literary and moral influence, and in the addition of the Rev. Mr. Chapin as a resident will find one of its ablest divines and most influential citizens.

GENERAL NOTES.

A number of our Chicago divines are just now in great demand to attend college commencements. The Rev. Dr. Roy has been over to Tabor College, Iowa, where he delivered the annual address before the Board of Trustees of the institution. The College is reported as flourishing, having educated over 1,000 persons, 200 of whom have become teachers. One of the lady graduates is now Principal of the Ladies' Seminary in Ceylon, India, under the American Board of Foreign Missions. The President, the Rev. Wm. M. Brooks, is just completing a $50,000 fund for the institution. The Doctor has just returned from Olivet, Mich., where he delivered the annual sermon before the College Missionary Society. Twelve young men graduated in the regular classical course, and the catalogue shows an attendance of 307. This College has the influence of several of the leading business men of Detroit.

C. H. McCormick, at the last meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association, very kindly extended to that body, and also the Woman's Board of Missions, a room on the fifth floor of the "McCormick Block," corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, for any uses they may find it convenient to make of it for Presbyterian purposes, for a term of five years, which was duly accepted by the Association, and the acknowledgment and thanks of the same returned through a special committee, consisting of the Revs. Kittridge, Thompson, and Swing. This room, along with the *Interior* office adjoining, will hereafter be known as Presbyterian headquarters.

The chapel of the new Grace Presbyterian Church was occupied for the first time last Sunday morning. The pastor, the Rev. Benjamin E. S. Ely, preached an appropriate sermon for the occasion from the text: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."

The Rev. C. L. Goodell, lately of New Britain, Conn., was installed pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis, last week. The Rev. Wm. H. Beecher and the Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., of Chicago, took part in the services; the former presiding and delivering the charge to the pastor, and the latter addressing the people. This Society has recently completed a new church, after the style of the Union Park Church, with a seating capacity of 1,200.

A. J. Wagner, a member of the last graduating class of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the church at Elmwood, Ill., on a salary of $1,000. Mr. H. B. Tuttle, of the same class, has accepted a call from the church at Lake Mills, Wis.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, late editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and formerly President of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, will deliver the missionary sermon at that institution the coming commencement.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Board of Church Extension, and the Rev. C. C. McCabe, Assistant Corresponding Secretary, have been visiting the city and preaching in the prominent Methodist churches.

The Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, has been preaching some very entertaining sermons to the Cadets at West Point, where he has been in attendance as a member of the Examining Board.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels, pastory of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, has been lecturing lately in Geneva, on "Asbury, and His Saddle-bags Men."

The Rev. C. L. Thompson, pastor of the Thirty-first Presbyterian Church, departs hence this week as a Commissioner from the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the Synodical Assembly of Nova Scotia. He will be absent two weeks.

The Second Baptist Church of this city has a membership of 1,217. The receipts for all purposes last year amount to $26,452.41.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches this morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. E. T. Chamberlain preaches, as usual, at the New England Church.

—The Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, of New Haven, Conn., will preach this morning and evening in Oakland Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach at the usual hours at Plymouth Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin preaches this morning and evening at the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches this morning at the Union Park Church. In the evening the Rev. Oscar Hugo preaches on the "Relation of Catholicism to the Public Schools."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening there will be a Gospel meeting, led by B. F. Jacobs.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. George T. Day, editor of the *Morning Star*, will preach to-day at the Free Church.

—The Rev. A. Judson Frost will preach this morning and evening in the University Place Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this morning and evening at Unity Church.

—There will be no services in the Third Church to-day.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning in the Fourth Church on "What do Unitarians Believe?" There will be a conversational religious meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. Laird Collier preaches this morning in Martine's Hall on "Hereafter and Elsewhere."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Prof. Swing will preach this evening at McVicker's. No morning service.

—The Rev. Josiah Moore, of Canton, Ill., preaches to-day in the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach at the usual hours in Reunion Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach, as usual, at the Ashland Avenue Church.

—The Rev. F. A. Horton, of Catskill, N. Y., will preach this morning in the Third Church. The Rev. A. E. Kittridge will preach, in the evening, on "Seekers for Christ, and How to Find Him."

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson preaches to-day in the Thirty-first Street Church. His morning subject is "Natural Science and the Knowledge of God."

—The Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach this morning at the First Scotch Church, on "Romanism vs. American Institutions." The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach in the evening on "Rest for the Weary."

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely preaches, as usual, at Grace Church.

—Dr. McKaig preaches to-day at the Ninth Church. The evening subject is "Fine Art in Character."

METHODIST.

The Rev. T. R. Strobridge will preach this morning and evening in the Ada Street Church.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach this morning at Centenary Church. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Raymond, of Evanston, will preach.

—The Rev. Dr. McKown preaches to-day at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D., will preach this morning at Trinity Church, and the Rev. J. H. Bayliss will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas preaches as usual at the First Church.

—The Rev. P. Hinners preaches to-day at Immanuel Church.

—The Rev. William Augustus Smith, of Freeport, Ind., preaches to-day at the Michigan Avenue Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

An adjourned meeting of the Universalist Mission Union will be held to-day, at 4 o'clock, at the Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, to which the public are invited. Addresses will be made by Dr. Ryder, Dr. Forrester, the Rev. Mr. Pullman, and A. G. Throop.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning at St. Paul's Church.

—The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach this morning and evening in Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson officiates this morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual, at Atonement Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate to-day at Calvary Church. The evening theme is "The Teachings of Light."

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate to-day at the Church of the Epiphany.

—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach this morning in Christ Church on "Building Without the Sound of Tools," and this evening on "The Home of the Gospel."

—The Rev. E. Sullivan preaches this morning at Trinity Church on "The Rainbow," and this evening on "The Deluge a Type of Baptism."

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will officiate as usual for the Church of the Ascension.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will preach as usual in St. John's Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield will preach, this morning and evening, at No. 619 West Lake street, and this afternoon in the grove near Lincoln Park.

—N. Frank White will speak to the First Society of Spiritualists, at No. 99 Randolph street, this morning and evening, on "The Impending Religious Struggle."

—The Christians meet this afternoon in Brenner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street.

—The Rev. F. Richards preaches this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble preaches this afternoon in Plymouth Church to the Second Swedenborgian Society, on "Apostolic Work in the Field of Spirit."

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach as usual at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Elder L. C. Collins is expected to preach to-day in Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets in Grow's Hall this afternoon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

June 22—Second Sunday after Trinity.
June 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

June 22—Third Sunday after Pentecost.
June 23—St. Francis Caracciolo, C.; Vigil of St. John the Baptist.
June 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
June 25—St. William, Abb.
June 26—SS. John and Paul, MM.
June 27—St. Norbert, B. C.
June 28—St. Irenaeus, B. M.; Vigil of SS. Peter and Paul.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

With the thermometer ranging quietly around the eighties outside the theatres, and losing itself several degrees beyond in the increased heat of the house, play-going loses many of its advantages in a stream of personal discomforts which require the constant application of the handkerchief by the ladies, and a regret on the part of many of their less well-bred escorts that summer pieces were constructed with some reference to the thirst of the audience. Here is where summer pieces fail. There are not enough acts. The arid palates of the men require constant irrigation, and, when an act is drawn out over ten minutes, the exasperation of the individual becomes intolerable. Hence it may be asserted that, until summer pieces are so modified that they will allow of frequent potations, they will be voted dry and uninteresting.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Dillon's benefit on Monday evening drew a house of unusual magnitude, more surprising in view of the unpleasant heat of the evening. On Tuesday, the pretty comedy, "A Game of Love," was produced, with Mr. Giddens in the role of *Ted Murphy*. All things considered, "A Game of Love" did not bring out the audience that the merits of the piece deserved, nor can it be said that it brought out the full spirit of the company. Especially was this the case with Mr. Soggs, who as *Corydon Foxglove* threw away an opportunity for improving his record. A moment's leisure to have familiarized him with his lines, and five minutes' thought about the matter, would have shown him the full humor of the character. We have already commented upon the readiness with which Mr. Giddens assumed a part at a moment's notice. While the first performance was exceedingly creditable to him, the later ones were equally commendable. Mr. Giddens has succeeded in making himself popular in the city alike with the public and the profession. The present week will be one to be remembered at Hooley's, from the fact that about the best bill of the season is to be the attraction during the coming week. Robertson's sparkling comedy, "Caste," as given by Wyndham's Company, will be remembered here as the herald of the class of light comedies which are now given unexceptionably at Hooley's. It is to be reproduced this week under more favorable circumstances than ever. Mr. Hooley has two of the original characters, Mr. Giddens and Miss Cowell, in his Company. To obtain the original *Eccles* he secured Mr. Belvil Ryan for the time the piece may run; and Miss Susan Denin has been engaged to play *The Marquise*. This will give a superb cast. A glance at it is sufficient:

Eccles	Belvil Ryan
Polly Eccles	Sidney Cowell
Sam Gerridge	George Giddens
Esther Eccles	Eliza O'Conner
George D'Alroy	John W. Blaisdell
The Marquise	Miss Susan Denin
Capt. Hawtree	J. W. Norris
Dixon	S. Reed

This is an immensely strong cast, the strongest of the season. There is every reason to believe that "Caste" will have as big a run as anything that has ever been played in this city, for, besides the strength of the cast, it will be mounted with a richness and magnificence quite unusual even for a theatre one of whose principal claims to distinction is the beauty of its scenic accompaniments.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

For the third week of their occupancy of McVicker's Theatre the Katie Putnam combination played Boek's dramatized version of Farjeon's novel "Blade O' Grass," with Miss Putnam in the title role. The effect of the heat was observable in the size of the audiences, which at no time were sufficiently large to indicate the success of the piece. While this cannot but be distressing to the management, it is one of the misfortunes inseparable from a summer season, and is to be included among the chances for and against pecuniary achievements. Not that the theatre is warmer than any other, but because the attractions are not as powerful as an offset to the inconveniences as they might be. The fourth week will open with an old drama given before in Chicago. It has been re-written for Miss Putnam by Robert Jones, and is a five-act sensational piece, entitled "Capitola; or, the Hidden Hand," containing some strong situations and a proper quota of thrilling incidents. *Capitola* (Miss Putnam) has some songs suited to her vivacious style. On Friday, Mis Putnam takes a farewell benefit, upon which occasion her friends will probably turn out, notwithstanding the heat, especially in view of the disadvantages under which she has labored hitherto this season.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

Manning & Moran's Minstrel Company finished their three weeks' season at Myers' Opera-House. Without having made an immense success of it, they have done very well, and will probably leave the city with the opinion that there is always a strong inducement in Chicago for a first-class minstrel show. Under the circumstances, they have only themselves to thank that their business was not better, for others have been doing well in the same line when they did next to nothing. The theatre will remain closed through the week until Saturday next, when Miss Phillis Glover, it is announced, will have a benefit. Precisely for what reason this benefit is given we cannot tell. It is understood that a dramatic company will open in light comedy next week.

CAL WAGNER'S TROUPE.

Nixon's Amphitheatre has been filled nightly with fun-loving audiences to witness the extravagant eccentricities of Cal Wagner, Sam Price, Hall, Canfield and Booker, and their merry companions in the burnt-cork art. The week's business has been very good, and the troupe has fully justified its claim to be classed as a first-rate and entertaining show. Among Wagner's members are several old and favorite Chicago performers, and among these (who have all met with warm receptions) none deserve a word of mention more than Con T. Murphy and Sam Price. Murphy is reputed in the profession as one of the first middle men in the United States, and he certainly has well earned the distinction. Price is as laughable as of old, and will, for the closing week of the season, entertain himself and others with extravagant oddities, from the end, "Cal," of course, bearing him company. An entirely new programme has been arranged for the present week, and both the olio and the second part have been strengthened with many new features. Canfield and Booker introduce some original songs and dances, Hall and Heywood supplementing them with new vocal selections. The entertainment is a good one throughout, and well deserves the liberal patronage it has won.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

In the review of last week the announcement of two performances by the dramatic class of the Chicago Christian Union was made. The class have determined upon a third. The three entertainments will therefore be as follows: On Monday evening, June 30, "Love's Sacrifice," for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital; on Tuesday evening, "Lucretia Borgia," for the Christian Union; and on Wednesday evening, "Love's Sacrifice" again, for the benefit of Mr. Berkley, of the Christian Union.

HOW "STARS" ARE MADE.

The method of incubating stars by means of the exhausting application of assiduous newspaper puffery is being pretty well exemplified at present. The press is continually bewailing the degeneracy of the drama, and beseeching the immortal gods to save society from the deluge of third-class dramatic adventurers who run round the country calling themselves stars In one column we find such a prayerful, despairing protest; in the next appears a most unblushing eulogy of a local artist. From a wild burlesque of a dissecting-room lecture to a metaphysical essay; from the wondrous shapeliness of a substantial leg, through the gradations of bosom, voice, feature, gesture, manner, &c., to a transcendental treatise on "The Ideal," the critic and the correspondent continue to pile on the praise until, from the sheer weight of laudation, a fair leading man drops from his honest estate to that of a dramatic privateer, wandering through the country, challenging every critic to dare a word of dispraise, and hurling contempt at any so bold as to deny him what he has come to regard as his unquestioned right.

Many a good actor has been ruined by excessive laudation. The forcing process has reared him into insipidity. He has relinquished honest study as unworthy a star, and suitable only to pitiful stock actors; and now, scorning the inferior parts he could creditably sustain, essays to play in roles for which, by want of study, appreciation, and natural ability, he is most palpably unfitted.

For five years, more or less, poor John McCullough, a very capable leading man in San Francisco, the equal, perhaps, of Mr. O'Neil, who fills the same honorable position at McVicker's Theatre in this city, has been the object of attack by a newspaper correspondent—not a very judicious flatterer, nor a very lofty judge of dramatic excellence. Nevertheless the *Clipper* publishes all he writes, and, probably, pays him for it. And the unfortunate victim of this insidious warfare apparently thanks him for his disguised efforts to effect his ruin. For a long time Mr. McCullough's common sense protested against the belief that the public was only awaiting an effort on his part before bestowing upon him the mantle of the elder Booth, and while the flattery remained merely agreeable, and not a necessity to his existence, he contented himself with being a good leading man in a fair stock company. But the influence of flattery was more than he could stand. He gradually gave way to its seductions, and now, poor fellow, he has announced his determination to start out in business on his own account, and play—heaven alone knows what not. McCullough the tragedian was manufactured in San Francisco, or, to return to the original figure, was hatched out from stock egg by the untiring attention of the *Clipper's* correspondent in that city.

This is only the California variety of the incubating process. The New York papers (we except the *Tribune*) are alike. That is the dramatic centre of the United States. What New York indorses the country generally accepts without question, and hence the necessity for focusing adulation in that city. The *Tribune*, in speaking of Clara Morris, who was "discovered" by Augustine Daly in Cincinnati (very much, we must suppose, as a likely colt is picked up by a livery-stable keeper), gives her much encouragement in its review of the dramatic season of 1872-'73. This stirs up the *Sun's* critic to action. Hence we have before us the crowning effort of that paper's puffery for the season, more than a column of enthusiastic eulogy, headed by the words "Clara Morris." There is no reason to doubt that Miss Morris is an actress of no mean power or attainments, but is there any provocation for this:

Her sob is not heard. It is inward, not outward crying; and out of its Rembrandtish shadow break occasionally splendid gleams of light, passionate, or sweetly natural inflections that strike the heart with double power. Her clear articulation, too, enables her to run off her dialogue with great rapidity, and give an air of emotion to words that of themselves have little value. Yet temperately as she deals with her resources, her innate emotional power breaks out in irresistible explosions, but only when in perfect accord with the sorrow and despair that evoked them. At such moments her eyes flash with a lurid glare, and her voice, rushing through all trammels of reserve, vibrates with electric force, while her face, lately so mobile, is now fixed as by a vice, denoting in every muscle fire, fury, anguish, and despair. But not even in such scenes does she ever rant. Her fixed repose makes the storm of grief and passion which racks her soul more thrilling, and, in the midst of her greatest paroxysms of excitement, her words drop one after another with the utmost distinctness into the ears and hearts of the audience.

One is not surprised at finding "irresistible explosions" following upon a "lurid glare" in the eyes of an actress. The wonder is that either of them can be found there without incurring an investigation by P. T. Barnum or some other enterprising seeker after monstrosities. Look at this:

Round the miniature lava-bed of her mignonne face nestle sentimental and sensuous strata, while her whole small body has at the same time an aspect of profound stillness.

And observe how the critic ingeniously turns the possession of a not very graceful figure to her advantage:

We are not sure, indeed, if some such physical defects are not necessary to her effective individuality and to give character to her being. Such defects, if they be not displeasing of their kind, may be turned into charms. Clara Morris is full of them.

And compare these defects of figure and gait, these "irresistible explosions" and this "lurid glare," with the opening sentence, in which the subject of the adulatory treatise is introduced to the reader, the "he" referred to being Augustin Daly:

We know not what he may do in the future, his most notable discovery certainly in the past has been a young girl whom he found somewhere out West waving her Acacian hair.

Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For blooming in a wilderness.

She is called "Clara Morris." Flattering to the lady, severe on Cincinnati, but not quite consistent with "lava" and "explosions." After all this, can a reasonable hope be entertained that Miss Morris will be contented to remain as a stock actress?

Miss Morris came in for a back-handed blow from the *Tribune* critic, whose specialty is Miss Neilson, already a graduate of the same school. He says:

To turn from the bony theatrical Sapphos of the day, waiting over departed virtue, and howling about their hearts, and look upon the fair face of this lady,—so evidently a sweet woman as well as a fine artist,—has been an infinite and inexpressible relief. Much, surely, is accomplished by the actress who makes it felt, in this time of frippery and vice, that woman's nature and experience can be rendered impressive and fascinating without the least admixture of criminal sensuality. This result Miss Neilson has achieved; and she has also made possible the charm of illusion and the dream of romance.

In a somewhat milder way the New York *World* drives out Agnes Ethel to that insanity of self-confidence which has seized the modern stage. Half a column of an account of the critic's meeting with Miss Ethel at a grand party. He continues:

It was here that my attention was first attracted to a simply-dressed, modest girl, somewhat withdrawn from the current, and leaning negligently against a cypsum vase. Anything more strangely and prettily at variance with the ostentation of the human spectacle about me than the attire and demeanor of this girl could not have been found there, unless, indeed, it were found in Reinhart's exquisite picture of Evangeline, that hung behind her as if she had thrown a reduced but rosy shadow on the wall.

Then he leaves Miss Ethel for the actress and says:

Miss Ethel played "Frou-Frou" 104 nights. In the impersonation she furnished to Mr. Daly the type of character which was to establish his success as a manager. There is no doubt in my mind that this new type corresponded to a public want. The effort of the stage had been for a long time to furnish vigorous, aggressive actresses. The race of tragedy queens had died out. To renew *Meg Merrilies* was impossible, because there was not sufficient creative power in the actresses to make *Meg Merrilies* a poetic fact. . . . At this juncture Ethel came meekly enough upon the stage, and in a woman's voice, and with a woman's persuasive eloquence, convinced the managers that there was a sufficient force in effeminacy to move the world. "Fernande," and "Agnes," and "Alixe" followed "Frou-Frou." Their burden was not the might of woman's arm, but the supreme efficacy of woman's weakness.

This will do for a beginning. The first coat of paint is necessarily thin. It does not quite conceal because the subject does not readily take it. We look for future developments before Miss Ethel comes out.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. David Prince Miller, the old Scotch manager, died, on May 24, at Glasgow, aged 65.

Miss Rosa Coghlan, late of Wallack's, is playing at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Mr. C. E. Bidwell, an actor, known in New England, was lately placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Somerville, Mass.

"Kcomer," the new summer piece at Niblo's, is not a dramatic success. Summer pieces seldom are.

Mr. Charles Mathews has reappeared, in London, at the Gaiety Theatre, where he has been acting in "The Liar."

The loss on "Babil and Bijou," with which Boucicault was to regenerate the English drama, at Covent Garden, is finally set down at $200,000.

It has been said that "a manager is known by the company he keeps." If so, Chicago must have had some pretty bad managers.

It is said that somebody is going to build a new theatre for Mr. Sothern. That indicates another of Mr. Sothern's practical jokes of a severe and colossal order.

Twenty-two theatres have been burned in New York during the past forty-two years. The Bowery Theatre was destroyed four times during the time, viz: in 1828, '38, '45, and '66.

Lotta returns to America during the summer, and will resume her professional career, commencing at Philadelphia in September. She will bring several new pieces with her.

Mr. Daly estimates that the receipts for the Foundling Hospital benefit performance will amount to $15,000—a larger sum than was netted by the various performances of the celebrated Holland testimonial.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, will, it is said, quit the stage for the pulpit. This is severe on Barrett. Will the Rev. Dr. Hatfield fill the gap made by his retirment? The trouble is that the statement is not true.

The Mayor of La Mothe Saint-Heraye (Deux-Sevres) has just interdicted the performances of "Lucrece Borgia" there, on the ground that the play is an outrage on public morals and religion.

The "Great Chicago Show," hitherto known as Robinson's Circus, has pleased Porkopolitans immensely. Now look out for a Cincinnati show of a similar character.

"The Octoroon" has brought about a $10,000 collision between Dion Boucicault and George Wood, proprietor of Wood's Museum, New York. Cause, breach of copyright.

"Manfred" is to be again tried—this time at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Chicago *Journal* will please credit it to Oliver Doud Byron of "Across the Continent" fame, and not to the author of "Ixion."

At the close of a recent performance of the "Hunchback," at Virgina, Nev., attached to a superb bouquet that was thrown on the stage to Mrs. D. P. Bowers, was a large silver brick beautifully engraved. Slangy persons might think the present a "bully one."

Mr. Sothern "sold" the audience, at Booth's Theatre, on Saturday night, by an altercation with a Jerseyman, in the gallery, at the close of the farce. The practical joker wasn't quick enough to get away with that kind of "Jersey Lightning," and the joke was entirely on him.

Miss Lydia Thompson returns to America in August with her new company. Mr. Harry Beckett, who has so long been a member of the Thompson organization, goes to Wallack's Theatre this fall, to take the place of Mr. J. H Stoddart, who will star under the management of B. T. Ringold and C. H. Rockwell.

J. B. Booth has purchased "La Femme de Feu," directly from the author, M. Belot. The leading person of this play is called the woman of fire because of a peculiar phosphorescence which emanated from her body when she bathed by moonlight in the sad sea-waves. It set her numerous lovers perfectly crazy and lots of rows resulted.

The receipts of the Parisian theatres during April afford a curious indication of the direction of public taste in Paris. At the head stands the Folies-Dramatiques, which, with the "Fille de Madame Angot," an opera-bouffe, took upwards of 150,000 francs; next comes the Opera, with 128,000 francs; and after that the Theatre Francais, with 124,000 francs. Last on the list of the principal theatres comes the Vaudeville, the receipts at which reached only the sum of 40,000 francs.

Rusconi is translating Shakspeare into Italian prose, and an actor is now playing his "Hamlet" in Rome. The translator renders a familiar passage as follows: "Oh, why does not this too hard flesh steep itself in tears? Why has the Omnipotent forbidden suicide? O God! O God! how stupid, sad, and discolored all the things in this world seem to me. Fragility, thy name is woman. Hardly a month, before the shoes could be worn out with which she accompanied the body of my poor father to the tomb, all in tears, as Niobe, she, she herself, oh heavens! a brute, deprived of the assistance of reason, would have felt the grief longer." The Italians are asking if Shakspeare wrote any other dime novel besides "Hamlet."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's retirement from the theatre which bears his name is the present subject of comment by the New York press. The theatre was first opened to the public on Feb. 3, 1869, with "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Booth delivering an address, and subsequently appearing as *Romeo*, with Miss McVicker as *Juliet*, Edwin Adams as *Mercutio*, and Mark Smith as *Friar Lawrence*. The tragedy had a run of ten weeks, and was followed by "Othello," Booth and Adams alternating as *Othello* and *Iago*. Since that time Miss Bateman, Hackett, Mrs. D. W. Waller, John S. Clarke, J. H. McVicker, Joe Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, Lotta, John E. Owens, Carlotta Le Clerc, James W. Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Miss Neilson, Helen Temple, and W. J. Florence, were among the stars. Mr. Booth's career during the four years of his experience as a manager has been as successful as his longer pilgrimage to the professional pinnacle upon which his genius and patience and the public voice have raised him. His ambition lies in the latter field, and he resigns the badge of managerial office to Junius Brutus Booth. Commenting upon the retirement the *World* says:

The retirement will be regretted by all who have identified Mr. Booth with the drama in its highest and best estate, for his managerial labors gave warrant that the devotion to the legitimate drama which has always characterized his acting would come to be recognized in the drama itself which he influenced. The erection and equipment of his handsome theatre promised that some of the excellence and strength of the individual would be imparted to the stage. Doubtless this promise has been in a measure fulfilled. We cannot help feeling now, as we review his four years of management, that the success of his theatre was in no small degree due to the personal interest in the artist who had endeavored to do something for his art and the city where he chose to practice it that would be worthy of both. Mr. Booth's determination to make one stage at least worthy of the attention and support of an intelligent public it is now certain has been met by the approbation of a class upon which the theatre had well-nigh lost all hold. Character, sincerity, and good taste once accorded to the actor were afterwards imputed to the manager, and the confidence in the man resulted in the success of the house. No one, therefore, who will acknowledge Mr. Booth's loftiness of aim and his singleness of purpose as an artist can feel other than disappointed at the withdrawal of his name from the management of this house. Still the acknowledgment carries with it the admission that in this step he must have considered the interests of his art no less than his own convenience.

MUSIC.

The advent of the heated term and the close of the musical season leaves but little that is locally interesting in the musical world. The spectacular opera (La Bayadere) is drawing and doing well at Aiken's, and, now that it has got into complete running order, is very enjoyable. The only other musical event of the week was a concert given at the Home of the Friendless on Thursday evening for the benefit of that institution, which was specially noticeable, as it introduced a new singer, Miss Chamberlain, of San Francisco, a young lady of rare vocal attainments and excellent voice, who contributed her services on this occasion. The programme was as follows:

1. Duett—"When I Know That Thou art Near Me."....Abt
Mrs. O. K. Johnson and Mr. Foltz.
2. Aria—"Pieta Signore"....Stradella
Miss Chamberlain.
3. Songs—a. "O Wondrous Lovely Month of May." b. "Up from My Tears."....Schumann
Mr. C. H. Brittan.
4. Mignon's Song—"Hast Thou e'er Seen the Land."....A. Thomas
Mrs. O. K. Johnson.
5. Bass Aria—From the Seasons....Haydn
Mr. Fritz Foltz.
6. Song—"Gretchen am Sprinnrade."....Schubert
Miss Chamberlain.
7. "My Son."....Gumbert
Mr. C. H. Brittan.
8. Songs—a. "Tre Giorni son che Nina."....Pergolese b. "Ruch, Ruch, Ruch."....Kucken
Miss Chamberlain.
9. Song—"Question."....Schubert
Mr. Foltz.
10. Duett—"Alla Campanna Andiamo."....Campana
Mrs. O. K. Johnson and Mr. Brittan.

TURNER HALL.

The Turner Hall orchestra, which is now under the charge of Mr. Balatka, has been thoroughly reorganized. Some of the poor players have been weeded out of the strings, and a new first flute, oboe, horn, and cornet have been added. Under Mr. Balatka's advice, some excellent changes have also been made. Hereafter no smoking will be allowed on the main floor, and refreshments will only be served in the intermissions, so that those who wish to listen to the music will not be interrupted. The first part of the programmes, hereafter, will comprise music of a high order, and the second part, music of a popular character. Mr. Balatka also took charge of the Lincoln Park music Saturday afternoon, and commenced the rehearsals of the Liederkranz Society on Friday evening in their elegant rooms in Turner Hall. The programme for this evening will be as follows:

1. Overture to "North Star."....Meyerbeer
2. Introduction to Fifth Act of "King Manfred,"....Reinecke
3. Souvenir de Meyerbeer....Balatka
4. Romanza and Scherzo from Symphony in D minor....Schumann
5. Finale from Third Act of "The Templar"....Nicolai
6. Overture to "Hamlet"....R. Beck
7. Waltz—"Homage to the Ladies"....Strauss
8. Potpourri from "My Album"....Faust
9. Overture to "Oberon"....Weber
10. Herwarth March....Piefke

VORWARTS TURNER HALL.

The programme for the concert at Vorwarts Turner Hall to-day is as follows:

1. Army March....Walther
2. Overture—"Maritana"....Wallace
3. Waltz—"Yung herzen Tanz"....Gungl
4. Potpourri "Figaro"....Hamm
5. Violin Solo....
Mr. De Clerque.
6. The Post Fantasie....Schaffer
7. Overture to "The Bronze Horse"....Auber
8. Finale to "Il Guiramento"....Mercadante
9. Quadrille....Strauss

FAREWELL CONCERT.

Signor Farini, who is quite well known in musical circles here, announces a farewell concert, to be given at the Union Park Congregational Church on Monday evening, June 30, prior to his departure for Europe. He will be assisted by a full orchestra under Mr. Balatka, by Mr. Goldbeck, and also by a full chorus from the Freja Scandinavian Singing Society.

MUSIC AT LAKE FOREST.

The annual concert of Mr. Liebling's pupils at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, was given on Friday evening last. The programme was a very pleasant one, performed in a most satisfactory manner, and the audience was a very large one. The young ladies who took part in the piano numbers were the Misses Johnston, Schuler, Mix, West, Farwell, Covert, Greenman, Prickett, Skinner, Ward, Barnum, Hoffman, Robbins, Threlkeld, Mercer, Canady, McCormick, and Miss Ella Warren. Miss Prickett's playing of the Moonlight Sonata, and Miss Warren's playing of the Mendelssohn Concerto in G minor were the great features of the evening. Misses Mattie Holt, Carrie Lawson, Covert, and Kimbark furnished the vocal numbers in a very acceptable manner.

THE NEW ORATORIO.

A Boston correspondent writes as follows, under date of June 10:

The oratorio of "St. Peter" was given for the first time in America on Tuesday evening last, in the City of Portland, under the direction of John K. Paine, its author, and one of the finest musicians in America. The solo artistes were all that could be desired, viz., Mrs. Weatherby, soprano; Miss Adelaide Phillipps, contralto; Mr. George L. Osgood, tenore; and Mr. Rudolphsen, basso. The chorus was the Haydn Choral Society of Portland, conducted by H. Kotschmar. The entire work is unusually severe, and lacks many essential elements of success. There is so little melody in it, that a solo singer could not become interested or enthusiastic, and the solos abound in the most unpleasant intervals, that give one the impression they are written without regard to the pleasant parts of the human voice. The work as given in Portland impressed me with lack of climax effects, and, though the instrumentation in portions of it is very fine indeed, it did not "enthuse" the audience. The orchestra numbered forty excellent Boston musicians, and it is unnecessary to state that they rendered their part of the work excellently, though there were several hitches attributable alone to nervousness of the conductor. Mr. Paine is undoubtedly a great musician, but is not eminently successful as a conductor, and was unfortunate in his direction of his own work. The City Hall was crowded in every part, the audience numbering somewhere near 2,500, and very enthusiastic too, as Mr. Paine is a Portland man. A large delegation of Bostonians visited Portland for the express purpose of hearing this oratorio.

The musical season is about over, and we are already beginning to anticipate next season's novelties. Several new works are expected out, among which is a dramatic cantata for solos, chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. Dudley Buck.

This has already been spoken for by several societies, but will hardly be ready next season, as it is a large work, by far the largest he has ever written. His 46th Psalm will however be extensively given, as it is already very popular. The Temple Quartette, the finest male quartette in America, will probably visit Chicago next season, though their dates are not yet made. The Beethoven Quintette, justly celebrated for their delightful chamber concerts, may favor Chicago also, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course. This party is a great improvement on the Mendelssohn Quintette to my mind. Next year we have the Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, but I think that it is settled that Boston at least will have no more Jubilees.

NEW MUSIC.

The music business is very active and new publications are beginning to crowd the market. Among the latest are the following: (Ditson & Co., Boston, by Lyon & Healy, Chicago): "Will He Come?" one of Edith Wynne's songs by Arthur S. Sullivan; an "Interlude" for piano by Isidor Seiss; "I'll Think, Love, of Thee," song by Ella M. Stirman; "Daisy" and "Forget-Me-Not," two of a series of easy pieces for piano, called "Fairy Flowers," by the inevitable Wehli; "The Song of the Triton," an admirable thing by J. L. Malloy; "Alone Forever," a romance for the voice by Odvardo Barri; "Praise Waiteth for Thee," bass solo, bass and tenor duo and quartette for choir use by L. H. Southard: "Path by the Wood," a ballad from Herve's "L'Œil Creve;" "Guide Me, Guide Me," a song from Offenbach's "Le Roi Carrotte;" "Guinevere," a Tennysonian reminiscence by Arthur S. Sullivan; and "Heather Bells," an allegretto for piano by Gustav Lange.

Messrs. Baker & Havens, Chicago, send us the Calumet Avenue Waltz, dedicated to the Misses Bessie F. Platt and Helen J. Johnson, of Chicago; the East End Polka, by Barry Allen; and the Olympic Club Waltz, dedicated to the Olympic Club of San Francisco by A. W. Havens. The above pieces are supplied to the trade by George F. Root & Sons. The latter have also just issued the following new pieces, which show that George F. Root and his sons have not been idle in these hot days. Among the former's latest songs are "The Hand that Holds the Bread," dedicated to the farmers; "Mr. and Mrs. Williams," in colloquy for two voices; "Nobody Cares;" "The Trumpet Will Sound in the Morning," dedicated to the Rev. J. B. Hibbard; an arrangement of two of Frank Howard's songs, "What Will People Say?" and "Beautiful Queen of My Heart." Mr. Fred Root has just issued in his series of Prairie Belles a Redowa, Waltz and Schottische. The same house has also issued an arrangement of "Amanjilis," by Oscar Mayo, and the minstrel song, "Quit That," by Frank Howard, and has for sale a collection of sacred quartettes, trios, and duos, with seventeen short voluntaries, offertories, preludes, and responses, arranged by C. A. White.

NEW SYMPHONY.

A new and very attractive musical composition, entitled "The Tenth Symphony," in commemoration of the Cincinnati Festival, has just been issued by John Church, Jr., of that city. The symphony is in three movements, and also has reminiscences of the "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Orpheus" in it. Orders for the new symphony should be sent direct to Mr. Church.

MUSICAL NOTES.

English opera is to be given at the Lyceum, London, in the autumn, under the management of Mme Parepa-Rosa.

In Vienna there have been two festival concerts: one in honor of Schubert, on the 4th ult., and the other of Beethoven, on the 11th ult.

We notice that Von Bulow is playing some of Rubinstein's piano-forte music in London—a delicate compliment from one pianist to another.

Theodore Thomas' success at the Central Park Garden has proved so great that other conductors are now following his lead.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt sang at a concert at Northumberland House, London, May 13, in aid of St. Saviour's Mission Church, Woolwich.

Since the marriage of Nilsson, her voice is said to have "gained in volume, evenness and richness." Candle noticed the same sort of gain in his wife, and he didn't like it.

M. Capoul had arrived in London, and was on the point of singing at Drury Lane, in "Faust" and "Mignon." Mme. Nilsson had just sung in "Lucia," with her wonted success.

The Royal Opera-House at Malta, a splendid structure built only a few years ago by the local Government, at a cost of nearly half a year's revenues of the Island, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.

Some curious old manuscripts, including the Gospel of St. John set to music, apparently of the fourteenth century, and in good state of preservation, the *Globe*, the new musical paper here, says, have been discovered in Holland.

At the Leipsic Musical Congress a petition to the Government was agreed to for the establishment, in some central city of Germany, of a musical university, on the same basis as the philosophical and scientific universities.

There are four theatres in the city of Mexico, three of which are devoted to opera-bouffe and similar classes of entertainment; the other is given over to legislation, and is at present occupied by Congress.

Signor Marini, the famed Italian basso, died at Milan on the 29th ult. He was born in Bergamo in 1815. He first appeared in London in 1847, at the Royal Italian Opera. His "Marcel," "Kertran," &c., were remarkable performances. His last season in London was at Drury Lane, in 1859. The death of another celebrated bass singer, Herr Schmidt, of Vienna, is announced. He sang also at Covent Garden.

May 22, the celebrated composer, Richard Wagner, was 60 years old. The day was observed in Munich, as elsewhere, by concerts of Wagner music. Some enthusiastic admirers of the maestro on the same day had a slab affixed to the house at Leipsic in which Wagner was born, recording the event of his birth.

A correspondent informs the *Choir* that a letter from abroad had been addressed to Dr. Hans von Bulow as follows: "*Au plus distingue musicien Monsieur von Bulow, Societe philharmonique, Londres.*" This letter first went to Islington, where the post-office authorities inscribed the following on the envelope: "Not known at the Philharmonic Hall, Islington."

An English paper speaks of the Jubilee Singers from Tennessee as "Yankees." This is as literally correct as if an Esquimaux were to be called a "Kanuck." But the application of the term shows as much knowledge of this country as we usually expect from an Englishman, and, in fact, more than the average one possesses.

The first concert of the Saxon Band will be at Jones' Woods, N. Y., on the second day succeeding their arrival. Their second public entertainment will take place at the Rink, Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, after which they will take their tour through the Western States. The band consists of sixty pieces, and is entitled in full the Prince George Royal Music Corps of Saxony. Their leave of absence from the King of Saxony extends over three months. The agents of the band in this country are Howard Carroll and Arthur Bender, of the *Handels-Zeitung*.

It is an interesting and somewhat peculiar fact, that of the hundreds of amateur musicians who finger the keys of the pianos and organs on exhibition at the Nashville Exposition Building, the masculines invariably play with one hand, and confine themselves to "Mary to the Savior's Tomb," while the gushing damsels play "The Maiden's Prayer," and that tune only. Who can explain the mystery of this thing?

NEW YORK.

Ingenious Mode of Marrying a Fortune---Particulars of an Advantageous Match.

An Extraordinary Literary Circular---Caleb Cushing as a Worker.

Reported Retirement of Alden B. Stockwell---Still Another Great Hotel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1873.

Some time ago, a very wealthy heiress, and, what is more, a handsome and interesting woman, was married to a young man of this city who has ability, character, and culture, but no money beyond $2,000 or $3,000 a year earned by his own exertions. Everybody knowing him or her was much surprised at their union, aware that she had refused a number of extremely advantageous offers because she feared that her fortune rather than herself was the attraction. She had been particularly unwilling to wed any man without means,—supposing that such a one would be more tempted by her wealth than he who had something to match with it.

HOW TO WED AN HEIRESS.

The manner in which the marriage was brought about is peculiar enough to bear relation. The young man—let us call him Edwin—had frequently heard that the young woman—she shall be Clara—would certainly die in maidenhood for the reasons already mentioned. One of her rejected suitors, believing, with the vanity of his sex, that a woman who had refused him would refuse anybody, informed Edwin, one day, that Clara was doomed to celibacy. Edwin expressed some doubt of this,—asserting that, whatever her present feelings, she would find her hero sometime, and then would come matrimony, maternity, and all the rest. The discarded lover seemed to regard this as a personal reflection, and offered to bet $500 to $100 that he was right in forecasting Clara's future. Edwin, from a spirit of mischief, more than any thing else, accepted the wager, remarking, "Anybody could marry the girl if he only knew how to go about it."

"Perhaps you think you could!" observed the friend. "If you do, I'll introduce you, and give you two years' time."

"I hadn't any idea of trying the thing myself," said Edwin, laughing; "but, as Clara must be amiable and agreeable, I haven't the least objection to making her acquaintance. I don't think I'm at all interesting to women, and, as you know that I intend to remain a bachelor, I shall not interfere with the connubial designs of any other gentleman. Still, I am convinced, from what I hear of the lady, that it will be next to impossible for her to remain in her present state."

The upshot of the matter was, that Edwin was introduced, and that he and Clara soon became very good friends. (Friendship between young persons of different sex is such a peculiar relation that it is very apt to become something more, or something less.) At the end of two months, the predetermined bachelor began to suspect that he was falling in love, and to surmise, not without vanity, that Clara was growing fond of him. To guard against contingencies, he frankly told her, as he could do with entire delicacy, since they were only friends, that he had made up his mind never to marry, and that, as he was poor himself, he would never consent to becoming the husband of an heiress, however much he might love her. Clara admired his candor, if not his resolution,—saying it was extremely fortunate for them that they were merely friends, and nothing more.

In six months, what had been suspicion became conviction. Edwin knew, by every bounding drop of blood in his veins, that he was desperately in love with her, and he had very good reason to believe that she was in love with him. The situation, under the circumstances, was awkward, and indeed perilous. Edwin being a man of honor, said to his friend one evening: "I may as well express, Clara, in words, what, for some time, I have been unable to conceal. I have not ceased to be your friend, but, unfortunately for me, I have grown to be your lover. If you were as poor as I am, I should beg you to be my wife; but, as you are wealthy, all I can do is to say farewell, and try to conquer my passion."

"Wealth should not be an obstacle to marriage, Edwin, and so far as I—"

"I anticipate what you will say, Clara, and it is that which I feared. My pride is superior even to my love. I should despise myself if I lived upon my wife, and it would be impossible for me to avoid it if you were she. I could not, by any exertion of mine, earn one-tenth of your income; and hence, unless we had separate establishments, I must spend a large part of your money. To have a separate establishment would be marriage but in name; and I doubt if either you or I would consent to such an eccentric arrangement."

"I can manage that, Edwin."

"No, you cannot, my dear; it is not manageable."

"But I can, I tell you. You are unwilling, because I am wealthy, to ask me to be your wife. But I am not unwilling, because you are poor, to ask you to be my husband. You must consent to this. You would not like to have it known that you had declined an offer from a lady who is so fair and interesting, as you say I am;" and she added, still laughing; "Remember, you do not propose to me; I insist on your taking me, in spite of my fortune. Can you talk of your pride since I have laid aside mine?"

This, it must be confessed, was a dilemma for the philosophic bachelor. I don't know how he got out of it; but I do know that, in three weeks after, he and Clara were married.

The rejected suitor and a number of others declare that the course Edwin pursued was a mere ruse; that he felt confident his line of policy would be certain to win the bet and the woman's heart at once. My informant avers that Edwin was entirely sincere, and that his earnest intention was to break off the connection with Clara before it was too late. I believe this is the correct view; but I leave the matter to the reader to decide. I tell this story for the benefit of men anxious to marry heiresses, and ignorant of the best means of effecting their purpose. It is easy enough, as Edwin said, "if one only knows how to go about it."

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

There is a delicious coolness in the manner which some magazines have of doing business, that is hardly credible. I have recently seen a circular sent to a contributor, which I should certainly believe ironical, were I not aware of its genuineness. The circular—a printed form—reads in this style:

Your MS. has made a favorable impression, and the editor of —— hopes that he may at some time be able to publish it. You are at liberty, however, to withdraw it at any time before it is printed in the magazine, if you prefer to find a place for it elsewhere.

Generally a MS. is either accepted or declined; but in this publication it is neither one nor the other. It may be an interesting fact that a contributor has made a favorable impression; but, when it merely gives its author liberty to withdraw it at any time before it is printed, the interest is hardly sustained. What a delightfully undecided fellow the editor must be, and how charmingly ambiguous he is in the couching of his phrases! As a specimen of humor, the circular is excellent, though, as a matter of business, it is execrable. It ought to be set down as one of the curiosities of contemporaneous literature. It shows in a most unmistakable way that some magazine-editors are firmly persuaded that authors have no rights which editors are bound to respect.

A TERRIBLE TOILER.

Speaking, the other day, to a gentleman well acquainted with public men, on the subject of their capacity for and habits of work, he remarked that the hardest worker he had ever known was Caleb Cushing. Cushing told my informant that, for twenty-five years, he had spent seventeen out of every twenty-four hours in intellectual pursuits,—reading, studying, or writing,—giving himself but seven hours for rest and recreation. This is certainly such toil as any one would suppose would carry a man to his grave in less than half the time mentioned, and yet the statement does not seem to be exaggerated. Cushing has an extraordinary constitution and the most vigorous health, and receives such pleasure from absorbing mental occupation that it has by long habit become second-nature to him. Six or eight hours a day is generally considered a full average of such work for the most studious men; and how Cushing could treble or quadruple the hours, and yet retain his health and sanity, it is difficult to understand. He is now 70 at least, and of late years, being regularly employed as a sort of Government lawyer upon international cases in Washington, he has taken life more easily, as well he might at his advanced age. Seventeen hours out of twenty-four of severe labor for a quarter of a century is enough to kill Hercules; and still it appears to have agreed quite well with Caleb Cushing.

SALMAGUNDI.

In these hot days, selling soda-water is a most active branch of metropolitan industry. One druggist down town often receives for soda alone $400 or $500 a day, and on some special occasion, like the Fourth of July, he has taken in as high as $700 or $800. As over half of this is clear profit, the trade is decidedly profitable.

One of the cheap sensational weeklies here has been printing the most abominable advertisements in order to attract the attention of the public to one of the murdered Walworth's ridiculously extravagant stories, now running in its columns. Assuredly there ought to be some law regulating the decency of advertising.

A private letter from Paris mentions a report in circulation there, that Father Hyacinthe intends to visit this country again next spring, and remain two or three years.

A new, commodious, and elegant hotel is soon to be built at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street. It is to be called the Buckingham, will occupy, it is said, 13,000 square feet, and will cost, with the ground and furniture, about $1,000,000.

It is generally remarked that, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," mosquitoes have never been so abundant here and hereabout at this season as they are now. Even country places which have not hitherto been troubled by the pests are rendered almost unendurable by them at present.

It is rumored that Alden B. Stockwell will soon retire from Wall street, where he has been so prominent a figure for several years past. The reason given for his retirement is his immense losses in speculations within the last six months.

A great many persons are anxiously waiting to see the statement Henry C. Bowen is expected to make in regard to the Beecher scandal, though there are those who insist that he has no intention of making any.

New-Yorkers have been going out of town for the summer very rapidly during the past week. The annual hegira has begun this season two or three weeks earlier than usual. COLSTOUN.

EARLY HINDOO MATHEMATICS.

From the Popular Science Monthly for July.

It piques us to know that, sixteen hundred years before our era, there was a poet who sang:

Like as a plank of drift-wood
Tossed on the watery main,
Another plank encounters,
Meets—touches—parts again;
So, tossed, and drifting, ever
On life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Parting eternally.*

This surely is not the verse of a primitive people; these are not the feeble lispings of the infants of our race; did it not require *time* to accustom the Hindoo mind to similes as complex as these? This verse would not seem childish if Tennyson had written it; it appeals to as deep a consciousness as Coleridge's "Hymn in the Vale of Chamounix," and would even bear comparison with the "Peter Bell" of the great Lake poet.

If this people was so old thirty-four hundred years ago, when was it young? We begin to believe, with Bailly†, in the existence of "ce peuple ancien qui nous a tout appris, excepte son nom et son existence."

It may, then, be interesting for us to glance at the state of science among these predecessors of ours. But let us remember that we are applying a severe test, when we compare their progress with the science of to-day. Let us remember that it is only within a hundred years that the return of comets has been predicted; that our knowledge of the constitution of the sun has been gained since 1859; that Newton has been dead only 147 years, and that Lagrange and Laplace both lived and worked in our own century. When we consider what astronomy would be without these three great men—that is, what it *was* only so few years ago—we are better prepared to appreciate the studies which laid the remote foundations of their triumphs.

It would be impossible, within moderate limits, to determine the value of Hindoo astronomy, however interesting the effort might be, since we should enter at once into debateable ground, and come among great authorities in conflict.

Bailley, Delambre, Bentley, Davis, Hunter, Sir William Jones, and others, have various, often contradictory, beliefs to maintain. Some are partisans of the Greek, some of the Arab, others of the Hindoo scientists of long ago. But, fortunately, some of the original manuscript books of the Hindoos have come down to us; among others various complete treatises on mathematics, and these are authentic and of great age. Precisely of how great age it is difficult to ascertain. Bailly, a Hindoo partisan, accepts the largest estimate; Delambre, a detractor of Hindoo science, and an advocate of the Greek, believes the most important of them to have been written about A. D. 1114; while the translator of this manuscript, Colebrooke, a distinguished Sanscrit scholar, places the date of writing in A. D. 1150.

This treatise, the "Lilivati" of Bhascara Acharya, is supposed to have been a compilation, and there are reasons for believing a portion of it to have been written about A. D. 628. However this may be, it is of the greatest interest, and its date is sufficiently remote to give to Hindoo mathematics a respectable antiquity.

"The "Lilivati," according to Delambre, was written to console the daughter of its author for her ill-success in obtaining a husband, and it speaks well for the Hindoo gentlewoman that such a means could be considered worth the attempting. It was called by her name, and many of the questions are addressed to her, as we shall see.

It opens most auspiciously with an invocation to Ganesa, as follows: "Having bowed to the Deity whose head is like an elephant's; whose feet are adored by gods; who, when called to mind, relieves his votaries from embarrassment, and bestows happiness upon his worshipers; I propound this easy process of computation, delightful by its elegance, perspicuous with words concise, soft, and correct, and pleasing to the learned."

Thus fairly launched, the author gives various tables of Hindoo money, weights, etc., and proceeds to business, not without another invocation, however, shorter this time: "Salutation to Ganesa, resplendent as a blue and spotless lotus; and delighting in the tremulous motion of the dark serpent, which is perpetually twining within his throat."

The principles of numeration and addition are then stated concisely, and he affably propounds his first question: "Dear, intelligent Lilivati, if thou be skilled in addition and subtraction, tell me the sum of 2, 5, 32, 193, 18, 10, and 100, added together; and the remainder when their sum is subtracted from 10,000."

He then rapidly plunges into multiplication as follows: "Example. Beautiful and dear Lilivati, whose eyes are like a fawn's! tell me what are the numbers resulting from 135 taken into 12? . . . . Tell me, auspicious woman, what is the quotient of the product divided by the same multiplier?"

The treatise continues rapidly through the usual rules, but pauses at the reduction of fractions to hold up the avaricious man to scorn: "The quarter of a sixteenth of the fifth of three-quarters of two-thirds of a moiety of a *dramma* was given to a beggar by a person from whom he asked alms; tell me how many cowry-shells the miser gave if thou be conversant in arithmetic with the reduction termed subdivision of fractions."

The "venerable preceptor," as Bhascara calls himself, illustrates what he terms the rule of supposition by the following example: "Out of a swarm of bees, one-fifth part settled on a blossom of *Cadamba*; and one-third on a flower of *Silind'hri*; three times the difference of those numbers flew to the bloom of a *Cutaja*. One bee which remained, hovered and flew about in the air, allured at the same moment by the pleasing fragrance of a jasmin and pandamus. Tell me, charming woman, the number of bees."

This example is sufficiently poetical, but there is given a section on interest, and one on purchase and sale for merchants. It is easily seen that this arithmetic varies but little from that taught in our common schools to-day. The processes are nearly the same, and the advance of the Hindoos in this science is due largely to their admirable system of notation, viz., that called the Arabic, which, however, was undoubtedly derived by the Arabs from Hindoo teachers, as is admitted by the best authorities.

* "Book of Good Councils: written in Sanscrit, B. C. 1600;" translated by Edwin Arnold, M. A., Oxford, 1861.

† "This ancient people who have taught us every thing but their own name and their own existence."

THE FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER.

One hundred and seventy-one years ago, on the 11th day of March, 1702, the first number of the first daily newspaper in the English language was published in London. Its appearance was not heralded by advertisement, for, besides the two or three weekly journals then published, and which were wholly devoted to politics and court matters, there was nothing in which to advertise. The proposed publication of the *Courant*—for such the new venture was to be called—was not looked upon with a high degree of favor by the monopolists of the London newspaper field, who affected to regard it with supreme contempt, and spoke of it only as "the pitiful Project of a poor Printer," with all the added weight that could be conveyed by a liberal use of italics and exclamation-points. But the publisher was a shrewd fellow, and saw that this display of spite would act as an irritant upon public curiosity, and, judging by what a sharp newspaper-man would do nowadays, he went home, ordered his pressman to "put on two more quires," and awaited the result.

When the *Courant* did appear, upon the above mentioned date, it was a curiosity. It was about the size of half a sheet of foolscap-paper, printed only upon one side, containing neither editorials, locals, court news, political matter, advertisements, nor English intelligence of any kind whatever. This last omission was the more singular, not to say significant, when the reader will remember that, upon that very date, the 11th of March, Queen Anne went to the House of Peers to deliver her first speech from the throne, King William III. having died upon the 8th, three days before. We have said there was no home news in the first issue of the *Courant*. The assertion was too sweeping. In one corner there are seven lines, four of which relate to the funeral of the deceased King, and three are devoted to the condition of the English army in Flanders; for war at that time was raging between England and France. The remainder of the contents consisted entirely of quotations from foreign papers, with the exception of half a column in reference to its future prospects and plans. "This *Courant*," says the publisher, "as the Title shows, will be published daily, being designed to give all the Material News as soon as every post arrives, and is confined to half the Compass to save the Publick at least half the Impertinences of ordinary Newspapers."

Six weeks after the first issue, the publisher announced in his largest type that the project had been "so Successful, that hereafter both Sides will be printed." The appearance of over a column of advertisements in the same number is a sufficient indorsement of the statement, and from that time the *Courant* increased in prosperity. Every newspaper has its leading feature, and that claimed by the *Courant* was foreign intelligence. Three months after its first appearance the following notice found a conspicuous place in its columns, which leads to the belief that newspaper publishers were much the same in those days as now as regards the dishing-up of news from abroad: "It will be found from the Foreign Prints, which, from Time to Time, as Occasion offers, will be mentioned in this Paper, that the Author has taken Care to be duly furnished with All that comes from Abroad in any Language. And for an Assurance that he will not, under Pretence of having Private Intelligence, impose any Addition of feign'd Circumstances to an Action, but give his Extracts fairly and impartially, at the Beginning of each Article he will quote the Foreign Paper from whence 'tis taken, that the Public, seeing from what Country a Piece of News comes, with the allowance of that Government, may be better able to judge of the Credibility and Fairness of the Relation. Nor will he take upon him to give any Comments or Conjectures of his own, but will relate only Matter of Fact, supposing other People to have Sense enough to make Reflections for Themselves."

Had we any intention of glorifying the modern daily newspaper at the expense of the *Courant*, we might stop here to draw a very striking comparison between the merits of the two. But that was no part of our original plan, and we leave it for those who have nothing else to do. As we have said, and as is claimed in the above quotations, the strong point of the *Courant* was its foreign intelligence. Clipper-ships, ocean-steamers, and submarine-cables, were alike unknown in those days, and the publisher was obliged to depend upon the uncertain movements of transatlantic shipping, so that the news from America was sometimes two, three, and occasionally even four months old. Even the news from across the Channel was often two and three weeks old. But then this intelligence, stale as it was, was undoubtedly read with as keen an appetite, and discussed with as much earnestness, as if it had come hot from the wires an hour before. A fire might occur in New York, and the destroyed buildings be replaced, by the time the intelligence would reach London; or a Colonial official in Boston might die, and his widow be spending her honeymoon with her second, before the news of the first event would be published in the columns of the *Courant*. But the preservative power of time did not allow anything in the news line to lose its savor, and these moldy scraps, with others gathered from various parts of the world, were served up, day after day, to the public, with great seeming acceptance. Every afternoon the same stream of purchasers flowed into the narrow, dingy street of publication—left its innumerable pennies, and bore away its innumerable copies through the fog and smoke of London. At last there comes a day, as there comes a day to us all, when the founder and publisher of the first daily paper in the English tongue, having achieved his work, shut his eyes upon the world, and went out of it. That work, looked at across one hundred and seventy years that have elapsed since its accomplishment, seems poor enough; but, poor as it was, imperfect as it was, absurd as it was, it was the first placing of the lever which to-day moves the world.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Revival of Trousers for Girls.

A correspondent of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* makes the following suggestion in regard to the dress of girls:

"In my last letter, I proposed that young ladies should, in accordance with the taste of some few years since, wear their dresses shorter than is now the fashion, and I expressed the opinion that they were more healthy and convenient, more suited to the costumes of young ladies, and decidedly more elegant. I admitted that their adoption involved another change, and I now suggest a return to an article of dress formerly worn by girls, which I much wish to see again in fashion,—I mean the long white trousers, which, till about eighteen years ago, formed so pretty and conspicuous a part of their costume. Doubtless some of your readers will say they are tasteless and unbecoming, and use other disparaging adjectives. I reply that they were all but universal for quite forty years, and had they been ugly they would have been early abandoned, like other uglinesses, as the waist under the armpits of George the Third's time, the monstrous bonnets and the bishop sleeves of the next two reigns. The abandonment of long trousers necessitated longer skirts, for modesty's sake, and though I think that girls young enough to wear short dresses should be so innocent that the decorum or otherwise of their costume ought not to enter their heads, still, if modesty of attire is of moment at all, long trousers have the advantage over the present style. They would give, as they gave formerly, a character to the young ladies' dress which their present costume sadly wants, for now it has no distinctive style, since long hair flowing down the back and skirts a few inches from the ground are, I am pleased to say, not confined to girls in their teens. Long trousers of linen or cambric, trimmed with needlework or lace, are feminine enough, despite their name and shape, and there is no question of their youthful appearance, which I think a very great advantage. To be quite beautiful they should be brilliantly white, and very stiffly starched, so as not to look creased or muddled, and should be so long as to reach the feet, even if they do not slightly hide the instep. The trousers may be ornamented in many ways. Even when quite plain, and with only one deep hem, they are charming; but trimmed with rich needlework borders, and with strips of insertion, sometimes, in full dress, with bright-colored ribbon run in the work, or with flounces of lace, or with various trimmings of finely-worked muslin, they are most elegant and becoming. They also make the feet look so much smaller, and veil many defects now too often visible, as ill-shaped legs, bony or thick ankles, or flat insteps. I am old enough to remember the pretty trousers, tastefully trimmed in various fashions, we used to wear twenty years ago, and which made our costumes so bright and attractive, when white muslin dresses with small black or bright-colored mantles, were almost universally worn in summer by girls, the former being smarter, and certainly softer and prettier, in material, than the white pique now in vogue. Quite young children, say girls under 6 and 7 (unless unusually tall), should only wear their trousers a few inches below the skirt, which at this age should be above the knees. Their limbs are not long enough or their movements such as to make them look well in quite long trousers. I think that a hat of one of the many pretty shapes which have been worn for some years past, with the glossy hair floating over the shoulders, the figure displayed by a tight-fitting dress, a looped-up skirt, full at the hips, a bright-colored sash tied behind, the petticoats excessively short, fully displaying long brilliantly white trousers, falling gracefully across the instep, just showing the open-worked stockings, and the feet flashing brightly in the pretty patent-leather shoes and sandals I have written of before, constitute the most piquant, dainty, and captivating costume devised for girls. Thus attired, in a dress singularly appropriate and characteristic, because so becoming, childlike, and modest, girls might well wear it till a much more womanly age, and if young ladies in their teens would believe how much more fascinating they look in the youthful and ladylike dress I propose, they would adopt it with pleasure and retain it without hesitation, and would admit its convenience, propriety, and elegance. Long trousers might be easily introduced, as it would only involve the gradual lengthening, by a few inches at a time, of the trousers which all girls wear, till they reach the desired length, and slightly rest on the pretty little feet, looking all the smaller, and glittering brightly from beneath the snowy linen or delicate lace or cambric. There is a great tendency to renew old fashions, and I should be delighted to see this one revived, for its prettiness and piquancy make it almost the only thing wanting to render the young ladies' costume of the present day all that can be desired."

THE INSTINCT QUESTION.

The London *Nature* has received a great number of communications with regard to instinct and sense perceptions in men and animals. From among its selections we cull the following new facts and suggestions:

"With a regard to a sense of direction, Mr. George C. Merrill, of Topeka, Kan., writes as follows:

"'I have learned from the hunters and guides who spend their lives on the plains and mountains west of us that, no matter how far or with what turns they may have been led in chasing the bison or other game, they, on their return to camp, always take a straight line. In explanation they say that, unconsciously to themselves, they have kept all the turns in their mind.'"

Mr. J. D. Bell, of New York, writes as follows on the consciousness of time in horses:

"My own experience will not allow me to speak positively as to smell, but horses that I have met and carefully observed were not peculiarly gifted in this respect. It was a common saying on "the plains," and in the mining regions of California, that mules, by the way very sagacious animals, which would well repay observation, 'scent the red-skin a mile away.' I have made some inquiry on this point, but have been unable to find that the olfactories of the mule are really thus acute. I can bear testimony to the extraordinary powers of sight in horses. And I am inclined to think that they take more notes, by the way, through their eyes than through the nose. As none of your correspondents have called attention to it, I desire to recall the fact that horses have ears as well as eyes and noses. Their hearing is very acute, and I am inclined to think that the explanation of the detection of red-skins by mules, will be found in the educated ear rather than in the educated nose. It used to be said in the cavalry service of the United States during the war that 'horses were the best pickets.' I have seen them again and again in the dead of night prick up their ears when the men on their backs heard nothing. I have never seen them sniff or smell first. Listening was invariably the first movement. Then came sight. Horses have scanned the woods and chapparall with a care that no man could surpass. If the moving thing first heard and then seen was an unfamiliar object—more especially if it was moving along the ground—then I have seen horses sniff, smell, and snort. In horses the snort is expressive of aversion rather than fear, or perhaps of a sentiment compounded of both.

"Horses learn the notes of the bugle, and I have often seen a trained horse turn in a direction opposed to that indicated by the pressure of his less experienced rider's leg. I have known horses which, after detecting the presence of moving objects by hearing and then by sight, during which time they remained perfectly quiet, change feet, and even paw the ground if the rider did not by his movement show recognition of the presence of what might be an enemy. And what, it will be asked, has this to do with the question at issue? Simply this,—horses think, horses reason, horses classify, horses remember. I desire to offer a few remarks on Darwin's letter about the blind mare that stopped at every public house on the road. My own explanation of the fact—and there must be hundreds of similar instances—is that the mare, by long-continued custom, became conscious of the time which should elapse between the respective stopping-places. Horses have a great memory for time. What is the interpretation of the existence and improvements of our racing and trotting horses, but that these animals have the power of remembering time, and the power of transmitting this improved registering and transmitting cerebral apparatus to their progeny. I will close this letter by relating a couple of incidents. I was speaking of my belief in this equine memory for time to an enthusiastic horseman of my acquaintance the other day and at the same time showed him Mr. Darwin's letter. He said that in his youth he had driven a horse, sound in every respect, on a bread route. He always served his customers in a certain order. After a while his animal knew all the places, and stopped in front of the store or residence where bread was to be delivered, without a signal from his master. If the master remained in any place longer than usual, his horse started off, but, instead of going to the next customer, returned to the stable. This, said he, occurred again and again, not at one place, but at many places.

"I served, during the recent war, in a cavalry regiment in the United States service. The horses knew the time for 'the relief,' and if the relief did not come on time they became restive. On one occasion we changed the time of remaining on post from two to four hours. For the first two hours the horses behaved admirably; after that they were in constant motion, and had to be constantly restrained. Horses recognize the time for stable call—not merely 'hunger'-call, but the proper time-call."

A gentleman in the North of Ireland sends to *Nature* the story of a dog, who traveled a long distance round a known road instead of taking a short cut by an unknown route. This gentleman draws the following sensible conclusion:

"My theory is that the dog does preserve a very distinct, or, at least, tolerably distinct, notion of the route he was brought from home by, and that it is forcibly impressed upon him; but the great aid to his return is the direction of the sun or light. He knows that if he travels in a certain direction—say east—he is going towards the morning sun, and west, towards the evening sun."

LINES.

Written on seeing a young lady asleep in a summer-house.

I know of but one whose smile is as sweet
As the blush of the roses which bloom at her feet.
Not in palace, but cot, is this treasure rare,
Yet for virtue she'd shine 'mongst the fairest of fair

The cottage, her home, snugly rests 'tween two hills,
Where the hum of the bee, the laugh of the rills,
With the notes of the lark harmoniously blend,—
Where a friend unto Nature needs ne'er want a friend.

One day, as I passed by that charming retreat,
I beheld there a vision enchantingly sweet;
'Neath a bower enwrapped in a mantle of green,
Slightly touched by the sunshine, a form could be seen.

Fair Mabel from reading had fallen asleep,
Whilst the moments with flowers around her did creep;
Though careless her pose, it was artistic grace;
And low whispered the zephyrs their loves o'er her face.

As blithe thoughts of love then sweetly did sing
As e'er joyfully nestled 'neath bright Fancy's wing,
I said to myself, With all else I would part,
Could I clasp thee, fair creature, as mine to this heart.

As I longingly gazed on that vision of bliss,
A wandering rose-leaf I saw snatch a kiss,
And, wafted along by the soft breezes' swell,
It gracefully rose, at my feet lightly fell.

Myself of the petal I quickly possessed,
And, when to my lips it softly had pressed,
I turned from the scene so dazzlingly bright,
And these were my words as I passed on from sight

Sleep on! though thy form is by Morpheus embraced,
I know that thy dreams are as pure and as chaste
As the scene now around thee, where each flower vies
With thyself in competing for Beauty—the prize.

Ancient Copper Mines of Arizona.

From the Tucson Citizen.

Charles O. Brown and others have been exploring some old mines about forty-five miles a little north of west from Tucson. From Mr. B.'s account, which is general and somewhat in detail, the locality is one of great interest, both to the curiosity seeker and money maker. The party do not think they discovered the extent of the abandoned mines thereaway, but are sure of having seen about a hundred which had been extensively worked, some of which showed excavations in cuts, shafts, and tunnels, that to make nowadays would cost at least $100,000. At the mouths of some tunnels and shafts the dump piles are immense to this day. The smooth walls which once encased veins of ore are exposed in many places, firm and perfect. The shafts and tunnels are so filled in with crumbling stone and earth that it is difficult to determine the depth of any; but it is certain that thousands of men have been employed there for many years. Appearances indicate that the ore was generally taken elsewhere for reduction. What the component parts of the ore are, or whether it was copper, or silver, or gold, or all combined, that induced the old work there, are now subjects of uncertainty. Copper ore is now seen in abundance, and of almost pure quality. Hundreds of tons are in sight, of which nearly every pound shows the virgin ore, which seems to argue that silver or gold, or both, were objects of the miner more than a hundred years ago. There is no evidence of the use of powder or other mining appliances at these mines: but stone hammers lie about in abundance, and with them and sharpened iron steel bars the vast work must have been accomplished, showing that very small wages must have satisfied the workmen, else immense sums of money must have been made in the operations.

DARWINISM IN THE KITCHEN.

I was takin' off my bonnet
One arternoon, at three,
When a hinseck jump'd upon it,
As proved to be a flea.

Then I takes it to the grate,
Between the bars to stick it;
But I hadn't long to wait
Ere it changed into a cricket.

Says I, "Surelie my senses
Is a-gettin' in a fog."
So to drownd it I commences,
When it halters to a frog.

Here my heart began to thump,
And no wonder I felt funky;
For the frog, with one big jump,
Leap'd hisself into a monkey.

Then I open'd wide my eyes,
His features for to scan,
And observed, with great surprise,
That the monkey was a man.

But he vanished from my sight,
And I sunk upon the floor,
Just as Missus, with a light,
Come inside the kitching door.

Then beginning to abuse me,
She says, "Sarah, you've been drinkin'!
I says, "No, mum, you'll excuse me,
But I've merely been a-thinkin'.

"But, as sure as I'm a cinder,
That party, what you see
A-gettin' out o' winder,
Have developed from a flee!"

A Letter from George Washington.

The original manuscript of the following interesting letter from Gen. Washington will be sold among the effects of the late John R. Thompson, of the New York *Evening Post*:

"NEWBURGH, March 19, 1783.

"DEAR SIR: About the first of this month I wrote you a long letter. I touched upon the state of the army, the situation of public creditors, and wished to know from you, as a friend, what causes had induced the Assembly of Virginia to withdraw their assent to the Impost law; and how the continental creditors (without adequate funds) were to come at or obtain security for their money.

"I little expected at the time of writing that letter, that we were on the eve of an important crisis to this army; when the touchstone of discord was to be applied, and the value of it was to undergo the severest trial.

"You have not been altogether unacquainted, I dare say, with the fears, the hopes, the apprehensions, and the expectations of the army relatively to the provision which is to be made for them hereafter. Although a firm reliance on the integrity of Congress, and a belief that the public would finally do justice to all its servants, and give an undisputable security for the payment of the half-pay of the officers, had kept them amidst a variety of sufferings tolerably quiet and contented for two or three years, yet the total want of pay, the little prospect of obtaining any from the unpromising state of the public finances, and the absolute aversion of the States to establish continental funds for the payment of the debt due to the army, did, at the close of last campaign, excite greater discontents and threaten more serious and alarming consequences than it is easy for me to describe or you to conceive.

"Happily for us, the officers of highest rank and greater consideration interposed, and it was determined to address Congress in the most humble, pathetic, and explicit manner. While the sovereign power appeared perfectly disposed to do justice, it was discovered the States would enable them to do nothing. In this state of affairs, and after some time spent at the business at Philadelphia, a report was made by the delegates of the army, giving a detail of the proceedings. Before this could be fully communicated to the troops, while the minds of all were in a peculiar state of inquietude and irritation, an anonymous writer, who, though he did not boldly step forth and give his name to the world, sent into circulation an address to the officers of the army, which, in point of composition, in elegance, and force of expression, has rarely been equaled in the English language, and in which the dreadful alternative was proposed of relinquishing the service in a body in case the war should continue, or retaining their arms, in case of peace, until Congress should comply with all their demands. At the same time, seizing the moment when the minds were inflamed by the most patriotic representations, a general meeting of the officers was summoned by another anonymous production.

"It is impossible to say what would have been the consequence had the author succeeded in his first plans. But, measures having been taken to postpone the meeting, so as to give time for cool reflection and counteraction, the good sense of the officers has terminated this affair in a manner which reflects the greatest glory on themselves and demands the highest expressions of gratitude from their country.

"The proceedings have this day been reported to Congress, and will probably be published for the satisfaction of all the good people in the United States. In the meantime I thought it necessary to give you these particulars, principally with a design to communicate to you, without reserve, my opinion on this interesting subject. For notwithstanding the storm has now passed over; notwithstanding the officers have, in despite of their accumulated sufferings, given the most unequivocal and exalted proofs of patriotism, yet I believe, unless justice shall be done, and funds effectually provided for the payment of the debt, the most deplorable and ruinous consequences may be apprehended. Justice, honor, gratitude, policy, everything is opposed to the conduct of driving men to despair of obtaining their just rights after seven years' painful servitude in *the field*; for they have not, during that time, had any shelter from the inclemency of the seasons but tents, and such houses as they could build for themselves.

"Convinced of this, and actuated, as I am, not by private and interested motives, but by a sense of duty, a love of justice, and all the feelings of gratitude towards a body of men who have merited infinitely well of their country, I can never conceal or suppress my sentiments. I cannot cease to exert all the abilities I am possessed of to shun the evil tendency of prognosticated justice, for I will not suppose it is not ultimately intended them, nor fail to urge the establishment of such adequate and permanent funds as will enable Congress to secure the payment of the public debt on such principles as will preserve the national faith, give satisfaction to the army, and tranquillity to the public.

"I have the honor to be, with great esteem and regard, dear sir,

"Yr most obedt. servt,

"G. WASHINGTON.

"P. S.—The author of the anonymous address is yet behind the curtain; and as conjecture might be grounded on error, I will not announce mine at present. G. W.

"His Excell'y Gov. Harrison."

Fighting of Future Men-of-War.

The following page of "future" history is from the *Nautical Magazine*: "The two fleets, having sighted each other, as we have supposed, will, probably—for here we must enter into the region of conjecture—rapidly near each other. As they approach, fire will most likely be opened from those guns (with which all efficient ships are now provided) that are mounted on the bow, so as to fire ahead. The shot that can be fired will not be numerous. The hostile squadrons will soon be too close for "bow fire" to be of any further use, and as they get very near each other, Captains will perhaps not care to have their view of the foe impeded by clouds of smoke hanging about their ships. Each vessel, still maintaining its speed, will not improbably look for an opponent in the enemy's force upon whom to try 'ram.' The enemy, on the other hand, will most likely be preparing to do the same, and between each pair of ships will begin a game of skill in maneuvering, to avoid not only the hostile prow, but also the torpedo, which will inevitably be towed alongside. In addition to these maneuvers of defense, there will be those by which it is attempted to deliver a deadly thrust with the prow to pour in a concentrated broadside from the best position, and also to plant the terrible torpedo beneath the opponent's bottom. Supposing the skill on both sides to be nearly on an equality, the fleets will at first pass through each other, then they will have to turn round necessarily with circumspection, to avoid being caught in flank while so doing, and perform the same evolutions over again."

IDLENESS.

And slow and slower still, day after day,
Come the sad hours with beauteous upturned eyes,
Gleaming with hopes I may not realize,
And seeming in their earnestness to say
Entreatingly: "Oh, send us not away
All empty-handed as we came; arise,
Give us, at least, some promise we shall prize,
To be fulfilled, though after long delay."
And I, although I weep to see them pass
With lingering pace and disappointed look,
Am lifeless as a statue bound with brass,
And listless as an open, loose-leaved book,
Turned by the wind; yea, passive as the grass,
Weak as the wavelet of a summer brook.

Misuse of Words.

It is amusing, if not something pitiable, to see how a simple English word, the word *either*, is systematically misunderstood and misapplied. The real meaning of the word is, "one or the other;" just as, in a negative sense, *neither* signifies, "not one nor the other." Shakespeare, in "Antony and Cleopatra," uses both words correctly:

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered: but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him.

From a strange freak, the term either has been very commonly employed to signify each of two, or both. For example, "there stood a pillar on either side of the gateway;" or, "they were seated on either side of the fireplace;" or to take two examples from Lord Lytton's last novel, "A pleasant greensward bordered it on either side"—"the mouth singularly beautiful, with a dimple on either side," the meaning in each case being "both sides;" or, to go a peg lower in the literary scale, and quote from the comic song of the "Bear-skin Coat:"

Fine pockets, large and wide,
Stood out from either side.

This misuse of either is not new. The error occurs several times in the authorized version of the New Testament. Two instances may be given. "They crucified two other with him, on either side one," St. John xix. 18. "On either side of the river was there the tree of life," Rev. xxii. 2. It says little for the scholarship of the translators that they should have perpetuated this abuse of our vernacular, and sanctioned an error so inveterate as to be now almost past correction. Perhaps sound has had something to do with the improper use of either. Consisting of two syllables, it may be considered to be more fluent and elegant than the little word each; in which way sound is probably preferred to sense. Fashion, however, cannot be permitted to alter the plain meaning of the English language, and we are glad that, according to the newspaper report, the correct definition of either was lately vindicated in a suit in chancery. We give the matter briefly, as it is related. "A certain testator left property, the disposition of which was affected by 'the death of either' of two persons. One learned counsel contended that the word 'either' meant both: in support of this view he quoted Richardson, Webster, Chaucer, Dryden, Southey, the history of the crucifixion, and a passage from Revelation. The learned Judge suggested that there was an old song in the "Beggars' Opera," known to all, which took the opposite view:

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away.

In pronouncing judgment, the Judge dissented entirely from the argument of the learned counsel. 'Either' meant one of two, and did not mean 'both' Though occasionally, by poets and some other writers, the word was employed to signify 'both,' it did not in this case before the court." Though such was the decision, we do not expect that the misuse of either will be dropped. In comparison with each, the word is thought pretty, and it will doubtless continue to be misapplied, both in speaking and writing; though, perhaps, testators have received a salutary lesson on the subject.

We might present other instances of the inveterate misuse of words, but content ourselves with drawing attention to one of daily occurence. We refer to the word *none*, which is simply a contraction of "no one," or "not one," and is accordingly to be used in application to only one thing. Instead, however, of speaking of it in the singular, as "none is," or "not one is," or "not one was," it is almost constantly pluralized; writers saying, "none are," or "none were." They might just as well say "no one were," which they would hardly think of doing. As the English language is a precious inheritance, it would surely be worth while to avoid such a petty misuse of a very simple class of terms.—*Chambers' Journal.*

How to Get a Diamond Necklace.

From Le Petit Journal Pour Rire.

A diamond necklace—how is it to be got?
By working?
No.
By dancing?
No.
By writing?
No.
By embroidering?
No.
By teaching music?
No.
By painting or being painted?
No, no, no, no—a thousand times no.
You shall see how it is done.

The Countess T——, who possesses the most beautiful collar in St. Petersburg, if inquiry is made in regard to the price of this treasure, replies, "It cost me ten months in prison."

Here is the key to the enigma:

The Countess had a revenue of about three hundred thousand francs a year.

One day a jeweler presented himself at the Countess' house with this famous necklace.

It pleased her immensely, of course; and she eagerly demanded the price.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand francs," reported the lapidary.

"It is a great deal. I havn't the money," sighed the beautiful Muscovite.

"Well, I shall take it to the Princess N.," he replied.

This lady was a rival of the Countess. It pained her to the heart to think the Princess should acquire these splendid jewels.

"Stop," said she. "Can you keep them for me for ten months? I engage to purchase them at the end of that time."

The jeweler was satisfied, and the bargain was concluded.

Thereupon the Countess went into a Greek convent for ten months. She bade adieu to all luxuries and vanities, discharged cooks, coachmen, and all other domestics, and devoted the expenses thus saved from housekeeping to the fund for acquiring the diamond necklace.

Ten months thereafter she returned to fashionable life more brilliant than ever, with a diamond necklace de plus.

"A necklace of two hundred and fifty thousand francs!" cried all the great ladies, her friends. "How did you manage it, Countess?"

"I have gained it by a certain method. And every one of you could do the same. But I know you will not try."

And that is true.

Snake-Charming.

The most charming snake-charmer is Mrs. M., whom an inquirer, "not very much afraid of snakes," has been kindly allowed to interview. Mr. M., who received the visitor, after remarks upon the weather, produced out of a cupboard a large boa constrictor, a python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing-table among pens, ink, and books. Interviewer was a good deal startled when the two large snakes coiled round and round Mr. M., and began to notice himself with their bright eyes and forked tongues. Mr. M. then went to call Mrs. M., leaving him alone with the boa deposited on an arm-chair. He felt queer when the animal began gradually to come near him, to improve their tete-a-tete, but was soon relieved by the entrance of his hosts, followed by two little children, charming and charmers also. The lady and the children went at once to the boa, and, calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to twine itself most gracefully round about them. The boa constrictor, as thick round as a small tree, twined playfully round the lady's waist and neck, forming a kind of turban round her head, and expecting to be petted and made much of like a kitten. The children over and over again took its head in their hands, and kissed its mouth, pushing aside its forked tongue in doing so. "Every one to his taste," as the old man said when he kissed his cow. The animal seemed much pleased, but kept continually turning its head toward interviewer, until he allowed it for a moment to nestle its head up his sleeve. This splendid serpent coiled all round Mrs. M., while she moved about the room, and when she stood up to pour out coffee. He seemed to adjust his weight so nicely, and every coil with his beautiful markings was relieved by the lady's black velvet dress.

About a year ago Mr. and Mrs. M. were away for six weeks, and left the boa in charge of a keeper at the Zoo. The poor reptile moped, slept, and refused to be comforted; but when his master and mistress appeared, he sprang upon them with delight, coiling himself round them, and showing every symptom of intense delight. The children are devoted to their "darling Cleo," as they call the snake, and smiled when Interviewer asked if they were ever frightened of it.—*All the Year Round.*

A Maternal Vagary.

The latest maternal vagary of the animal kind is reported from Lyndon, N. H., where a considerate sow is credited with suckling an orphan kitten. Two years ago, when the sow was bringing up a litter of pigs, a little kitten strayed into the pen, took its place in the litter, and was assigned to one of the feeders. The pigs grew up and were separated from the maternal embrace, but the kitten remained and kept its place beside the sow. In due time another litter of pigs appeared, and the kitten formed one of the new family, and acted as elder sister. As this litter of pigs separated from their mamma, the kitten attempted to supply their places with half a dozen small cats, which the sow devoured heartily, and seemed grateful for the present. Sow and kitty were then sole companions, till another litter of pigs appeared, when kitty kept up her family relations. She sleeps on the sow's back and seldom leaves the pen. These affectionate companions may be seen at any time under the livery-stable barn, and are one and inseparable.

Bonnets for Indian Squaws.

From a pamphlet lately published in Nebraska.

The Indians who now remain in Nebraska are settled on reservations. A scene witnessed among one of the tribes by the writer last spring he describes thus, in writing to a friend:

"Spending some days lately among the Otoe Indians on the reservation on the Big Blue, in Southern Nebraska, I saw quite a new phase of life. The Otoes are still 'blanket' Indians—wearing breechclout and leggins—but neither coat or breeches. No whites, except Government officials, are allowed to hunt, fish, or lodge, or trade among them.

"Their lodges, dances, games, dress and general habits, and especially their burial rites, interested me exceedingly. But I am now unable to describe my experience in regard to these matters.

"For years the Quakers have had the Otoes in hand, and have labored to elevate them with a zeal worthy of better success than has crowned their success. One anecdote told me shows plainly enough that their zeal has not always been according to knowledge.

"Last year news came to Philadelphia Quakers from their Quaker missionary among the Otoes that the squaws were all destitute of bonnets. This destitution horrified the Quakeresses. A subscription was started, a hundred bonnets were bought, and straightway dispatched by express to the Otoe Superintendent. Next day after the bonnets arrived the squaws were all congregated, and a bonnet was nicely fitted on the head of each by the wife of the missionary. But this headgear was speedily taken off to be looked at, and then no Indian belle knew how to replace her bonnet the right side before; nor was this the worst of it.

"But the sequel of the story is not to be understood without a reference to a singular Otoe idea regarding the point of honor, which was first discovered by Major Long, on his expedition and councils among this peculiar people, in 1819. No Otoe brave can sit down between sunrise and sunset without disgrace. He may lie, or lean, or kneel, but he must not sit, any more than a Moslem may eat between sun and sun in Ramadan. To guard against a warrior's unwittingly transgressing this anti-sitting law, the dress of the Otoe brave is provided with a 'crow cushion' so contrived as to prick him in the seat of honor as soon as he begins to sit down. In consequence of this custom, no sooner did the squaws bring home the bonnets than the braves, regarding those articles as crow cushions, seized them as a suitable costume for themselves, though superfluous for Indian women. The next day the squaws appeared bareheaded, but each warrior was tricked out with a bonnet, not on his head, but as a panier. Nor could any disinterested spectator fail to confess that the fashionable American bonnet, though unfit for a head covering, when worn as a 'crow cushion' was enshrined in the niche it was ordained to fill."

Humors of Prohibition.

A lady but lately settled in Concord, N. H.,—relates the *Patriot* of that city,—went into a drug-store and innocently asked for a pint of alcohol to be used in a spirit lamp.

"Have you a prescription?" inquired the clerk, politely.

"A what?" asked the lady, in surprise.

"A prescription from a physician!" explained the clerk. "We are not allowed to sell alcohol unless it is ordered by a physician."

"Not even alcohol?" said the astonished customer. "Well, that is strange. I was not aware that any one ever drank pure alcohol as a beverage."

"Very true. I think myself that such a regulation is ridiculous; but we must obey it. I am sorry if you are inconvenienced, but cannot sell you any alcohol unless you bring a prescription."

The lady left the drug-store, and when last seen, in the middle of the afternoon, was circulating around looking for a physician who would be willing to certify that her spirit lamp was seriously ill,—with some disease or other peculiar to lamps at this season of the year,—and that its case was one requiring treatment with stimulants.

Resuscitation.

A remarkable case of resuscitation has just taken place at the Hospital of the Val-de-Grace at Paris. A man had hanged himself in a garret in the Rue Saint Jacques, and having been cut down and examined by the medical men, was pronounced to be dead. The clinical lecturer, however, desired to try one last experiment, and he opened the chest and attempted artificial respiration, but without success. He then applied the pole of an electrical battery to the pneumo-gastric nerves, and passed a strong current at intervals of four seconds. Soon after, some signs of respiration appeared, and in five minutes the cardiac pulsation was perceptible. The epiglottis was tumefied, and the tongue had to be drawn out with pincers to leave a passage for the air. A few ounces of blood were obtained from the medio-cephalic vein, the dilated pupils contracted, the sign of life became more and more manifest, a few drops of alcohol were administered, some slight muscular contractions became visible without the aid of electricity, warmth returned to the feet, the pulsation in the carrotid arteries recommenced, and the patient was saved.

Prescription for Cholera.

The following prescription was adopted by the College of Physicians in Philadelphia in 1866:

"Laudanum, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; tincture of capsicum, ½ ounce; tincture of ginger, 1 ounce; essence of peppermint, 2 ounces; Hoffman's anodyne, 2 ounces. If the anodyne cannot be readily obtained, substitute sulphuric ether—half the quantity. Mix thoroughly, and shake well every time it is used. Give or take from 10 to 25 drops, according to age, condition, and violence of attack. Repeat every 20 minutes till relief is obtained. In a desperate case take a tablespoonful at once. Take it in an equal quantity of water, and lie on the back quietly, or in an easy sitting posture, with the back supported, till it has full opportunity to work. Carry a small vial in the pocket, with a few lumps of white sugar upon which to drop it, to be used in sudden emergencies."

Water at Fires.

It has long been the theory of Mr. Joseph Bird, of Mount Auburn, Mass., that a great deal of water is wasted in the extinguishment of fires. To prove this, he gave a series of experiments on the 9th inst., before President Eliot and several Professors of Harvard University. Nine empty rosin-barrels, with heads and bottoms knocked out and filled with shavings, were set on fire, when the flames were extinguished by a very small quantity of water thrown on the exposed sides of the barrels. A large pile of rosin-barrels, ten or twelve feet high, was then fired, and the fire extinguished by throwing on them about a bucketful of water by a double-acting hand-pump, through a pipe with an eighth-inch nozzle. A frame-building, eight feet by ten and eight feet high, filled with combustibles, was then fired, and the fire, which burned very fiercely, extinguished in one minute by one tub-ful of water. The experiments were thought to be very successful.

A Chinese Newspaper.

From the San Francisco Call, June 13.

By the Quang Se, which sailed for China about a week ago, an order was sent for 1,000,000 pieces of Chinese type. The type will be used for the publication of a tri-weekly paper, to be printed in the Chinese language. The proprietors will be a company of Mongolian merchants. We may therefore expect to see pig-tailed reporters at meetings. Ere long our leading men may have read interviewing cards sent in to them; the disgraceful condition of our Barbary Coast will furnish a text for a series of scathing Chinese editorials; the hoodlum will be held up to the execration of China-town; prominent advocates of the exclusion of the moon-eyed Oriental will be treated to highly offensive paragraphs. But it will afflict us little, for we shall understand nothing that is said about us, and shall, if possible, care less. Wonder if the Chinese print will be a live paper, and steal telegrams, and print bogus reports and sham interviews?

—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says Gen. Sprague and Charles Nordhoff were aboard the Shoshone when she ran the Cascades. The trip from the Dalles to Portland was made in the unprecedented time of eight and a half hours. She ran six miles through the Cascades in eleven and a half minutes. Those aboard say the scene was extremely grand; the seething foam dashed as high as the pilot-house.

AMONG THE SIERRAS.

Agriculture Under Difficulties---Frontier-Cabins---Wounding a Bear.

Panning-Out---Cleaning-Up---Indian Raid---Manzanita---Wyamet.

Crow Indian Mourning---Placid Aborigines--Killdeer--Purloining a Ham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, W. T., June 11, 1873.

At last we are getting some good weather, and the mountain-region is becoming endurable, so far as warmth is concerned. There are many piles of snow in the gorges, and all of the higher peaks in the Wind River chain are covered with great fields of snow, which look ghostly enough under the dark blue sky. It is no joke to see snow in June, and, though it may be all very well to talk about, is, in practice, as disagreeable as anything can be. To talk of raising crops way up here

IS PREPOSTEROUS.

A few sickly-looking turnips and potatoes may be raised if great care is exercised, and, when a man has succeeded in getting a potato as large as a hen's egg, he feels as big as if he had found a gold mine. But real bona-fide crops are out of the question; the weather is altogether too cold, and the altitude too great. A man might just about as well try to raise japonicas on the side of an iceberg. Green vegetables are almost unknown, and a lanky-looking onion-sprout is considered a vegetable curiosity. Men grow eloquent while speaking about it, and carry it from house to house, as if it were a veritable trophy. All this may be pitiful enough, but it is unquestionably true. Miners would consider a dinner—such as almost any well-to-do farmer in the East sits down to every day of the world—the greatest "lay-out" that ever was seen in the tide of Time. Canned stuff is the stronghold of a miner, and enough old tin cans are found in the vicinage of his cabin to look as if it had once been a tin-shop. All sorts of stuff are put up in these cans, some of which is very good, and some decidedly the reverse.

A MINER'S CABIN

is not the neatest place in the world, and, if it is sufficiently well built to keep out the snow and a portion of the rain, is considered to be well enough for all practical purposes. A rough bunk occupies one side; a huge chimney another; while two or three rough stools and a pine table constitute, as a general thing, all the furniture. Of course, there are a few cooking "utensils," and tin-plates, knives, and forks. The main attraction of the cabin, however, is a pack of cards,—called a deck of cards,—which, from long use, have become lop-eared and flimsy. Games of cards are a never-failing source of delight to the mining population, and it is difficult to say what they would do were they deprived of this kind of amusement.

A couple of hunters went out in the mountains a few days since, and found the snow very deep. The saw nothing except an elk and

A GRIZZLY-BEAR.

Mr. Grizzly received a shot in the shoulder, and at once ran toward the hunters, who stood ready for him with their Sharp's carbines. He came within about a rod of them, when, considering "discretion the better part of valor," he turned and ran as if the Fates were after him. Into the snow he went, and though several shots were fired, he got off, and probably joined his kindred in one of the wooded ravines. He is said to have been a large bear, and this action on his part is something unaccountable. Usually, when wounded, the grizzlies become very fierce, and attack anything that comes in their way. Hunters are aware of this, and for this reason the two who were out together stood waiting his approach, and did not fire their rifles, as they were not sure they would not be called upon to help one another. The grizzly bear is the most savage of any animal in America, and the wounds I have seen made by them upon human beings were dreadful. The hunters have a wholesome dread of them, and, unless they have a decided advantage, give them a wide berth.

After all, there is a great deal of pleasure in

GOLD-DIGGING

in pleasant weather. The miners are a light-hearted race of people, and all of them work with a vim. After the surface-dirt is removed, the ground underneath is found to contain gold, and the blue clay beneath this ground is sometimes called "bed-rock," although there is no such thing as rock about it. The men take their mining-pans, which are made of iron, somewhat smaller and more shallow than a bread-pan, and into it three or four shovelfuls of dirt are thrown, when the pan is carried to the water, and the washing-process commences. With both hands the miner throws in water, at the same time mulching the mass, and throwing out the larger stones, after they have been carefully washed, so that no gold adheres to them. Next the smaller stones and mud are washed over, and there remains a considerable amount of fine black sand, in which there are some course pieces of stone. The washing is continued some time longer, when, at the bottom of the pan, are found five or six pieces of gold, varying from the size of a head of a pin to a solid chunk as big as the end of a man's little finger. Of course each panful varies, some containing a valuable amount of yellow metal, while others contain nothing at all. It is this very uncertainty that makes this occupation so exciting and interesting.

Overhead are a long line of sluice-boxes, in which the dirt is thrown, and a stream running through the boxes washes the dirt without further trouble. In the bottom of the boxes are what are called "riffles," made of pieces of plank bored full of auger-holes. In these "riffles" a quantity of quicksilver is placed, and every particle of gold that passes over the quicksilver is immediately absorbed therein, and at night the whole mass is taken out when the miners "clean up." The quicksilver is driven off by heat, and a nugget of gold is left in the bottom of the retort. Miners make from

FOUR TO TWENTY DOLLARS

a day, and, if they could work all the time, or at least a good portion of the time, during the year, would do very well. But, in this section, it is impossible to work out during the winter-season; and in summer-time, there is a great scarcity of water. At the head of one of the gulches there are three fine quartz-mills, all of which will be running soon. One of them has already been in operation this spring, with successful results. No man can predict how much gold will be taken out, but the prospect is very fair indeed at present, and we ought to wish the miners the best of luck, as all of them deserve it.

A few evenings since,

A PARTY OF INDIANS

met three white men who were endeavoring to catch a horse,—they, in the meantime, having left their team and wagon standing in the road, the guns of the party, with a considerable amount of stores, being in the wagon. The red-skins got between the wagon and the white men, cut the traces of the harness, and rode off, taking with them four horses and one needle-gun. The white men, who were unarmed, secreted themselves as best they could until the Indians went away.

The next morning, as soon as the report was made to him, Col. Brackett, commanding at Camp Stambaugh, sent out fifteen men of the Second Cavalry, under Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, to endeavor to overtake the savages, and, if possible, recover the stolen property. The Indians had fully fifteen hours' start, and, though Mr. Parish accompanied the party as guide, the trail was lost, and could not be discovered. Old mountaineers and Indians follow the hoof-prints of the horses on the ground, called a trail; but, in this instance, the ground had become hard after the late rains, and it was impossible to discover the least trace or sign after the horses had gone three miles from the spot where the depredations were committed. It was impossible to tell what Indians were the thieves in this instance, they having escaped so adroitly and expeditiously.

On the mountains are large patches of

MANZANITA-WOOD,

which I at first supposed was mountain-laurel, but found my mistake on a closer inspection. This wood is gnarly and crooked, with a serrated leaf an inch and a half or two inches long, and an inch wide. It lies near the ground,—more like a vine than a bush,—and presents a neat appearance from a distance. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the manzanita, or little-apple wood, of the Pacific Coast, though much smaller—the winds and storms having dwarfed and stunted its growth in this section.

As the days become warmer, the hill-sides are becoming covered with a beautiful green coating; and our old and much-abused stand-by,

THE SAGE-BRUSH,

is trying to put on airs and look green and beautiful. I have a respect for sage-brush, though no love for it, and think any shrub that has the hardihood to grow on the elevated plateaux and sloping sides of the Rocky Mountains is entitled to words of praise. For thousands and thousands of miles, the sage-brush, or *artemisia vulgaris*, asserts its dominion, and, like a poverty-stricken mountaineer, makes the best show it can under adverse circumstances. It throws many a graceful shadow over unsightly basaltic cliffs, and shows its pale-green foliage amid the clinkers and gravel of the yawning gorges. It is a spindling plant in most localities, though I have seen it, in Northern Nevada, assume almost the proportions of an apple-tree.

When Milton Sublette went through this country, forty years ago, he had with him a half-breed Indian named Wyamet, whose mother was a Chickasaw. This man was induced, by some Crow Indians, to desert the service of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and join the Crows. He had several children by a Crow wife, and lately I met one of them who was roaming about seeking employment as a guide. This man met with

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT,

near the falls of the Yellowstone, some two years ago, and is now suffering from its effects. It appears that he was endeavoring to cross the river on a fallen tree, which reached out some distance in the water, and, while so doing, the tree rolled over, and he was immediately plunged beneath the foaming tide. He struggled as well as he was able, and, as he approached the shore, met an enormous grizzly-bear. No sooner had the grizzly gained a sight of him than he became perfectly furious with rage, and at once charged upon the unfortunate Crow, tearing the flesh in shreds, and breaking his shoulder-blade with his teeth. When he reached the shore, he was "a well-plucked Crow" indeed. He was faint and badly frightened, as well he might be; but, with a great and determined effort, he tore himself loose from the jaws of the monster, and made his escape. His arm is still very sore, but he will eventually recover the use of it, I think, and may come out as good as new. He tells me that his father, Wyamet, is still living near the Crow Agency, near the Yellowstone, and, a year since, made a long journey up in the British Possessions, going as far as the North Branch of the Saskatchawan River.

I saw Wyamet at the Agency on Boulder Creek, a branch of the Yellowstone, some years ago. At that time the favorite daughter of Iron Bull had died, and a

GENERAL SCENE OF MOURNING

was enveloping the whole tribe. Several of the young men had been killed while out on a war-party against the Sioux, and they had brought in some Sioux scalps. The mourning was of a peculiar character,—the men cutting off the joints of their fingers, and the women tearing out their hair, gashing their breasts with knives, and daubing their faces over with pitch.

When Iron Bull's daughter died, he burnt his lodge, killed his horses, and destroyed most of his property. The young girl's body was swathed in red flannel, and left upon a platform, which was built on the top of some high poles. The death-songs which were sung by the Indians were of the saddest character. The low wail of agony would be succeeded by the wildest shrieks of despair, and this, too, at the dead hour of night, when the wind was sighing through the trees and bushes, and the gaunt limbs of the cottonwoods swaying about like spectres. I never witnessed a more dreadful scene of mourning, nor one which seemed to have seized upon every member of the tribe as this had.

All of the red men of the Far North have a comparatively

EASY TIME OF IT.

They can generally take plenty of game; have good and sufficient lodges, which they prefer to houses; and, in fact, are well supplied with everything which is deemed necessary by savages. Their wants are few and simple, and, unless maddened by whisky, or the dreadful passions which are evoked on the war-path, take a cheerful and contented view of life. Indians love their ease, and it requires considerable of an effort to get into a first-class passion; consequently these people are, as a general thing, the mildest and most placid of the human race. To loll about in the sun, and whittle away at an arrow with a big butcher-knife, is their idea of ease and pleasure; and no man ever used a knife more awkwardly than an Indian does while whittling; but, at the same time, with all this seeming awkwardness, the Indians carve some really beautiful and dainty things. A white man cuts from him, whereas an Indian invariably cuts towards himself, resting the piece of wood he is cutting on his breast.

At evening the air is filled with a kind of plover called

KILLDEER,

which fly about calling to one another, apparently in the greatest glee and excitement. They swarm near a creek which has overflown its banks, and, after they have flown about to their hearts' content, congregate in the mud and on the greensward, where they chatter away and bob their heads as if they had a great deal of business on hand. They fly rapidly through the air, circling about, first one place and then another, and always in a great hurry. I cannot imagine why they received the name of Killdeer, unless it is their peculiar cry, which sounds something like that word. I see no fat-headed and big-beaked ravens hereabout. Perhaps they are hidden away in the nooks and corners, awaiting the death of some animal, so that they can have their usual feast. These ravens are great thieves, and remind me of

A DARKEY IN INDIANA

who stole a ham and was going off with it, when he was discovered by the proprietor of the house, who went after him. He soon overtook the negro, and asked him what he was doing with the ham. The darkey was somewhat taken aback; but, recovering himself in a short time, he remarked: "De fact is, dis is wrong, but—if you won't say nuffin about it, I won't!" This seemed so easy a way of settling the difficulty that Mr. B—— took the ham and marched home with it.

Two men who are working in Spring Gulch took out $50 worth of gold each on Friday last; three others took out two ounces on Thursday, at the same place; so these mines are a long way from being played out, and will probably

YIELD MORE THIS YEAR

than they have for several years past. Everybody in the neighborhood of Miner's Delight seems to be in good spirits, and a majority of the men are going to work with a will. It only needs determination and labor to make these mines as productive as any in the Union. At present they are under a cloud, for some reason or other, but are bound to come out all right in the end.

It is a singular fact that gold-miners will, as a general thing, quit gold-mining to go off to the silver mines, and, in consequence of this, many miners have drifted from this section to the silver-lodes of Utah. But, by and by, they will come straggling back, and this country will be better than ever.

ALGEBRA.

THE SARATOGA WATER-SPIRIT.

A RECENT POEM BY MRS. WALWORTH, WIFE OF THE MURDERED M. T. WALWORTH.

O summer friends! who love me well
When roses wreath my brow,
Let your gay thoughts with pleasure dwell
On me while robed in snow.
'Twill rest your heart, o'erworn with care or joy,
To think on labors that my powers employ.

With ceaseless patience I have lain
Beneath stern winter's rod,
In mystic labyrinths, with pain
I've wrought below the sod
The wonders that reveal themselves for you
In sparkling fountains, yielding virtues true.

E'en as your dancing feet are rife
With effervescent joy,
That bubbles o'er an earnest life,
Which time cannot destroy,
So I these dancing fountains lightly fling
Above the toilsome depths from which they spring.

Long ages, with untiring skill,
I've brought each stone and salt,
And wrought them to my purposed will,
That doth a work exalt,
To make in this new world a fount of health,
Free to the sons of toil as those of wealth.

And when I found my work was good,
I called a laughing sprite,
And bid her sing in merry mood
Amid my fountains bright.
Her breath remained, transfixed with magic power,
And lent them life and beauty from that hour.

Ants in Brazil.

In Brazil they have a very disagreeable species of ants. They come in countless numbers, frequently taking possession and overrunning a dwelling, when in their track, driving the inmates therefrom, and destroying everything eatable on the premises. When seen approaching they can only be stopped, or the head of the column turned, by fire; they will succeed in passing every other barrier. A traveler alluding to them, says: "On ascending the Corcovardo, we discovered a colony of them crossing the roadway high up on the mountains. They were coming from above, crossing the road, and descending on the other side. They came in a column three or four inches wide, thick as they could be packed, and rushing along with great rapidity. How long they had been passing before we saw them is, of course, unknown, but four hours later the stream was unabated and seemingly exhaustless. We found it impossible to break the line without it being immediately reformed. They seemed to know by instinct the direction taken by those passed, and never deviated in the slightest from the proper route. The attempt was also attended with some inconvenience, if great care was not taken; for the stream never stopped; it kept pouring down, and in a very short time you found yourself surrounded, and in some danger of being overrun, if not captured yourself. It is said they will remove the flesh from the carcass of an ox or horse in a few hours, leaving the bones perfectly polished."

LITERARY NOTES.

Rumor says that Stedman and Aldrich together are to make a book about Landor.

—There is a report that Bret Harte intends to take up his permanent residence in England.

—Anthony Trollope's next novel will be called "Phineas Redux."

—Donn Piatt is to write the life of Gen. Joe Hooker.

—The latest London novels are "Willing to Die," by Mr. LeFanu, and "A Slip in the Fens" and "Reginald Bramble," the two latter published anonymously.

—Mrs. Mary J. Holmes has completed still another novel.

—A London correspondent writes that "Ouida," the sensational novelist, has a celestial nose, a cross eye, a superfluously liberal mouth, and a cynical and bitter tongue.

—Hepworth Dixon, the *Athenæum* states, will shortly leave for America, to deliver a course of lectures upon the Spanish Republic and the new German Empire.

—The Princess Mathilde Bonaparte has written a novel, called "The Lady of the Rubies," which is much praised by her friends, as Princesses' novels are apt to be, and which will soon be published, so that the public may be able to judge how nearly right her friendly critics are in their judgment of the lady's book.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of Mrs. Grote's biography of the historian of Greece: "The life before us is, in truth, first, a memoir of the couple; secondly, of the lady; thirdly, of the philosopher. There are at least three letters of the lady's to one of the gentleman's."

—In speaking of the causes which led to the late civil war, Jefferson Davis recently said to a correspondent: "I am preparing a work with all the impartiality possible to me, and after years of sober thought, which shall not leave the world in darkness as to my motives and to my conduct, or that of those who acted with me."

—Mr. G. Ebers, a distinguished Egyptologist, has purchased, at Thebes, a remarkable medical hieratic papyrus. It consists of 155 pages, and treats of most maladies the flesh is heir to, from an Egyptian point of view. More reliance seems to have been placed on exorcisms than medicines, and no scale of fees is attached.

—A New York letter says: "New York is going to have a quarterly review which is expected to run the *North American* off the track. It is to be called the *International Review*, to be edited by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Leavitt, and published by A. S. Barnes & Co. Material for the first number, which will appear early in the autumn, has already been gathered. President McCosh will be a contributor, and I hear that Charles Francis Adams has promised to furnish a paper on the Geneva Conference."

—The Green Bay *Advocate*, instead of carefully nursing the local poetic genius at and about the Bay, makes for to crush it in the following unkind paragraph: "Persons contemplating sending us poetry on 'Summer Sweets,' and similar subjects, will please do it at their earliest convenience, as we propose to make a shipment of paper rags to the mills about the 14th of June."

—The *British Quarterly* has an elaborate article on the Monotheism of Paganism. It traces all the religions back to the worship of Light. It even gives a diagram like a genealogical tree, which shows the ancestry of the various creeds. It makes Judaism, or the worship of Jehovah, one of the oldest branches, but does not follow down its offshoot Christianity. It does, however, trace Mohammedanism to a mingling of Chaldaic and Judaic ideas.

—The most curious correspondence, perhaps, in which John Stuart Mill was ever engaged was a discussion which he carried on for some months in French (a language which he talked and wrote fluently and admirably) with Auguste Comte, respecting women. The exalted opinion which Mill held of the sex is well known, and Comte controverted it by maintaining that "the intelligence of women amounted at best to only a small instantaneous sagacity."

—The first volume of the new revised American Cyclopædia is in stock at the Appleton's, and will be published, by subscription, next month. It is of a much handsomer style than the old edition. The publishers are determined to keep each volume up to date of issue, and stopped the press on their first volume to incorporate under "Arctic" the news of the "Polaris." It is proposed to issue a volume every two months, which will bring the last within the year 1875.

—For the preservation of old manuscripts we have chiefly to thank our friends the monks, to whom the book-stealer was an object of horror. "'This book belongs to St. Mary of Robertsbridge,' is written in Latin in a work in the Bodleian; 'whoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way alienate it from the house, or mutilate it, let him be Anathema-maranatha. Amen.' And underneath is written by another hand: 'I, John, Bishop of Exeter, know not where the aforesaid house is, nor have I stolen this book, but I have acquired it in a lawful way.' 'Another of such subscriptions ends thus: 'Whosoever removes this volume from this convent may the anger of the Lord overtake him in this world, and in the next to all eternity. Amen.'"

—The celebrated library of the late M. Serge Sobolenski, of Moscow, is to be brought to the hammer during the next month. It contains a fine collection of works on America. It boasts also of a copy of "De Dry's Voyages," said to be the finest and most perfect in the world. The collection of De Bry consists of travels in the East and West Indies, in twenty-five folio parts, published between the years 1590 to 1634 inclusively. The finest copy of this work is that which was made up at great expense by Mr. Grenville. Col. Stanley had a fine copy which was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for £546. The Fonthill Abbey copy, supposed to be perfect, brought 200 guineas. The Abbe de Rothelin's copy was sold in London in 1790 for £210, and again in Paris to Mr. James Lenox, of this city, for 12,000 francs. The Russian copy to be sold is in Latin, German, and French.

—Young ladies who find a difficulty in deciding on the merits of their suitors will do well to study an Indian novel entitled "Miragnama," published in Punjaubee for five annas, described as the tale of a highly accomplished, pious, and beautiful young lady, daughter of a King of China professing the Mohammedan religion, who had taken a vow to marry him alone who equaled her in learning and in piety. To test the proficiency of her many suitors, she had prepared a certain number of questions relating chiefly to morality and religion. The book contains these subjects of examination, together with the answers by one of her suitors, who eventually succeeded in obtaining her hand. There is no good reason why the competitive system of examination should not be adopted in the case of all matrimonial candidates of the male persuasion. Care, however, should be taken to reject those who have merely been crammed for the examination by husbands with experience as to the treatment of wives, and who would no doubt establish classes for indoctrinating their pupils with that cunning for which vile man is proverbial, and which accounts in great measure for the low estimation in which he is now generally held by gifted woman.

—The correspondence which I sent you between Hayward and another about Mr. Mill has led on to other letters and replies which are privately printed and circulated and create considerable excitement about the clubs. D. W. Christie, Esq., formerly English Minister in Brazil, getting hold of Hayward's calumnious letters, wrote to its author a courteous remonstrance. Hayward replied saying that he had nothing to retract. Christie then wrote a furious letter, denying Hayward's right to be hereafter treated as a gentleman. I here that Hayward intends to bring this correspondence before the Athenæum Club, and demand the expulsion of Christie. If this affair had occurred in France a half dozen duels would have occurred out of it. Notwithstanding Hayward's partial retraction, his original letter is still being circulated with a view of poisoning the minds of influential people against Mill, and I regret to say there is reason to fear that Gladstone has been meek enough to become intimidated, and is likely to withdraw from the Committee formed to prepare some fit memorial in honor of the deceased philosopher. On the other hand a number of prominent persons have, as a method of vindication, hastened to accept invitations to join the Committee—Prof. Bain, Thomas Hare, Lady Amberley, Mrs. Grey, Miss Cobbe, Mrs. Dr. Garrett Anderson, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Houghton, the Dean of Westminster, Profs. Tyndall, Huxley, and Cairns, Arthur Arnold, Herbert Spencer, W. T. Thornton, and Prof. Fawcett were already on it. It is probable that this Committee will issue a memorial popular edition of Mill's "Political Economy," and of his "Logic," and propose a bust of [illegible] in Westminster Abbey. But over the latter there will be a fierce fight with the orthodox.—*London Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

LOVE CONQUERS ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF BALZAC.

About the commencement of the thirteenth century there lived in the city of Paris a goldsmith, who, having come originally from Tours, was called the Tourangean, though his true name was Anselm. In consequence of his great honesty and his unrivaled skill as a jeweler, he became not only a proud burgess of the city, but was admitted as a retainer of the King, whose protection he purchased—as was the custom in those days. He built himself a fine stone house, near the Church of Saint Eloi, in the street St. Denis, where his forge was well known by all the admirers of fine jewelry. But, though beloved by the King, patronized by the noblesse, at peace with the clergy, and with a chest firmly secured with a lock of his own contriving, which said chest was well lined with gold and silver crowns, Anselm remained a bachelor, nor had his heart ever fluttered with the delicious throbs of love. This was, perhaps, because of his early poverty; because when he came up to Paris he was as poor as Job, and, also, it might be the character of the man (for he was like the metals he worked in, determined and set in his purposes, like his own anvil, and downright as his own hammer). Also, he was timid, retiring, and filled full of poetic imaginings which, instead of being rendered into distiches and hemistitches, appeared in the chasing and chiselings of his jewels. The ardor of his nature found vent in constant labor. In the old days of his poverty, when he was a simple workman, he labored from morning to night. As a master, he labored still with the same vigor, seeking new secrets, acquiring fresh skill, and inquiring after new inventions of every kind. The good folks who passed through the Street St. Denis after nightfall, the revelers, or the thieves who made the dark hours hideous in those days, saw perpetually the light of a lamp streaming through the cross-shaped loop-holes of the goldsmith's house, and the good master Anselm working away, tapping, hammering, filing, chiseling, engraving, burnishing, all by himself, doors closed, ears open. Misery is the mother of labor, and labor is the mother of wealth. Hear this, ye swells of Broadway, who burn the candle at both ends and light your cigars with greenbacks. If ever ideas of love, if desire of beauty at any time, entered into the head of the Tourangeau, they were soon translated into delicate engravings, little golden figures, fine forms of silver-ware, with which he delighted the connoisseurs of the Court. Add to this that Anselm was very naive and simple, fearing God first, then robbers, next the great lords, and tumults and seditions especially. His art was the one thing of his life, and any other thought was quickly repressed. Because of his isolation and his natural timidity, the priests and the men at arms did not think him very wise, because he spoke little, and when he did speak his voice was low and sweet like a woman's. But he had an annoying way when he addressed anyone of looking at him as if he was far away, being indeed generally abstracted by considerations of his art. He knew no Latin, but his mother French he spoke correctly. He had learned among the quick wits of Paris to walk straight, to measure his expenses by his incomings, not to turn the grindstone to sharpen other people's axes; not to tell everybody what he was doing, and to do what he said; to keep his troubles to himself, also his money; not to stand gazing at the clouds in the streets, and to sell his jewels for more than they cost him. The strict observance of these wise maxims had given the goldsmith so much practical wisdom that he had amassed a competency, and could live at his ease. Many a man, admiring his wealth, and his popularity, and his skill, would say, on seeing him at his work-table, "By my soul, I would like to be that goldsmith, even if I had to live in the gutter first for a year." But it would have cost as little to have wished to be King of France, and would have profited as much, seeing that the Tourangean was one of ten thousand. For his arms were marvels of strength—so square, so nervous, so muscular. When he closed his fists, the strongest comrade in his shop, aided by any implement, could not have made him open his hands. Isolated as an oyster, with the strength of a bear, the appetite of a wolf, and the digestion of an ostrich, with the outward imperturbability of a rhinoceros and with shoulders strong enough to relieve Atlas of his load, he was the perfect image of a perfect man.

With all these perfections, how came it about that the house of the goldsmith remained without a mistress? This is what the critics asked. But did these wise gentlemen consider what it is to love? Not at all. The trade of a lover is not one suitable for a busy man. He must come and go, listen, watch, be silent, talk, hide himself in a corner, swell out like a peacock, agree, disagree, argue, count the spots of dust dancing in a sunbeam, seek for flowers under the snow, repeat sonnets to the moon, stroke the cat's back, give dainty morsels to the household dog, salute the friends of the family, inquire after her aunt's gout, or catarrh, or rheumatism; say "You are looking well this morning;" must please all the relatives, must not tread on anybody's corns, nor break the glasses; must be able to say sweet nothings, be lavish in praise—"How good the ..."; and again, "Really, Madame, you look exquisite in that dress." And all these things have to be done and re-done, and done again in a thousand different fashions. Then the lover must be clean-shaved, dressed in the height of the fashion, wear fine linen and metaphorical purple; be ready of tongue, quick of hand, slow to anger, enduring all misadventures with a pleasant smile, burying deep in his heart all rages and cholers, holding his nature in a tight leash. He must make nice little presents to the mother, also to the sister, also to the maiden aunts, also to the waiting-maid, also to Bob, the groom; also to Joe, who waits at table and opens the door, and who carries bouquets and slips an occasional letter. And do all this, do it well for a year, and if you slip up on a single occasion, good-bye to your lily-love. All is over with you, or has to be begun again.

Therefore, the goldsmith, working always at his table surrounded by the trophies of his art, blowing his bellows, heating his silver, burnishing his gold, had no time to make love, or waste his time dancing attendance upon a proud woman, and cudgeling his brains to respond to her fantasies. But the Tourangean was too much of an artist not to observe the beauty of the ladies of the Court and the bourgeoisie who came to bargain with him for his trinkets. Often when some lady of resplendent charms would have coaxed him to lay aside some important work that he had in hand to finish for her some toy that she wanted for her birthday, or some such foolery, Anselm would return to the Rue St. Denis full of reveries like a poet, more desperate than a nestless cuckoo, and would say to himself, "I must get a wife. She would sweep the house, would keep the dishes clean, would fold up the linen, would mend my clothes, would sing like a linnet through the house, would torment me to make her such and such things, would want things changed to suit her fancy, would say to me, as they say to their husbands when they want a bracelet, or a chain, 'Now, my darling, look at me with it on. Don't I look charming?' And every one in the neighborhood who looked at my wife would think of me, and would say, 'There is a happy man.'" Then the Tourangean would go on building castles in the air, would get married, provide magnificent feasts, bring home his wife, would clothe her superbly, and give her a chain of fine gold; would make her the complete mistress of the household; would give her for her special chamber the great room above, and would put in it windows of glass, and fine grass matting on the floor, with tapestry on the walls, and a wonderful clothes-press, and an immense bedstead with twisted columns for the posts, with curtains of prise; then would buy many handsome mirrors which would multiply the beautiful form and face that he loved so dearly. So fast would the good man's imagination run that before he got to his forge he was, in fancy, the father of a dozen children, the eldest girl already marriageable, and the eldest boy a famous goldsmith. Arrived at home, these visions would disappear with every stroke of his hammers; his ardent imaginings, however, would find vent in his workings, and would appear in fantastic designs of beautiful virgins walking in woods, or in groups of children playing with monsters of the sea and land. The seigneurs who purchased his imaginings little knew how many lost wives and children went to these pieces of jewelry.

Up to his 41st year the goldsmith remained a virgin heart ignorant of love. One Sabbath day, wandering along the left bank of the Seine, with his head full of dreams of marriage, he came unwittingly into the meadow land, which has since been called Pre aux Clercs, but which at that time was part of the fair domains of the Abbey of St. Germain. Walking through this meadow he stumbled suddenly upon a poor girl holding by an old rope a poor thin cow, who browsed upon the herbage close to the pathway. Seeing a handsome, well-dressed gentleman approaching her, she saluted him, saying, "God save you, Monseigneur." Her voice was so full of sweetness, so musical, and so friendly that Anselm felt his soul vanquished by the sound, and immediately fell in love with the girl, being, as he was, possessed with thoughts of marriage at that very time. Nevertheless, he passed her without speaking, being timid to the last degree with woman, and it was not until he had gone by at least a bow-shot that he reflected that a master goldsmith, King's retainer, and burgess of Paris might make his bow to any fair lady if he felt like it. Having mustered up courage, he wheeled sharp round, and came back to the girl, who still held her cow by the cord.

"Ah, my little one," said he, "you must be very poor if you work on God's day. Are you not afraid of being put in prison?"

"Monseigneur," replied the girl, casting down her eyelids, "I have nothing to fear, because I belong to the Abbey there. The Lord Abbot has given us leave to graze the cow after vespers."

"Do you love your cow better than your soul's safety, my girl?"

"Ah, Monseigneur, this poor beast is truly the half of our poor life."

"I wonder, my dear, to see you so poor and so ragged, all in tatters, and with naked feet in the fields on a Sunday, seeing that you are so beautiful. Have none of the young men of the city talked of marriage to you?"

"Ah, no, sir. I belong to the Abbey," said she, showing to the goldsmith a bracelet on her left arm not unlike that worn by cattle, but without a bell. And she smiled sadly at Anselm, who became quite melancholy with sympathy for her sadness.

"Why, what is all this?" he resumed, touching the bracelet where the arms of the Abbey were clearly engraved, but which he pretended not to understand.

"Monseigneur, I am the daughter of a slave. So, whoever will marry me will become a serf, were he a burgess of Paris, and would belong, body and goods, to the Abbey; and on account of this I am abandoned by every one—deserted and desolate, like a beast of the field. But that which grieves me most," said she, shedding a few warm tears, "some day, when it pleases the Lord Abbot, I shall be married to another serf. Even if I were less homely than I am, no young man would look on me a second time, after he had seen this," touching her bracelet, "for the most amorous would flee from me as from the black death."

So saying, she sighed from the bottom of her heart, and gave a little pull upon the rope, to make the cow follow her.

"And how old are you?" said Anselm.

"I don't know, Monseigneur, but the father Abbot has it in the registry."

This terrible misery touched the heart of the good man, who himself had eaten the bread of misfortune, and knew how bitter it was. But this was a depth of misery that he had never dreamed of. He walked by the side of the young girl, and they went toward the Seine in complete silence. Anselm gazed fixedly at his young companion, and his artist's eye noted her beautiful features, her queenly form, the delicate rounding of her arms, and the beauty of her bare feet, which, though covered with dust, were small enough for the slipper of Cinderella. Her head was small and gracefully posed upon a perfect neck, all but the upper part being modestly covered by her frock of villainous material. His veins seemed filled with love instead of blood, and his heart came leaping into his throat. He tried to speak, but his love and timidity were so great that it was with difficulty he could articulate.

"You have a fine cow," said he.

"Would you like a little milk?" she replied. "It is so hot at the end of May, and you have had a long walk from the city."

In truth, the sky was pure cerulean, without a cloud, and the sun burned worse than the heat of a forge. The air trembled with love and youth, and the gracious aspect of Nature came to the heart of Anselm with a hitherto undreamed-of significance. This ingenuous offer without the hope of profit, and the modesty of gesture with which the poor girl turned to make it, quite overcame the goldsmith, who longed to have the power to make her Queen of France at that moment, so that not only her master the Abbot, but all France should be at her feet.

"No, my darling, I am not thirsty. That is, I do not care for any milk but I care greatly for you, and I would like to gain you your freedom."

"It cannot be, and I shall live and die belonging to the Abbey. We have lived so for a long time, from father to son, from mother to daughter. Like my ancestors, I shall pass my days on these lands, and my children will after me, for the Abbot will never permit me to remain single."

"What," said the Tourangean, "do you mean to say that no gallant has been tempted by your sweet eyes to buy your liberty? I bought mine of the King."

"Ah, it would cost too much. And so those who see me once never seek me again."

"And did you never think of going to some other country on horseback behind some brave gentleman?"

"Oh yes, Monseigneur; but if I were taken, I should be hung at the very least, and my lover, were he even a great lord, would lose more than one estate, perhaps all his possessions. And I am not worth so much. And then the Abbey has long arms, longer to reach than my feet would be quick to get away. And besides, I desire to live in humble obedience to God, who has placed me in this state of life."

"What does your father do?"

"He works among the vines in the gardens and vineyards of the Abbey."

"And your mother?"

"She does the washing."

"And what is your name?"

"I have no name, my dear lord. My father was baptized Etienne, my mother is La Etienne, and I am the little Tiennette, at your service."

"My darling," said the goldsmith, "no woman did ever please me as you have done, and I am sure that you have a heart full of all nobleness. And, seeing that you presented yourself to my eyes at the very moment when I resolved to marry, I take it to be an omen from Heaven. If, therefore, I am not displeasing to you, I pray you to take me for your friend and husband."

These words were uttered with so grave an accent, and so impressive a manner, that Tiennette wept.

"No, Monseigneur," she replied. "I shall cause you a thousand sorrows, and shall be your misfortune. Let it pass. I'm a poor serf girl. You have said enough."

"Ho," said Anselm, "have I? You don't know me, my girl, nor with what sort of a man you deal."

Then joining his hands together, and raising his eyes to heaven, he spoke out.

"I make a solemn vow to the Sieur Saint Eloi, whose pity protects the craft of goldsmiths, to make two niches of silver, and to adorn them with my finest workmanship. One shall be for a statue of the Holy Virgin, if she will intercede for the liberty of this my dear wife, and the other for my patron St. Eloi, if I have good success in this enterprise of the enfranchisement of Tiennette, female serf, here present, to which I devote myself, goods, and body. And I swear by my hopes of eternal happiness to persevere with courage in this affair, to spend every doit of what I possess, and to relinquish it only with my life. And now God has heard my vow, and you, little one, also," said he, turning to the young girl.

"Oh, my lord, my dear lord; oh, my cow is running away," cried she, throwing herself on her knees before Anselm. "I will love you all my life, only take back your vow."

"Let us go and catch the cow," replied the goldsmith, raising her up, but without daring to kiss her, though the young girl already loved him passionately.

And so the goldsmith ran after the cow, who was soon caught and held by the horns, for he was so full of joy that for two pins he would have tossed it up in the air, so strong he felt.

"Good-bye, my darling. If you come into Paris don't fail to come to my house, near the Church of St. Eloi. I am called Master Anselm, and am the goldsmith of the King's Majesty. Promise me to be in this field next God's day; don't fail to come, though the sky should rain javelins."

"Yes, good and dear sir. To come I would leap all the hedges, and wish I may be yours without causing any hurt to you, even if it were at the expense of my future happiness. And I will pray God for you with all my strength, waiting for our next meeting."

Anselm departed toward the town, going right on, never looking backward, nor to the right, nor yet to the left, as a man walks who is set in his purpose, and Tiennette watched him going, fixed like a stone image of some saint, never stirring from her position until she could see him no more; and long after the burgess was far out of sight, she strained her eyes. There she remained until nightfall, lost in reflection, hardly knowing if all that had been was not a dream. Then she went back to the wretched pen which was her home, and was soundly beaten for being late; but did not feel the blows, being full of love for Anselm. As for him, he lost the power of working, could neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep. If he shut his eyes, he saw Tiennette; if he took up his tools, Tiennette floated on the silver plates, and hindered him from working; if he blew up his forge, he saw her lovely form in the red glow of the fires. She was part of his life,—never to be lost, never to break away. Feeling this, he shut up his forge and took the road to St. Germain to speak to the Lord Abbot about Tiennette. But on the way he prudently determined to place himself under the protection of some courtier; and, retiring to the Court, sought out the Chamberlain of the King, who highly esteemed him on account of some work which he had made for his lady-love. The Chamberlain at once promised his assistance, ordered his men to saddle his steed, and a hackney for the goldsmith, and they rode together to the Abbey of Saint Germain. The Abbot of those days was the Lord Hugo de Senecterre, who was very old, being 93 years of age. When they were ushered into the Abbot's guest-chamber, the Chamberlain, in a pleasant way, begged the Lord Hugo to grant him something which would be very agreeable to him. The Abbot, shaking his head, replied that the canons of the Church strictly inhibited any such blind engagements of one's word.

Said the Chamberlain: "Dear father, this good man you see here is the goldsmith of the Court, who has fallen desperately in love with a young girl, a daughter of a serf belonging to the Abbey. And I ask of you, if you ever hope to have your dearest wish granted, to free that young girl."

"Who is she?" demanded the Abbot of Anselm.

"She is called Tiennette," said he, timidly.

"Ho, ho," laughed the good old Hugo. "The brat has brought us a fine fish. This is a grave matter, and I cannot determine it alone."

"I know well enough, good father, what you mean by that," said the Chamberlain, knitting his brows with disappointment.

"*Beau, Sire*," replied the Abbe. "Do you know the girl?"

So saying, he ordered Tiennette to be brought in, telling his Secretary to clothe her in fine dresses, and to make her as brave as he could. In the meanwhile, the Chamberlain drew the Tourangean apart, and advised him to give up his whim, seeing that it was like to cost him dear. There were many young girls even of noble birth who would gladly marry him, whereas the monks would make him pay a round sum for Tiennette.

"I am satisfied," said the goldsmith. "I have laid up a few crowns."

"Well," replied the Chamberlain, "you will want them. I know the monks. With them money is all in all."

"Monseigneur," said the goldsmith, turning to the Abbot, and speaking very softly but very resolutely too, "you represent here on earth the goodness and the mercy of God, who shows Himself so full of pity toward us, and is so gracious to our miseries. If you will aid me in espousing this girl in lawful marriage, so that my children may be true, I will not only pray for you every night and every morning, but I will make for you a pix for the holy Eucharist, which casket shall be so elaborately worked, so rich in precious stones and sculptured with figures of winged angels, that there shall be nothing like it in Christendom, and it shall remain a unique and lovely thing to rejoice your eyes and to be the glory of your altar, so that not only the townspeople, but strangers and lords of far countries, shall run to see it, so magnificent shall it be."

"My son," replied the Abbot, "surely you lose your senses. If you are resolved to have this girl for your lawful wife, then you and all that is yours will belong to the Chapter of the Abbey."

"Oh, my Lord Abbot, though I have lost my senses over this poor girl, and am more touched even with her misery and Christian spirit than I am with the perfections of her body, yet am I still more astonished at your hardness of heart, and this I say knowing my fate to be within your hands. Yes, Lord, I know the law. But, if my goods fall into your domain, if I become a serf, if I lose my house and my rank as free burgess, know," said he, with hot tears of indignation bursting from his eyes, "that you cannot have the best part of me. Here," striking his forehead, "here is that which I have won by painful labor and long study; and here lives that of which no one, excepting God, can be lord and master save myself. And the whole wealth of your Abbey cannot repay to the world what it will lose when you have silenced this. You will have my body, my wife, my children, but you cannot have my art, for not even fortunes shall induce me to give it you. Know you that I am stronger than the hardest iron, and more patient than suffering itself."

So saying, the goldsmith, maddened by the calm, self-satisfied look of the Abbot, who seemed resolved to have his crowns for the Abbey, struck, with his clenched fist, on an oaken chair and shattered it into a hundred pieces, as if it had been broken by an iron mace.

"See there, great Lord, what sort of servant you will have, that from a maker of divine things, you will degrade into a beast of burden."

"My son," replied the Abbot, "you are doubly wrong, in that you have broken my chair and judged my soul in error. This girl belongs to the Abbey, not to me. I am but the faithful guardian of the rights and usages of this glorious monastery, and though I should give to your wife the power to bear free-born children, yet must I account to God and to the Abbey. Since there has been here an altar, monks, and serfs, *id est*, from the time whereof the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary, such a case has never happened where a free burgess has become the property of the Abbey by marrying with a serf-girl. Hence it is my duty to exercise this right, and to make use of it, otherwise it would become lost and would fall into desuetude, which would be the cause of a thousand troubles. And that this should not be is of a greater advantage to the State and to the Abbey than your caskets, beautiful as they are, seeing that from our treasury we can purchase these things, whereas no money can buy established laws and customs. And for the truth of this I call as a witness Monseigneur, the Chamberlain of the King, who knows what infinite pains our Sire takes every day to battle for the establishment of his ordinances."

"That bit is to stop my mouth," grumbled the Chamberlain.

The goldsmith, who was not much of a lawyer, remained thoughtful. Then came in Tiennette, clean and bright, her hair neatly dressed, having on a robe of white merino, with a lavender-colored girdle, and her pretty feet clad in white stockings with delightful little shoes. And she looked so royally beautiful, and had so noble a carriage, that the goldsmith was petrified with ecstacy. Judge that the pair exchanged more than one loving glance. The Chamberlain, who had never seen so noble a creature, thought the sight was too dangerous for the poor goldsmith, so he galloped him back to Paris as fast as the hackney could carry him. And before parting he advised him to think long before he went on with this affair, seeing that the monks were resolute to use Tiennette as a bait to catch some good fish. And, in truth, the Chapter sent him word that he could marry Tiennette if he could resolve to give up to them his house and goods, and confess himself and his children to become slaves; also that the Abbot, by special act of kindness, would allow him to live in his house on condition of bonding over to the Abbey an inventory of his goods and furniture, and paying rent, and coming once every year to live for one entire week in a hut belonging to the domain as an act of serfdom. The poor goldsmith saw clearly that this was the final decision of the Abbot and Chapter, and began to despair. Sometimes he thought of raising a mob in the streets and setting fire to the monastery, sometimes of inveigling the Abbot into some secret place where he could torture him into signing an act of enfranchisement for Tiennette; sometimes of one thing, sometimes of another; but the idea on which he finally settled was to carry off the girl and go with her to some foreign country where they might marry in peace and be as happy as the day was long. For he thought that, once well out of the land, the King and his friends among the Grand Seigneurs might succeed in softening the monks and making them hear reason. So he made his preparations accordingly, but found on going next Sunday to the meadow that he had reckoned without his Abbot, for he not only did not see Tiennette, but learned that she was kept in the strictest seclusion within the walls of the convent. Then Anselm's heart was so cast down that he began to complain openly and loudly of the cruelty of the monks. And the thing reached the ears of the King himself, who in open court remonstrated with the old Abbot, asking him to yield to the great love of his goldsmith, and give an example of Christian charity.

"I will tell you why not, Sire, replied the priest. "All laws, rights, and privileges are connected together like the rings of the chain mail which your Majesty wears. If one link breaks the whole gives way. Now, if this girl should be taken from us against our will, and if the custom of the land should not be observed, soon the subjects of your Majesty would take your royal crown, and in every place great seditions would burst forth against paying rates and taxes, which make the people groan."

This silenced the King. And now nothing else was talked of in Paris save this adventure of the Tourangean. Every one felt interested in the affair, and bets were made in every quarter about the result. The lords wagered that Anselm would give up, but the ladies of the Court wagered the contrary, and came in crowds to purchase trinkets, and to see the man. Anselm having complained to some of them that the monks prevented him from seeing his dearly-beloved girl, the thing was told to the Queen, who considered it an act of detestable cruelty. And she sent her royal order to the Lord Abbot that Master Anselm, her jeweler, should be permitted to see Tiennette, whereupon the monks arranged that he might come every day to the parloir of the monastery, where Tiennette would meet him under the supervision of an old monk. And every day she came dressed in greater magnificence, so that her beauty was set forth most admirably. The two lovers were not permitted to even touch each other's hands, and had for sole consolation the joy of seeing and speaking to each other, but every day their love increased. At last Tiennette came with a smiling face, and said to her lover, "My dearest lord, I think I have found a way out of our troubles. I have learned from the Ecclesiastical Judge, Father Jehan, who is also the Sub-Prior, and kinder than the rest, that, as you were not born a serf of the domain of Saint Germain, and only became so by accession, your state of serfdom will cease with the cause of accession. Now, my lord and lover, if you will lose your lands and goods for me, I will willingly lose my life for you. Marry me, and we will be happy as the day is long together, and when I find myself about to be a mother I will kill myself. Then you will become free again in spite of the wicked monks, because it is the law, and also because the King is your friend. And I am sure that God will pardon me this suicide, seeing that I do it to deliver from slavery my lord and husband, whom I love dearer than life." Having said this with much animation and many smiles, through the tears glittering in her fair eyes, she stretched out her arms lovingly to the poor goldsmith, from whom she was separated by an iron grating, as is the fashion in the parloir of monasteries.

"Dearest Tiennette," cried the goldsmith, "it is finished. The trouble of my mind is over. I am now resolved. I will become a serf, and you shall live to be my happiness as long as I live, if it be God's will. In your sweet companionship, my Tiennette, the heaviest chains will seem light and pleasant, and it will matter little to me if I cannot call a single farthing my own, when I am lord of all the riches of your heart. I place my trust in the Sieur St. Eloi, who will surely succor us in our troubles, and will deliver us from evil. I will go straight to the scrivener and have him draw up the contracts and writings. And consider, after all, dearest flower of my life, that you will be finely dressed, well lodged, and cared for like a Queen during your life, since the Lord Abbot leaves us the enjoyment of my property."

Tiennette, in a tempest of tears and smiles, fought against this decision, and declared that she would rather die than reduce to serfdom a free man, and, much more, a free man whom she entirely loved because of the gracious words which he had said to her in the meadow, when they first met. But Anselm spoke so tenderly to her, and told her that his happiness was bound up in her companionship, and that if she died he would certainly follow her to the tomb, with a thousand loving expressions, that she consented to the marriage, thinking in her own heart that she could always kill herself if she wanted to. When this thing was known in Paris, that the great goldsmith had given up lands and liberty for the sake of his love, everyone wished to see him, and every lady, who could get the money, bought a trinket, that she might talk with him and applaud him for being so true in love. When the day approached that was to unite him to Tiennette and to slavery, Anselm melted all his gold into a royal crown, which he ornamented with all his pearls and diamonds, and brought it secretly to the Queen, saying: "Your Majesty, I do not know what will happen to me to-morrow; everything within my house will be inventoried and held by the accursed monks, who have shown me no pity. Deign, then, to accept this. It is a feeble expression of thanks for the joy of seeing my beloved, which I owe to your goodness. I do not know what will happen next. But if a day should come when my children shall be free I have sure confidence in your generosity."

"Well said, good man," said the King. "Some day the Abbey will have need of my aid, and I will not forget this."

The wedding of Tiennette was a sight to see. The Abbey was crowded. The Queen herself gave her the wedding robes, and the King, by letters-patent, gave her a special privilege to wear golden ear-rings, which was forbidden to serfs by the sumptuary laws of that time. The Abbot Hugo pronounced the benediction, and the handsome pair left the Abbey for the lodging of Anselm—now become a serf. The poor husband had forged himself a silver bracelet, which he wore on his left arm, showing that he was a serf of the domain of the Abbey of St. Germain. And as they passed, the people formed a double line along the street, and shouted "*Noel! Noel!*" as if he had been a new King. When he arrived at his door he found the irons which supported his sign had been decorated with green boughs and knots of blue ribbon, and all the principal inhabitants of the quarter were there to wish him joy, and to serenade him with a band of music, and they all cried out to him, "You will always be a noble man, Master Anselm, in spite of the monks."

They passed the honeymoon in the greatest happiness. Tiennette was delighted with her fine house, and with the kindness of the great ladies, who came to buy jewels and had all of them a pleasant word for herself and husband. At the end of the month, who should come in great pomp but the old Abbot, Hugo de Senecterre, their lord and master, who, entering into the house that no longer belonged to the goldsmith, but to the Chapter, said to the two spouses: "My children, you are free, and quit of all manorial power; and I must tell you that at the very first I was greatly moved at the love which united you together, and so, I was resolved, when the rights of the Abbey had been firmly recognized, to make you entirely happy. And this act of manumission shall cost you nothing. And Anselm's house, lands, and goods are all his again, seeing that he had such confidence in the mercy of God." So saying, he gave them both a little slap on the cheek, which was the rite of manumission, in receiving which they fell at his feet, kissing his hands and weeping for joy. And the news spreading like wildfire throughout the neighborhood, everybody turned out to bless and thank the Abbot. And on his return to the Abbey, Anselm held the bridle of his mare as far as the gate of Bussy. On the road he scattered silver crowns among the maimed, the halt, and the blind, crying: "Largesse! Largesse to God! God save and bless the Abbot! Long live the good Lord Hugo!" And when he returned to his own house he made a new nuptial feast, which lasted a whole week.

This fond couple lived together long and happily, and had a numerous family, who settled in Touraine and became of the noblesse. Nor did Anselm forget his vow, for on the first anniversary of his wedding day he brought to the Abbey of St. Germain the two niches of silver which he had vowed. The two treasures were placed on the chief altar of the church, and were esteemed the most valuable things in the possession of the Abbey. Strangers came far and near to see them, and the story of the loves of the Tourangean and the lovely Tiennette was spread over all France.

The moral of this history is that love conquers all things—even the prejudices and the covetousness of monks.—*New York Times.*

AT THE GATE.

Outside the open gate a spirit stood.
One called: "Come in." Then he: "Ah, if I could!
For there within 'tis light and glorious,
But here all cold and darkness dwell with us."
"Then," said the other, "Come. The gate is wide."
But he: "I wait two angels who must guide.
I cannot come unto Thee without these;
Repentance first, and Faith Thy face that sees.
I weep and call; they do not hear my voice;
I never shall within the gates rejoice."
"O heart unwise!" the Voice did answer him,
"I reign o'er all the hosts of Seraphim.
Are not these Angels also in My Hand?
If they come not to thee 'tis my command.
The darkness chills thee, tumult vexes thee,
Are angels more than I? Come in, to Me."
Then in the dark, and restlessness, and woe,
That spirit rose and through the gate did go,
Trembling because no angel walked before,
Yet by the Voice drawn onward evermore.
So came he weeping where the glory shone,
And fell down, crying, "Lord, I come alone."
"And it was thee I called," the Voice replied,
"Be welcome." Then Love rose, a mighty tide
That swept all else away. Speech found no [illegible]
But silence, rapt, gazed up unto that Face;
Nor saw two Angels from the radiance glide,
And take their place forever at his side.
—*G. E. Meredith.*

Photographs of Ancient Inscriptions.

It will be remembered that during the siege of Paris the dispatches conveyed by carrier-pigeons consisted of photographs, which, having been reduced to microscopic dimensions, were afterward displayed in a readable size by the solar microscope. This discovery has been utilized by a French savant, in the study of historical monuments. He has caused photographs to be taken of the four faces of the Obelisk at Paris. Each of the faces are divided into twelve equal segments, which appear extremely minute in the photographs, but are reflected in convenient proportions on a large screen, by the help of a magic lantern and a powerful solar microscope. The page of history traced upon the Obelisk can thus be deciphered at leisure. The toilsome task to which scientific explorers are now condemned, of taking down and ascertaining the meaning of ancient inscriptions on the spot, will be greatly lightened by this method, which makes it possible to obtain the information lurking beneath the hieroglyphics of Egyptian and Assyrian stones, by photographing them, and investigating the treasures thus secured when the hardships and fatigues of travel are over.

PROF. MARSH'S DISCOVERIES.

The Fossil Animals of the Rocky Mountain Region.

Two Hundred New Varieties of Extinct Vertebrates.

Seventeen Varieties of the Fossil Horse.

New Haven (June 5) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

As Prof. O. C. Marsh is now departing with another scientific expedition to the Rocky Mountains, there is at present an unusual stir and interest here in relation to this class of investigations. An extraordinary success has attended the series of geological researches which the present undertaking continues, and there is every reason to hope that it will return as well laden with trophies as its predecessors. Including the one now starting, there have been five of these expeditions under Prof. Marsh, three of which consisted of large parties. Although receiving escort and protection from United States troops, the expeditions are not at public expense. The specimens collected go to enrich the Museum of Yale College; but all the cost of the expedition is defrayed by the private individuals composing the exploring parties. The expense has amounted to more than $20,000 in a single year. No other interests than those of science are consulted in the explorations, of which the chief object is to make original researches and discoveries in paleontology. It may correct a widespread but erroneous belief to state that, while Prof. Marsh presides over the paleontological department of Yale College, the individuals selected to accompany him on these expeditions are not a class of students from the college, taken out for the purpose of instruction. They are for the most part competent assistants, and men specially fitted for making investigations of this order; and are selected solely with a view to enlarging the domain of science by accomplishing original discoveries.

The results thus obtained already far surpass all discoveries made in Europe for twenty-five years in the same department of research. Prof. Marsh has directed his attention mainly to the extinct vertebrates of the cretaceous and tertiary formations, and has obtained more than 200 species new to science. In preliminary papers about 150 of these have been described, and it is expected that complete details, with full illustrations of all of them, will ultimately be published under Government auspices. It may here be remarked that the accumulated wealth of specimens from this field of research, as well as from other sources, has placed the Yale College Museum far in advance of any other in this country, so far as extinct vertebrates are concerned, and it is surpassed by but few in Europe.

The first of these expeditions was in the summer of 1868. One of the most extraordinary observations resulting from this trip, though not relating to geological forms of life, is too interesting to be left in the pages of the purely scientific documents where it has hitherto been buried. Several specimens of the animal known previously as the Siredon were captured by Prof. Marsh in Lake Como, in Wyoming Territory, for the purpose of examining their habits.

SIREDON LICHENOIDES—(BAIRD).

Figure 1. Undeveloped larva of *Amblystoma mavortium* Baird, hitherto known as *Siredon lichenoides* Baird. Animal represented as in motion, with external branchiæ thrown back (½ natural size).

Figure 1a. Dorsal view of the same specimen when at rest, with branchiæ fully expanded (½ natural size).

Figure 1b. View from below, showing arrangement of maxillary and palatine series of larval teeth and inner nostrils of same species (natural size).

These animals are known in Wyoming as the "Fish with Legs," and are from five to ten inches in length. When captured, they showed no differences except as to age and sex. The water of Lake Como is brackish, apparently from the salts of soda. The Siredons were put into fresh water, and brought by Prof. Marsh to New Haven alive. As Siredons, they enjoyed external branchial appendages or gills, making a partial frill to their necks, and a membrane along the back and tail not unlike that of a tadpole. They were of a uniform dark olive color above and light olive below. In captivity, most of them underwent an entire change. The branchial appendages and the tadpole membrane were gradually absorbed. Under exposure to light, dark spots appeared, especially on the back and sides, finally so predominating that the prevailing color was a greenish black. The neck diminished in size. The snout became more pointed. The mouth increased in dimensions; the tongue became greatly enlarged; the position of the teeth was materially changed. There were many minor alterations, resulting in a completed animal previously on record as the Amblystoma.

AMBLYSTOMA MAVORTIUM—(BAIRD).

Figure 2. *Amblystoma mavortium* Baird (variety *A. maculatum* Hall), partially developed from *Siredon lichenoides* Baird, with remnants of external branchiæ, still retained (½ natural size).

Figure 3. *Amblystoma mavortium* Baird, developed from *Siredon lichenoides* Baird: metamorphosis apparently completed (½ natural size).

Figure 3a. Maxillary and palatine series of teeth of *Amblystoma mavortium* Baird, after metamorphosis (natural size).

This was an important confirmation of the observations of similar transformations recorded by Dumeril, and the suspicions of Cuvier that all Siredons are merely larval Salamanders.

SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF THESE DISCOVERIES.

This wild Western country, so long regarded as a desert devoid of human interest, is now, by the labors of Yale College parties, made a historic ground once peopled with the most grotesque and diverse forms of animal life; a Wonderland of dragons, monsters, and chimeras dire. All the great additions to the Museum of Yale College, so far as vertebrate fossils are concerned, have been made within the last seven years. Great as is the value of such accumulations of new and rare paleontological specimens, the most important result is in the materials they afford for elucidating the world's early history. It is the labor of years in which Prof. Marsh is engaged, to identify, class, and describe these fossils. Every bone is the subject of a study, and the deductions are set forth in printed documents, in which every word is weighed as if it belonged to a new gospel. To Prof. Marsh, who is a firm and full believer in the development hypothesis, every newly-found fossil is another link in the long chain leading from the lowest to the highest representatives of animal life. These Western discoveries have largely consisted of those intermediate forms which were most needed to fill gaps in the series; and hence are of the highest value in the science of comparative anatomy. In the number and variety of these extinct animals, we have material far more important than anything Europe has to offer, for the solution of the questions that pertain to the origin of existence.

A brief glance at the geology of the Rocky Mountain region shows that it was once covered by the sea, at the period designated by geologists as the cretaceous, when the great formation of chalk took place at the bottom of this ocean. In long subsequent ages, when this region had emerged from the sea, it contained several immense lakes of fresh water. The positions these occupied are designated as "basins." When lake basins are spoken of in this letter, no existing bodies of water are referred to, but merely the geological formation left by the deposition in these lakes of the soil washed down into them through long ages from the surrounding hills. These basins are now, with the great elevation of that part of the continent, lifted to a position several thousand feet above sea-level. In vast spaces these formations have been carried away by denudating atmospheric influences, the surface worn down and washed away by the storms of another series of ages, and the material carried away by the rivers that rise in the Rocky Mountains, to lay new floors in modern oceans. But some of the deposits in the cretaceous ocean, and some of those in the fresh-water lakes, where they are capped with a harder material than the average, yet remain. The "buttes" are immense masses of this kind, left standing in the plains, with rough, precipitous sides, hundreds of feet high. Their tops mark the level of the deposit. Many of them are benches, resting against the adjacent mountains. Out of their sides, frequently in almost inaccessible positions, fossils partially denuded are occasionally seen sticking out. The Yale party counted in one instance, from a single point of view, eleven fossil turtles thus exposed. In the district known as Bad Lands, near Fort Bridger, these rocky masses, penetrated by deep ravines, and eroded to various hights and shapes, make a region of peculiar wildness and desolation.

EOCENE FOSSILS.

The Yale College party of 1870 discovered and traced for 300 miles the basin of a vast ancient lake. It is between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Wasatch ranges on the west. Its dimensions are at least 300 miles north and south, and 200 east and west.

Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, from which the party started, is situated at the northern base of the Uintah Mountains, about 7,000 feet above the sea. The surrounding plain is part of a great basin of denudation, washed out of light-colored clays and soft sandstones of tertiary age, the deposits in one of the great fresh-water lakes, that replaced the cretaceous sea from which the mass of the Rocky Mountains emerged. Remnants of the strata removed may be seen at various points around; some in the shape of flat, isolated buttes, and others forming benches, resting horizontally against the side of the mountains. These fragments serve to show the great original thickness of this lake deposit, which cannot, apparently, have been less than 4,500 feet, and may have been much greater. A few miles to the southeast these soft strata have still further escaped denudation, and are weathered out into fantastic, conical forms, resembling those of the "Mauvaises Terres" formation of Nebraska and Dakota. These bluffs are known in this region as the "Grizzly Buttes," and through them lay the route to the Green River.

A careful examination of this "Bad Land" district soon indicated that a fossil, vertebrate fauna of peculiar interest was here entombed. Here reptilian life had evidently been abundant, and was represented by all its principal forms. Crocodilians, tortoises, lizards, serpents, and fishes had swarmed in the waters of this tropical lake; while Tapiroid mammals, with many smaller quadrupeds, had lived near its borders. Their remains had long been weathering out of the "Grizzly Buttes," which offered so inviting a field, that a fortnight was devoted to their exploration, resulting in the discovery of a large number of extinct vertebrates new to science. This basin is of eocene formation, and is the oldest of the Rocky Mountain ancient lake basins. It rests directly on the cretaceous formation. In this eocene basin the genus *Dinoceras* alone occurs.

SKULL OF DINOCERAS MIRABILIS—(MARSH)—OBLIQUE VIEW.

None of the monsters of geological antiquity was more fully equipped with the external evidences of brute strength than the genus Dinoceras, first discovered and described by Prof. Marsh. It nearly equaled the elephant in size, and resembled him as to limb bones, being related to that animal and to the modern rhinoceros.

SKULL OF DINOCERAS MIRABILIS—(MARSH)—TOP VIEW.

As will be seen by the illustrations, the skull is long and narrow, and supported three separate pairs of horns. The two posterior horns were high, and may have been branching. A pair of stout horns were mounted on the maxillaries. The pair mounted on the two prominences at the extremity of the nasal bones were dermal horns. The decurved tusks are firmly implanted in the base of the horn cores of the middle pair of horns. A prominent ridge of the frontal bone doubtless served a good purpose in protecting the eyes of these animals if they fought with each other.

SKULL OF DINOCERAS MIRABILIS—(MARSH)—FRONT VIEW.

The Dinocerata belong in the lower part of the basin, and are probably of about the same age as the animals from the Paris basin described by Cuvier, who, by his description of them, laid the foundation of this department of science. Among other animals somewhat related to the rhinoceros and to the modern tapir, were some species of *Limnohyus* and *Telmatotherium*, but without the horns of the rhinoceros, or the short proboscis of the tapir. Another animal about the size of the modern tapir, and bearing a pair of horns upon its nose, was of the genus *Colonoceras*. One of the most interesting of the small quadrupeds was a species of *Orohippus*, a diminutive member of the horse family, which Prof. Marsh has recently described. The animal was scarcely larger than a fox, and yet resembled the modern horse in many parts of his skeleton, the most marked difference being that, in place of the single hoof of the modern horse, it had four well-developed toes in front. This discovery was especially interesting, as it added a new link in the genealogy of the horse to which reference is made elsewhere in this letter.

These huge pachyderms had their carnivorous enemies, and with the remains of the former there are many of the latter discovered. Some species of the *Limnofelis* nearly equaled the lion in size, and were not unlike that beast in its general character. A species of the *Oreocyon* was related to the hyena, though larger and more ferocious. There were also numerous small carnivores related to the foxes and civet-cats, and many insectivorous mammals, whose food was also abundantly represented in the same basin. We have not yet discovered the eocene man, and do not expect to; but his representative was at least provided with a full assortment of the posts of humanity. Fair equivalents of our mosquito, flea, and bedbug are amongst these fossils, and some of them are considerably larger than those of the present day.

Among mammals of interest here discovered by Prof. Marsh were marsupials, related to the modern opossum, but mostly smaller, and the first fossils of the kind found in this country; and three kinds of bats, also the first discovered in America. Perhaps the most interesting of the animals found by Prof. Marsh, were, however, the fossil monkeys, no trace of which had previously been ascertained on this continent. They were unquestionably monkeys, but of low type. Although these differ widely from all known forms of that group, their most important characters show that they should be placed with them. The genera *Limnotherium*, *Thinolestes*, and *Telmatolestes*, especially, have the principal parts of the skeleton much as in some of the *Lemurs*, the correspondence in many of the larger bones being very close. The anterior part of the lower jaws is similar to that of the *Marmosets*, but the angle is more produced downward, and much inflected. The teeth are more numerous than in any known Quadrumana. This feature is precisely what a Darwinian would expect in the case of monkeys from so old a deposit; for, as Darwin has shown, the tendency in the higher apes, as well as in man, is to shorten the jaw and diminish the number of teeth.

One of the most remarkable features of this basin was its great number and variety of reptiles. Turtles are especially numerous, and many species, mostly of fresh-water types, were discovered, some of them of huge size. Crocodiles were also very abundant, and five species were found, some of them equal in size and very similar to the recent alligator of the Southern States. Land and water lizards were likewise well represented; not less than 20 species were discovered by the Yale party. Some of these lizards resembled the iguana of Central America, some of them were covered with bony plates like the present *Heloderma* of Arizona, but the animal was of much larger size, as, for example, those of the genus *Glyptosaurus*, some species of which were six feet in length. Among the numerous remains of serpents found in the basins were several species of *Boavus*, related to the boa-constrictors of South America; and Prof. Marsh has indicated in the name that this is perhaps one of their ancestors. Many smaller serpents, mostly water-snakes, were also represented. A few remains of birds were found, mostly of aquatic species. Fishes were numerous, the most common being related to the modern gar-pike (*Lepidosteus*), and the mud-fish (*Amia*).

This whole lake with its teeming population must have been wonderfully like some of the great lagoons of the tropical regions of America at the present day. Some of the bones which slowly sank into its oozy bottom were washed down from the neighboring hills, as was the deposit which gradually filled it to the vertical depth of nearly a mile. In some instances, animals doubtless sank down in the mire, unable to extricate themselves. But the vast number were fitted for existence in or on the shores of such a lagoon as has been described. The subsequent process of denudation after the deposit had hardened, has removed cubic miles of it, carrying it down the Colorado River, and leaving in buttes and Bad Lands the ruins where the paleontologist finds entombed these wonderful remains.

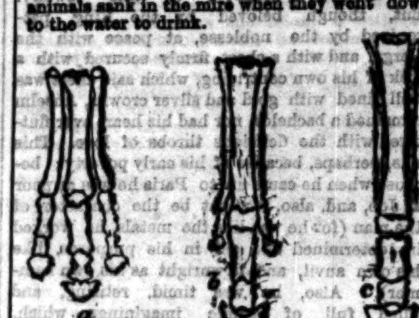
MIOCENE AND PLIOCENE FOSSILS.

East of the mountains in Nebraska and Dakota is another basin, belonging to the miocene period. Here Prof. Marsh, in 1870, discovered many new species, among which were a gigantic pachyderm, nearly as large as an elephant, which he has described as *Brontotherium gigas*—the largest animal yet discovered in this basin. In this miocene basin the genus *Anchitherium*, one of the ancestors of the horse, is found; it has three toes, all of which touch the ground.

Above these beds, and in the same region, are pliocene beds of more recent age; and here the horse family reached its greatest development. These were the beds in which the famous Antelope Station well was dug. The Yale party, during explorations on the Loup Fork, in Nebraska, in 1870, discovered no less than six different kinds of fossil horses, most of them of the *Hipparion* type, which had two small posterior toes in addition to the usual one in the recent horse. A pliocene basin was explored in Idaho during the third expedition in 1871. In this basin fishes were specially abundant, and must have swarmed in the waters of the ancient lake. A few mammals, principally of the elephant and horse kinds, and a few birds related to the cormorants, were discovered. In the miocene basin of Eastern Oregon, which Prof. Marsh explored in 1871, many of the animals were of similar types to those in the Bad Lands of Dakota east of the mountains. Two large species of the rhinoceros, several gigantic animals related to the swine family, and two quadrupeds allied to the horse were most abundant. Besides these, two species of *Oreodon*, a ruminating hog, several carnivores allied to the panther, and other smaller mammals were obtained.

In the pliocene beds which overlie the above strata in the same region, fossil horses were especially abundant, and no less than six species were found. One gigantic rhinoceros, two extinct camels, and many carnivorous animals left their remains in the same beds, and were disinterred by the Yale party. None of the many fossil rhinoceroses yet found in the West had horns.

The Antelope Station on the Pacific Railroad, in Southwestern Nebraska, furnished an immense supply of valuable fossils. While engaged in sinking a well at that place in June, 1868, a layer of bones was found by the workmen, at a depth of sixty-eight feet below the surface, which were at first pronounced to be human; but, during a trip to the Rocky Mountains, Prof. Marsh examined the locality and bones, and found that the latter were remains of tertiary animals, some of which were of great interest. The well was subsequently sunk about ten feet deeper, and the bones obtained were secured by the Professor. An examination proved that there were four kinds of fossil horses, one of which he described as *Equus parvulus*. Although it was a full-grown animal, it was not more than two and one-half feet high. It was then by far the smallest horse ever discovered. Of the other kinds of fossil horses, one was a three-toed horse of the *Hipparion* type. Including the above, the number of species of fossil horses discovered in this country was seventeen. Of the other remains, there were two carnivorous animals, one about the size of a lynx, and the other considerably larger than a lion—the last twice as large as any extinct carnivore yet discovered in this country. Several ruminants were represented. There were also the remains of an animal like the hog, a large rhinoceros, and two kinds of turtles. These together forming fifteen species of animals, and representing eleven genera, were all found in a space ten feet in diameter, and six or eight feet in depth. It is supposed that the locality was once the margin of a great lake, and that the animals sank in the mire when they went down to the water to drink.



DERIVATION OF EQUINES.
a, Paleothere; *b*, Hipparion; *c*, Horse.

It used to be stated in old-fashioned books of natural history that "the horse was the gift of the old world to the new." But whole races of horses lived and perished in America ages before men went down into the sea in ships. There are now in Yale Museum the fossil remains of 21 different species belonging to the horse family. These animals varied from sizes that are larger than any now existing, down to delicate creatures not bigger than a fox. In fact, Yale is particularly rich in fossil horses, and the series is not only remarkable in its completeness, it is a chain of links regarded as strong evidence in favor of the development theory. While they are all horses, there is yet a marked gradation of form among them. The change from several toes to one, as in the foot of the modern horse, seems to be clearly indicated. The earliest form (*Orohippus*), in the eocene, had four toes. The next in order (*Anchitherium*), in the miocene, had three toes, all of which reached to the ground. The next (*Hipparion*), in the pliocene, still had three toes, but two of the three were smaller than the front one, somewhat like the posterior hoofs or rudimentary toes of the deer and ox, and did not touch the ground. The most recent forms have but a single toe, like the modern horse. The above diagram, from Owen's Comparative Anatomy, gives an illustration of this metamorphosis in this and other animals.

Although the sole object of Prof. Marsh in these expeditions has been the discovery of vertebrate fossils, the expeditions under his charge have made important contributions to a knowledge of the geology, geography, antiquities, and natural resources of the regions explored, many of which had never before been visited by civilized man. And it is worth considering that while the study of these extinct animals may seem to pertain so exclusively to the domain of pure science as to have no practical bearing, nothing is really further from the fact. Fossil remains are in truth the indices of the formation that contain them, and often show at once whether coal or other valuable mineral deposits can be found in a given vicinity. Paleontology is now the corner-stone of geology, and the geological structure of any region can only be known to a certainty by a study of its fossils. Thousands, nay, millions, of dollars are spent every year in explorations throughout the country for coal, oil, or metals, in places where a competent paleontologist could at once decide that the prospect was utterly hopeless.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The demand for money in this market seems to be a little more active, but there is plenty of it yet for all borrowers who can produce satisfactory collaterals. All the banks would be glad to increase their discounts of prime paper at 10 per cent (which really means 11 per cent interest), and most of them would make call loans on collaterals at considerable less than 10 per cent.

There is a great deal of paper offered in the open market by brokers, but the major portion of it is real estate and accommodation paper, which the banks profess unwillingness to take to any considerable extent.

The demoralization of the grain markets, in consequence of the hot corn excitement and the apprehended disturbance of the movement of products by the new Railroad law, have created a feeling of great uncertainty in almost all lines of business, and will doubtless exercise an unfavorable influence on trade generally for some weeks yet.

Exchange on New York was firm to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount.

There is a good deal of currency going to the country, and it is believed by some that this indicates a desire to get as much grain and other products as possible across Illinois before the new Railroad law goes into effect on July 1.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,297,380.72	$349,563.44
Tuesday	3,820,378.25	301,883.23
Wednesday	3,915,913.19	316,898.29
Thursday	3,847,292.34	244,751.56
Friday	3,463,775.27	375,265.73
Saturday	3,668,163.24	338,718.58
Total	$23,012,903.01	$1,927,080.83
Corresponding week last year	21,788,139.29	2,145,272.37

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137½	...
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	113	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
North Division Railway	...	100
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	96	100
Traders' Insurance Company	96	100

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s of '65	117	117⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118⅝	119⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅛	120
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119⅞	120⅛
10-40s	112⅜	112⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114⅜
Gold (full weight)	114⅞	115⅛
Gold Coupons	114⅞	115⅛
Gold Exchange	....	115⅛
Sterling Exchange	....	109½@110⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

60s War 1812	178	189
20s War 1812	136	143
60s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College land scrip	....	185

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,116	5,225	8,029	2,408
Wheat, bu	82,870	23,360	98,566	2,140
Corn, bu	247,985	268,840	218,214	202,835
Oats, bu	74,404	90,097	115,095	184,481
Rye, bu	2,707	700	2,356	760
Barley, bu	....	2,000	1,314	800
Grass seed, lbs	28,940	2,284	1,411	....
Flax seed, lbs	19,200	25,740	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	53,070	9,800	59,085	6,000
Cured meats, lbs	6,140	40,080	253,400	624,236
Beef, brls	....	....	185	180
Pork, brls	....	....	....	26
Lard, lbs	2,900	8,820	45,968	317,130
Tallow, lbs	10,490	18,390	....	51,600
Butter, lbs	75,435	90,470	91,720	58,660
Live hogs, No	5,810	7,366	10,288	9,959
Cattle, No	2,663	2,068	3,992	2,450
Sheep, No	1,131	....	642	....
Hides, lbs	98,029	136,155	94,199	38,640
Highwines, brls	170	250	150	285
Wool, lbs	292,795	26,580	224,902	197,008
Potatoes, bu	2,006	456	302	1,158
Lumber, m feet	5,921	8,364	2,942	1,963
Shingles, m	1,960	2,405	2,342	2,167
Lath, m	770	757	358	818
Salt, brls	....	2,220	2,770	2,102

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 426 bu corn; 2,313 bu oats. Withdrawn for do during the week: 11,824 bu wheat; 12,661 bu corn; 10,427 bu oats; 1,590 bu rye; 5,742 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 107 cars wheat; 448 cars corn; 5,800 bu rejected do by canal; 61 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (714 cars), 260,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	June 21, 1873.	June 14, 1873.	June 22, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	50,728	48,317	40,511
Wheat, bu	451,225	454,389	182,831
Corn, bu	1,329,270	1,191,840	1,357,487
Oats, bu	555,083	766,280	789,923
Rye, bu	22,342	27,717	8,171
Barley, bu	5,800	8,000	9,530
Live hogs, No	59,424	31,632	54,866
Cattle, No	12,764	22,610	15,104
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	39,638	30,346	32,803
Wheat, bu	340,348	387,771	59,920
Corn, bu	1,822,121	1,126,326	1,610,818
Oats, bu	727,131	855,267	617,316
Rye, bu	47,603	73,227	12,130
Barley, bu	5,334	3,201	8,811
Live hogs, No	43,679	35,645	43,690
Cattle, No	16,096	18,230	10,359

The corn question was again the all-absorbing topic on 'Change, and the most opposite rumors in regard to it were circulated and believed. It was generally understood that the corn is out of condition in three other houses, the Hough Elevator, the Union Elevator, and the Rock Island A; and everybody seemed afraid to buy, or hold on that account. Many wished that those houses should be posted, as that would restore confidence in the receipts remaining, the only ones which would then be regular. Some there were who thought that, although the corn there is out of condition, that strenuous efforts will be made to avoid posting till after the 1st of July, so as to give holders a chance to unload on to two or three heavy firms who have bought the bulk of the options for next month. It is probable, however, that posting will be avoided in two of those houses, because the proprietors would rather suffer loss themselves than allow posting. The proprietors of one can point to an unblemished record in this respect, they having expended many thousands of dollars in former years to keep the grain in condition, either by steaming and cooling, or by shipping out the bad grain before it had time to contaminate the rest.

About half-past 12 o'clock to-day, a notice was posted on the bulletin board, to the effect that all the No. 2 corn in the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator (Hough's) was out of condition, and that extra storage would be charged thereon until removed. The quantity thus implicated is a little less than 61,000 bu. The firm had nearly 900,000 bu in the house six weeks ago, but made herculean efforts to clear it out, and succeeded by buying up their own receipts, and selling corn free on board yesterday they determined to buy up all the receipts out against the 61,000 bu now in store, and placed a broker in the market for that purpose, but the holders of those receipts generally refused to sell at current quotations. Hence the Messrs. Hough only secured some 11,000 bu, leaving the remainder (say) 50,000 bu in the hands of other parties.

The following preambles and resolutions, relative to the corn question, discussed in our columns this morning, were offered on 'Change to-day by J. W. Sykes, and seconded by H. C. Ranney. They will come up for action on Monday.

WHEREAS, It is charged by the daily press of this city that corn has been posted as out of condition, when the facts did not justify such action, and that the subsequent withdrawal of the corn from store showed that only an insignificant portion of the posted corn was really out of condition; and,

WHEREAS, Such alleged improper posting of the said corn has tended to depreciate to a vast extent the value of all the corn in store here, causing a severe loss to the owners thereof, and affording to such parties, who may have possessed correct information, an opportunity to purchase said corn at a depreciated price; and,

WHEREAS, The law gives a warehouseman authority to publicly post corn out of condition, or becoming so, only when "it is not in their power to preserve it;" therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Board, subject to the approval of the Directors, and that this Committee be, and hereby is, instructed to make a full, and careful, and impartial investigation of the acts of the posting, and the cause for the posting of the said corn, of the effect of said posting on the value of corn in this market, and of the facts and condition of the subsequent withdrawal of the posted corn from store, with the statements of the parties who withdrew the corn, and the State Inspector and his Deputies who examined it when shipped.

2. If such investigation shall show that the posting of the said corn was properly and legally done, and substantially found correct when the corn was shipped, then the facts shall be stated to this Board, and made public, to the end that no such unwarranted charges or statements may pass without correction.

3. But if it shall be found that such posting was without sufficient legal or proper cause, and that the subsequent shipment of the corn so proves as alleged, then this Committee shall lay before the Directors a record of the facts, and shall report to the Directors whether the parties who so posted the corn are members of this Board, and what action, if any, is wise and proper in the matter.

And this Committee shall also lay the record of these facts before the attorney of this Board, with instructions to carefully consider the same and to report his opinion in writing to the Directors, whether they contain or cover sufficient ground for any criminal charge or legal steps against the parties who are so publicly alleged to have wrongfully posted the said corn.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, except corn and oats, which engaged the attention of the great mass of operators. Outside of these there were few important features to note. Our receipts of produce continue liberal, and shipments fair. The general feeling to-day was one of comparative steadiness.

Dry goods jobbers reported a fair inquiry from local retailers, and a liberal "order business" on interior account was also transacted, but selections were mostly small, and did not make a very satisfactory aggregate. Values were not subjected to any appreciable change, the leading staples ruling steady and comparatively firm, while undesirable makes, and unseasonable goods generally, were irregular in price. The grocery trade, though still lacking in activity, exhibits more life than at the beginning of the week, and prices seem to be more settled and uniform. There is a large movement in sugars, the extreme low prices stimulating the consumption, and holders are more confident. Coffees remain dull, and are not especially firm. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in the butter and cheese markets, and the depression noticeable for some some past has in no measure disappeared. Prices for both of these staples are unsettled and irregular. Coal was dull at former quotations. The opinion that the price of anthracite coal will not go much, if any, below the present location ($9.50) seems to be gaining ground among dealers, and at the moment the market is firm. Fish continue in active demand and remain firm at the prices current earlier in the week. Mackerel are, temporarily, scarce, and most other descriptions are in light stock. Dried fruits were selling to a moderate extent at yesterday's revised quotations. The hay market was dull at the late decline. Receipts are falling off some, but the stocks on hand are large, and sellers found it impossible to realize at any better prices. Hides and leather remain inactive. No changes of importance were noted in connection with the paints, colors, and oil markets, a fair movement being witnessed at substantially yesterday's quotations.

The wholesale lumber market was only moderately active at about the same range of prices. At the yards a fair business was transacted for Saturday, the common grades being principally in demand. There was no quotable change in prices, though they are easy for common green lumber. The iron trade continues moderate, and rates on common bar are weak at a decline of 2-10; steel remains steady. Nails are also rather weak, though without quotable change. Metals, naval stores, and building materials were unchanged. New wool is coming in slowly, and meets with a moderate inquiry. Broom-corn is less active, but steady at the quotations. The receipts are increasing. Seeds were quiet and nominal. There was a fair inquiry for green fruits, and lemons were very firm at $15.00 per box. Berries also advanced. Poultry and eggs were plenty and slow.

Lake freights were less active at ½c advance, carriers early insisting on a rise in rates, which shippers were reluctant to pay. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 80,000 bu wheat and 75,000 bu corn. In addition to this, freight-room was engaged for 68,000 bu wheat from Milwaukee. Chicago rates were, to Buffalo, 7c on corn, and 7½c on wheat; to Kingston or Oswego, 11¼@11½c on corn, and 12@12½c on wheat. Corn to New England points by through rate was quoted at 23c via Buffalo.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent decline, the paucity of offerings preventing a further drop in sympathy with New York dullness. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Provisions were rather more active, and weak. Mess pork was in good demand last evening, at higher prices, and the top sales reported below were made then. But that fact brought out free offerings this morning, beyond what was wanted, and caused a decline of 5@10c per brl from the closing prices of Friday's session. Lard was dull and a shade easier, though held higher at the outset. Meats were quiet, with an easier feeling in middles. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $14.85@14.90; do seller July, $14.90@14.95; do seller August, $15.00@15.10; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $13.75@14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.25@8.30; do seller July, $8.27½@8.30; do seller August, $8.45@8.50; summer do, $7.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@11¼c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 2,500 brls mess pork at $15.00; 500 brls do, seller July, at $15.15; 500 brls do at $15.10; 500 brls do at $14.97½; 250 brls do at $14.90; 750 brls do at $14.85; 500 brls do, seller August, at $15.15; 500 tcs lard, seller July, at $8.30; 500 tcs do, seller June and July, at $8.27½.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending June 19, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 19	3,618	958	600	102,090	947,660
Same week '72	1,418	1,227	1,312	152,090	608,055
Since Nov. 1, '72	197,450	178,276	67,619	23,819,414	93,617,745
Same time '71-'72	95,336	131,974	70,251	21,364,651	97,371,286

Flour was very quiet—much more so than usual—and nominally weak at previous prices. There was no shipping demand, and little local inquiry. Bran was tame and 50c lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 80 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 150 brls do at $3.25; 150 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,080 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $8.00 on track. The following was the range of asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.70
Low to medium	4.62½	@ 6.05
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.75	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.30
Bran	8.00	@ 8.50

Wheat was quiet, and averaged 1¼@1½c lower than on 'Change yesterday, though a large part of the decline was effected last evening. The market was steady, and not much influenced by reports from other places, as most of those who usually operate in wheat were attending to corn. The premium on cash wheat over July diminished to about 4c per bu to-day, but the difference is still too great to allow of much buying for shipment, and the purchasing is speculative, those who buy and those who hold cash wheat doing so in anticipation of an expected squeeze for this month, at the end thereof, the chances for which are, however, growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less." There is a good demand for shipment at this point, but orders are generally held back till the gap is closed up. The uncertainty with regard to the future continues. Operators do not know what to think about the volume of our receipts next month, though inclined to the belief that it will not be much affected by the new law. But they do not care to trade, except in settlement, and almost nothing else was done to-day. New York was quoted quiet and dull. Seller July opened at $1.15, declined to $1.14¾, advanced to $1.15¼, and closed steady at $1.15. Seller the month was inactive, there being no offerings. Cash No. 2 spring was in some demand from the short interest. It opened at $1.19, fell off ½c, advanced to $1.19½, and closed at $1.19@1.19¼. Seller August sold at $1.12@1.12¼, closing at $1.12¼. Seller the year was inactive. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal; No. 3 do closed at $1.07½, and rejected do at 89½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 spring on private terms; 5,000 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20; 9,000 bu do at $1.19½, all hard; 6,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 17,200 bu do at $1.19¼; 9,000 bu do at $1.19; 3,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 10,000 bu do at $1.07½; 4,800 bu rejected spring at 90c; 1,600 bu do at 89c. Total, 87,400 bu.

Corn was active and steadier, but irregular in movement. There was more confidence in regard to the condition of corn now in store, and a corresponding improvement in the tone of the market for cash lots, which were 2@3c per bu above the lowest point touched yesterday, while the more deferred options averaged a shade lower than on Friday, but were strong, in sympathy with cash corn. The business transacted was, however, chiefly in settlement, outside of the purchasing for shipment, and that was much more sparing than on Friday. Most of the corn already declared hot had been bought up already, and that believed to be hot, but not yet posted, was the subject of so much uncertainty that nobody wanted it. The posting of the Chicago & St. Louis corn, late in the session, had no effect upon the markets, as the fact had been expected by all concerned. There was considerable speculation in regard to the condition of the corn in other houses, some of which is believed to be hot. Liverpool was quoted 6d lower per 480 lbs, and New York was nominal. Seller July opened at 31⅝, declined to 31¼c, and advanced to 32⅛ at the close. Seller August sold at 38¼@37¾c, and seller September at 38⅝@39c, both closing firm at the outside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened nominally at 27c, and closed at 30c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 32¼c; and rejected at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 24,400 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 18,000 bu do at 32¼c; 8,800 bu do at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 30,000 bu do at 30c; 25,000 bu do at 29c; 17,000 bu do at 32c free on board; 3,200 bu rejected at 26½c; 16,400 bu do at 26½c; 6,800 bu do at 26c; 4,400 bu no grade at 20c; 2,000 bu do at 19c. Total, 161,000 bu.

Oats were in better demand, and about ½c higher, though with no encouragement to holders in the tone of New York dispatches. But receipts were smaller, and there were several orders on the floor from parties who believed that oats have already touched bottom for the present. Seller July opened at 26½c and advanced to 27½c at the close. Seller August sold at 27@27½c, closing at the outside. Regular No. 2 closed at 26c, and strictly fresh receipts at 26½c cash. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 26⅜c; 7,200 bu at 26½c; 6,200 bu at 26¼c; 4,500 bu at 25⅜c; 10,000 bu at 25½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23c; 2,400 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu do at 22c; 600 bu no grade at 16c. Total, 73,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and rather weak, at the price of Friday. Holders insisted on 60c for No. 2, while 59c was generally bid. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 800 bu by sample at 62c.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 50@53c, No. 3 at 35@40c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 51c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 400 bu do at 25c; 400 bu by sample at 56c. Total, 1,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c higher. No 2 closed at $1.19¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.15⅝@1.15½ seller July, closing at the inside. Corn was active and a shade easier, closing at 32⅝c seller July, and 37½c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

The statement in our issue of this morning, that only about 7,000 bu of the (then) posted corn was left in store requires a slight correction. The shipment of the rest had been provided for, but it was not all moved. A vessel was being loaded from the Fulton Elevator today, and that corn was quite warm,—some of it hot.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,933	5,552	784
Tuesday	3,264	13,027	709
Wednesday	2,577	17,558	914
Thursday	3,975	11,819	1,347
Friday	2,663	5,810	1,121
Saturday	500	3,800	420
Total	18,912	57,566	5,295
Last week	22,287	35,275	4,419
Week before last	20,354	65,364	5,329
Week ending May 31	20,381	54,669	3,723
Total	81,934	212,874	18,766

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,876	2,955	138
Tuesday	2,710	6,830	....
Wednesday	1,838	9,452	....
Thursday	1,311	9,467	....
Friday	3,969	10,288	642
Total	12,704	38,992	780

CATTLE—A very quiet week was passed in this department of the live-stock market. The continued heavy receipts, and the unsettled condition of prices at the seaboard have kept the market dull and depressed, and while prices have suffered no very pronounced decline they have ruled weak and variable. Shippers claimed to have lost money on last week's consignments, and they have steadily refused to invest except at something of a reduction from former rates. The stock offered for sale, though perhaps a trifle better than that received during last week, was far from being satisfactory, Texas cattle, cows, and thin steers comprising the larger portion. These descriptions steadily accumulated in the yards, and many will have to be carried over to next week, when in all probability they will have to be disposed of at even lower prices than were prevalent the past few days. The supply of Texas cattle already liberal—exhibits a steady increase, and, as these foreign cattle are preferred to common natives, drovers can scarcely hope to profitably handle the latter. The range of the market during the week was $2.85@6.35—the inside figures for thin through Texans, and the outside for a bunch of extra graded steers, averaging 1,604 lbs. The bulk of the transfers, however, were effected at $3.00@4.50 for Texas cattle; at $3.50@5.00 for poor to medium natives, and at $5.25@5.60 for good to choice do.

To-day trade was quiet at unchanged prices. Local and outside bought moderately, the former at $3.00@4.75, and the latter at $4.50@5.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

HOGS—During the first half of the week prices were on the descending scale, the unexpectedly heavy receipts and the extreme warm weather prevalent sending them down to $4.00@4.40—a decline of 50@60c. The market falling off in the arrivals since Wednesday has resulted in a sharp reaction, yesterday and to-day's advance amounting to a strong 45c, which carries prices back to within 10@15c of the closing quotations of last week, or to $4.40@4.85. If Western shippers are desirous to continue the experiences of the past two or three weeks, they have but to regularly seize the "bait" as it is regularly thrown to them at the close of each week. The "little game is so old, and so many have fallen victims to it that it is somewhat remarkable that the Western drover—who is credited with possessing something more than ordinary sagacity—should still be misled by it.

To-day the market opened active and strong. The receipts amounted to only about 3,800 head, and, under a brisk competition, sales were quick at 20c advance on yesterday's rates. By the middle of the afternoon everything was sold, and the market closed at $4.40@4.45 for common; at $4.50@4.55 for medium, and at $4.60@4.85 for good to choice. Among the day's transactions are the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	231	$4.50	66	219	$4.80	43	303	$4.40
54	231	4.50	41	211	4.70	156	261	4.55
50	265	4.70	62	262	4.50	74	274	4.50
106	236	4.65	53	179	4.60	61	219	4.70
66	205	4.70	58	231	4.60	186	241	4.50
36	287	4.40	54	231	4.50	53	232	4.65
62	264	4.45	36	263	4.50	473	121	4.60
60	220	4.65	58	207	4.80	58	298	4.50
51	221	4.87½	46	230	4.50	54	225	4.62½
45	272	4.55	43	303	4.40	58	200	4.75
41	280	4.75	104	243	4.70	61	215	4.62
42	200	4.60	47	267	4.60	50	289	4.55
58	214	4.73	25	193	4.80	82	318	4.45
85	271	4.50						

SHEEP—The sheep market has been very quiet since the date of our last review, and values have undergone only slight fluctuations. Although outside buyers have done comparatively little, sellers have managed to keep the pens pretty well cleared, and that without submitting to any material decline in prices. We quote poor to common at $3.00@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. B. FISHER & CO., 62 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE E. STANTON.
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.
Chicago, June 16, 1873. CHARLES TATUM.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 272 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 121 West Madison-st.
GEORGE E. STANTON.
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 146 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.
CHARLES TATUM.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. H. WARNECKE & CO. is dissolved from this day, E. Kluge withdrawing. C. H. Warnecke is alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and will settle all liabilities.
C. H. WARNECKE.
E. KLUGE.

The business will be continued at the old stand, 182, 184, and 186 West Erie-st.
CONRAD H. WARNECKE.
Chicago, June 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Emerson & Geddis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William H. Emerson is alone authorized to collect the moneys due to said firm and to sign the firm name in liquidation thereof; and all bills of said firm to be paid by said Emerson.
WM. H. EMERSON,
J. A. C. GEDDIS.
Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

Lake View—Site for High School Wanted.

Lake View property owners are hereby notified that Sealed Proposals for the sale of a lot of about one acre, suitable for the location of a "High School," in the said township, will be received at the office of the Township Treasurer, Rooms 7 and 8, City Hall, Chicago, till 12 o'clock m., July 1, 1873. Proposals will be addressed to W. E. LARRABEE, Treasurer, and will be endorsed, "Bid for Sale of School-House Site."

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the day, honored by the most esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one. Trusting themselves to his care. While the world needs this class of physicians are required, and it any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to seek only a man whose experience is equal to his medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest to serve other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Offices, Rooms, 464 State-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. No difficulties treated with safety and success. Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for young men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON North Side for $1,850; only $200 down; balance monthly, or discount for more cash; very cheap. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON East Lake-st., 42x155 feet, 4 stories and basement, built in modern style in the most substantial manner; leased for 5 years, and paying a rental of about 17 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc.; no price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 186 and 188 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Bart, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 185 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY, $200 DOWN, WILL secure the elegant new brick cottage and lot 305 Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. Possession immediately. Owner 883 Fulton-st. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP—LOTS on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms, one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments, at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND GROUNDS. ALSO, a fine building lot, 75x150. Both are in South Evanston, on Chicago-av., in a good neighborhood, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. For terms apply at the office of the Evening Mail, 123 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE VERY HANDSOME new swell-front houses, with brick stables, Nos. 132, 134, and 136 Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Terms to suit. Also, 4 large lots on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price $1,100 each. Terms very easy. Apply to the owner, 534 West Washington-st., or at 134 Park-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS residence lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., or would exchange it for a cheap house and lot in good location, near Cottage Grove. Address L 17, Tribune office, immediately, as the owner is going East.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOT WITH FRAME DWELLing and barn, corner Lake and Wabpansch-avs. Inquire at 30 and 32 Lake-st. J. B. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—NOS. 309 AND 311 TWENTY-SECONDst., between Purple and Wentworth-avs., with one very large building and one cottage, with lots. This property can be bought under the market value by a cash customer. No trade. G. HOLZ, 105 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES, WITH LOTS 25x125 each, south front, near Central Park, on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. This is a splendid chance for a steady person to save his money. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP. Lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments, at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,250 WILL BUY 1½ STORY HOUSE, lot 25x125 feet, west of Union Park, only $250 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 113 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES AND LOTS ON ARtesian-av., near Fulton-st., from $2,500 to $4,000; long time; small payment down. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FINE HOUSE, with large lot, in one of the most desirable blocks on the avenue; house 14 or 15 rooms, handsomely finished and very attractive. Location, terms, &c., on application to FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES IN ¼ SECTION 9, south Morgan Park on highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 8, No. 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH LAWN, FINE HIGH LOTS or acres 17 miles south of Madison on Halsted; convenient to depot. Several hundred acres of trees already set. A few lots will still be given to parties who will build. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 8, No. 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PARK-AV. APPLY AT 209 Park-av.

FOR SALE—13 NORTH CURTIS-ST., HOUSE AND lot, cheap. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Robey, this week; best located in city for business purposes. Call on owner, 679 West Madison-st., Monday.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW COTTAGE OF SIX rooms; house in nice order; immediate possession given; in good neighborhood; with lot 25 by 107 feet on North Lincoln-st.; abstract furnished, with a clear title; any party having $1,000 can secure a good and cheap home by addressing the owner, A. WILLEY, 400 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE NEAR UNION Park; roomy and convenient, in a very pleasant and respectable situation, with lease for ensuing year. Price, $1,600. Address OWNER, 50 North Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS (WEST) OF Union Park, a 12-room new house, worth $5,000. Also a large house and lot, Buddenet, near Twenty-eighth, worth $3,500. Belong to a non-resident, and must be sold within ten days for what they will bring. A rare chance for a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS 50 LOTS within 5 blocks of the Evanston Depot and within 4 blocks of fine residences, and property worth $50 per foot for $300 per lot, in $10 monthly payments, or will furnish lumber to those who wish to build. Graded streets and sidewalk. This is a rare opportunity for men of small means to secure a home or buy for investment. Two carpenters wanted. Call at Room 3, 158 Monroe-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, or at any hour at my office near the depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT SOUTH Evanston, at low prices and on long time. Evanston is Chicago's oldest, largest, and best suburb, and our property is but five squares from the center of Evanston, close to the lake shore. Houses built for purchasers, or loans on long time made to assist them in building. An examination of the property and terms is invited. JULIUS WHITE & CO., 84 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 15: [illegible]

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—IN BLOCK 18, CENtral block of original Irving Park Subdivision, 4 corners of 200 feet each, 165 feet deep; best property in the place, and with the building of over 100 first-class houses during the summer, property must increase greatly in value. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address OWNER, 326 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—16½ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, BElng Lot 3 of Stuart's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 36, 13. EDWARD J. SWEET, 6 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A LOT ON WABASH-av., south of city limits; will be sold for $30 per foot if taken this week. A. BARRETT, 532 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $150 to $200. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4¼ ACRES EACH, short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. H. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES northwest corner of Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—42 LOTS at Junction (Sixty-third-st.) and Englewood-av., between Stewart-av. and Wallace-st. ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, No. 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND 1 acre good dry, improved land, one-half mile from Summit depot on Fort Wayne Railroad, from Chicago 25 miles; price with crops $425, cash $100, balance $12 per month, in monthly business; office days Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 8, 162 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Irving Park, part on the Boulevard, at $8 per foot less than going prices. Here is a bargain for any one wanting fine residence property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 95 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE LOTS ON THE RIDGE with graveled and sewered street, on favorable terms. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR WORKS, AT WEST Forty-eighth-st. depot. Fine lots and help to build. Cottages, houses now building, on easy terms. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE AND large lot, $4,500, 10 miles from Court-House, very cheap; $500 down, balance very easy, or discount for more cash. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AN ELEGANT HOUSE and lot near the lake, well shaded with large native trees; also a very desirable house of 10 rooms two blocks from depot, excellent neighborhood; also houses and building lots (with very choice at bargains) both east and west of railway. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 12 Central Union Block, and Evanston, office opposite depot.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Ellis-av., near Fortieth-st., convenient to railroad and horse-cars, one block from Drexel Boulevard. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 50x180 ft to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once—furnished or unfurnished. Possession immediately. Price $12,000. ULRICH & BORD, 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGE HOUSE and lot on Arnold-st., north of and near Fifty-ninth, one block from cars; house of 6 rooms, closets, pantry, hard and soft water, all in good condition; location very pleasant; $750 cash. By SEWELL CLARK, Room 1, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10-ACRE BLOCK CORNER of Lake and Central Park-avs., in Brighton. JOSEPH DORNSENBERGER, southwest corner State and Washington-sts., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT HAWTHORNE, near Ogden-av., one mile west of Lawndale; price from $150 to $300; monthly payments of $10. Call on JAS. C. OSBORNE, 133 East Madison-st., Room 7, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—PLANK ROAD JEFFERSON HOUSE and stable and feed-yard, standing in an acre of garden, shaded with fruit trees. This healthy place is worthy of attention, in view of the epidemic which may come among us. Address X 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, (TWENTY MINUTES' ride from depot) a story and a half house; six rooms; lot 50x150 feet; very cheap. Owner bound to sell. Address or inquire of G. N. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES VERY CHEAP, LOCATED on Seventy-first-st., near the depot and Cottage Grove-av., $3,000 per acre, good terms; also 3 acres on Seventy-fifth-st., in Stone's Sub., same price; also 1 to 5 acres near Brookline, being northwest of Cornell, $1,000 per acre, at from $1,000 to $2,500 per acre. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING ON OGDEN-av. and the Riverside Boulevard. A bargain. See W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or merchandise—A luxurious country seat in Michigan, of 1,800 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure; or may be rented as six farms, with a farmer's residence on each. Value, $150,000.

A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $66,000.

Valuable and cheap farm of 160 acres, in DeKalb County, half a mile from railroad, with orchard, maple grove, good water, well fenced; $8,000.

New brick residence, 15 rooms, at Highland Park; $14,000.

Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University-place, (worth $18,000); $13,000.

Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill.

Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low; $4,000.

Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE—CHOICE LOTS AND blocks in this very accessible and desirable suburb for sale at low prices and easy terms. Montrose is located 7 miles from the Court-House, at the crossing of the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad with the C. & N. W. Railroad, and is about 20 minutes' ride from depot. Commutation fare 7½c. A good school and church and a number of first-class residences already erected and in course of construction. From 30 to 50 buildings to be built this season. Streets graded, sidewalks laid, and trees planted in front of each lot. Every train is compelled to stop at this place, and there are 27 trains daily. Lots are all 50 ft wide and full depth. Ground high and dry. We are making this town a specialty, and parties wishing a choice of lots should call on us at once. PERRY & GODFREY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST 20 ACRE TRACT now in the market, at city limits and new St. Paul R. R. Call Monday. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—ONE NEW gothic cottage, with lot; immediate possession.

Also, one large brick house, with large lot.

Also, lots on easy payments.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS AT IRVING PARK, NEAR depot.

50 lots at Glencoe, on Lake Shore.

22 lots at Evanston, and 2 houses and lots.

10 acres in Sec. 9, 38, 14, corner Stewart-av. and Fifty-third-st., one block north of boulevard.

16 acres in Lake View, near Lake Shore.

Inquire of the owner, MERRILL LADD, 124 Madison-st., corner Clark, or at Bank in Evanston.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FORTY ACRES IN Thornton Township; will exchange for other property, and pay difference, if any. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES A LITTLE NORTHEAST of Humboldt Park; will be sold cheap; very desirable for subdivision. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS A LITTLE SOUTHEAST OF Central Park, to be sold together, cheap for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE MAKING plans for more residences; parties desiring to do so can see plans and make required alterations at our office. Elegant residence at Lake Forest; will accept good Chicago property in part payment. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.:

Houses and lots in the South and West Divisions, ranging in price from $4,000 to $50,000.

[illegible] acres in Sec. 14, 39, 13.

[illegible] acres in Sec. 23, 39, 13.

[illegible] acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.

20 acres west of Central Park, near Northwestern Car Shops.

12 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

Lots on Hubbard, Hoyne, and Robey-sts.

Also, some good improved business property at a bargain, with a good interest on the investment.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 13, 37, 14, $12,000.

10 acres in Sec. 9, 38, 14, $35,000.

40 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13, $26,000.

40 acres in Sec. 7, 40, 14, $60,000.

5 acres in Sec. 25, 40, 13, $10,000.

CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres. Call at our office, 179 Madison-st., Room 1, and get a list of our property contained in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR WORKS, AT WEST Forty-eighth-st. depot. Blocks of 5 acres at prices which will pay 100 per cent to sell by the lot or to hold one year. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES GARDEN AND FRUIT land, near city, with house and store on same, only $4,000. SHANNON & TRIPPE, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 22, T. 41, R. 12; $125 per acre. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES FOR 10 days—140 acres near South Englewood. 20 acres at North Ravenswood, on railroad. 30 acres at South Lynn. Bargains in cheap lots, West and South Sides. Also, 100 feet at Kenwood, cheap. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOME BEAUTIFUL LOTS within two blocks of the depot at Washington Heights; will take a harness and buggy as first payment. Call or leave address at 561 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. PIERSON, ROOM 6, 124 Dearborn-st.:

10 or 20 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13.

5, 10, or 20 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13.

Also will exchange a quantity of well selected lands in Gage and Jefferson Counties, Neb., putting some cash and good securities with it, for a good clean stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, or hardware.

Also several first-class marble-front residences and good frame houses in nice locations, cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—3¼ ACRES IN VINCENNES ROAD Addition, Washington Heights, adjoining Morgan Park on the east, in the immediate vicinity of the new Military Institute, lying between two depots; the property is subdivided; streets opened. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BARGAINS may be had in the following choice tracts:

160 acres, the s. w. ¼ of Sec. 19, 37, 13, ridge and grove.

120 acres in the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 24, 37, 13, ridge and grove.

40 acres in the n. e. ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, ridge.

40 acres in the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove.

25 acres in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14.

30 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES NEAR Northwestern car shops, for a good farm. A. LOEB & BRO., 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 VERY CHOICE LOTS AT RAVENSwood, near depot, 100x152½ feet; price for both lots, $1,200; also, very choice acre property in other locations, very cheap. GILLSON & DALE, 87 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 ACRES NEAR Irving Park. Choice lots on Calumet-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. 20 acres Washington Heights, near railroad. Cottage and lot West Side, near cars. Splendid farm in Central Iowa. 1,680 acres choice Iowa lands. Also lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for city or suburban property. JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEwood. Have the cheapest piece for sub-division in the county, 20 acres near railroad. One-tenth cash, long time. Room 14 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:

10 acres in Sec. 25, 39, 13.

[illegible] acres in Stoddur's Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec. 17, [illegible]

20 acres in Sec. 36, 41, 13, adjoining Rogers' Park.

340 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 13, near Riverside.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE LOTS, 50x150 feet, at wholesale prices; average about $100 per lot; streets graded, trees planted; every lot suitable for a nice home; and near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Terms: $25 before, balance $10 per month; free tickets to purchasers to see property. Call on EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, who is sole agent for this property.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS AND TRACTS; 5 ACRES near cars, schools, and churches, $400.

1-acre lots do. at Desplaines, $350 to $400.

1-acre lots at Downer's Grove, $400.

5 to 20-acre tracts at Desplaines, Downer's Grove, and Wheaton, $100 to $300 per acre.

EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE AND RIDGE LOTS at Washington Heights, 38 acres on the ridge in Section 7, 37, 13, in the immediate vicinity of all the first-class improvements. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES WEST OF ENGLEwood, near the boulevard; also, lots 25x125, located near the Boulevard, at $10 per foot; easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st. 20 acres on South Chicago-av., about midway between Cornell and South Chicago. Blocks of 7, 15, or more acres on South Park Boulevard, corner Seventy-seventh-st. Also blocks of 5 acres or more fronting Stony Island-av., and other good streets near Cornell and South Chicago. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A HANDSOME place, brick house, large grounds, etc. Easy terms and a bargain. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF FINE ROLLING LAND at Hinsdale, cheap. Inquire of owner, 303 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FOUR new cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh-st., and Wentworth-av. These are well worth the attention of men of limited means, and will pay to examine; cars leave every hour, C. & R. I. or P. & F. W. Railroad, and on Sunday, Madison-st. depot, 3 o'clock p. m., stop at Forty-seventh-st., near cottages. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 Clark-st., or J. VAN HORTON, corner Forty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, LOT AT IRVING Park, owner leaving city. Inquire of J. RUFF, 99 State-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago is 18 miles from the city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home; save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it; for health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—WE HAVE SOME VERY choice, desirable residences at Hinsdale, from $2,500 to $20,000, on easy terms. Also, some very desirable unimproved property. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHEAP COTTAGES to sell or rent at Hinsdale. Call from 9 to 1, at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD STORE building and lot, with part of a stock of goods, situated in a new town located on one of the best railroads in the West, and in the best county in the State. A part of the town site can go with it, if an enterprising business-man will take hold. Price low and terms easy to the right man. For particulars address P. O. Box 28, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kansas. Also, acre property for sale adjoining the town; a splendid chance for small or large investments.

FOR SALE—FARM—160 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN plat, 20 miles out; suitable for subdivision; would exchange for city property. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Room 7.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME 1,280 acres of fine prairie land in one body, 50 miles from Chicago, at $12.50 per acre on railroad time, and invite inspection. GIBSON & HOSMER, 118 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE—ANY PARty wishing to remove their family to the City of Madison, Wis., one of the most delightful places in the Northwest, can have a fine house, large grounds, house well furnished, horses, carriages, boats, etc., in exchange for a good house in the city or unimproved lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—$850 WILL BUY 6-ROOM HOUSE AND half acre land; also $2,500 will buy 9-room house and 1 acre land, near depot in pleasant village, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF 80 AND 213 ACRES; BEST of improvements; 25 miles from Chicago; at a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a very desirable residence in the City of Waukegan, with about 7 acres of ground. The above place is in a state of high cultivation, with any quantity of fruit. There will probably be raised this summer about 1,000 bushels of apples of all kinds. Inquire of E. MANIERRE, 1036 Prairie-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A SPLENDID country seat of 40 acres of beautiful improved land, containing 7 acres of timber and a fine bearing apple orchard, in Kane County, only 35 miles from Chicago, convenient to railroad. This place can be bought at a bargain. Call or address W. R. SPEARS, 152 State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE—A good business lot on North or South Clark-st.; also a good residence lot, corner preferred, not less than 40 feet front, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; for either of above will pay part cash and balance in rapidly improving outside property. Address L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH of Twenty-ninth and east of State-sts.; will pay $1,000 cash down. Inquire at 72 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE RESIdence, worth $20,000, for which we will give one of the choicest corners in Kenwood. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, city or suburban; pay some cash, assume incumbrance, balance in property South Side. Address, with full description, Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT NEAR CITY limits. Will pay cash, or exchange an unimproved lot, balance in cash. North or South Sides preferred. Call on or address G A S, 6 and 8 River-st.

WANTED—BY NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 SOUTH Dearborn-st., a lot on State, Halsted, Lake, Madison, or Milwaukee-av. Price not to exceed $6,000.

WANTED—A $5,000 TO $10,000 HOUSE, AND GOOD grounds, near depot, within 20 miles of city. A good 40 to 120 acre farm within 30 miles of city. Room 15 Major Block.

WANTED—I WILL PURCHASE AT ANY TIME unimproved city property, on which cash payment would be $500 to $2,000, if property is satisfactory in location and price. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND GOOD LOT ON SOME of the avenues south, worth about $7,000. Two lots in Hyde Park, near Fifty-fourth-st., will be given in part payment, balance cash. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN Thirty-third-st. and Egan-av., in exchange for a first-class family grocery, doing a business of about $50,000 a year. Address M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL CASH CUSTOMers for houses on South and West Sides; also, cottages at once. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block, basement.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARBORN:

Furnished house on Chicago-av., 11 rooms, all modern improvements; $150.

Furnished house on Michigan-av., 14 rooms, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $150.

Boarding house to rent and furniture for sale cheap. Central location.

192 Throop-st., rooms to suit. Call at house.

[illegible] West Monroe-st., 12 rooms, 3-story brick, all modern improvements and barn; $1,000.

First house south of Napoleon-place, on Stewart-av., 8 rooms, closets, and pantries, $35.

480 Hurlbut-st., 2-story 9-room cottage, $35.

289 Dayton-st., 8 rooms, $30; all modern improvements.

Twenty cottages and lots for sale cheap, best bargains in Chicago, on monthly payments and time.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame dwelling No. 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire corner of State and Twenty-second-st., over market.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, NO. 202 Warren-av. Inquire at 156 West Randolph-st., in drug store.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY located, No. 167 North Paulina-st. Apply at 165, next door.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 481 BUTTERFIELD-st. Call next door north, or at 15 and 17 N. Canal-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM MARBLE FRONT HOUSE and barn, with all modern improvements, West Washington-st., near Curtis. Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., or at 163 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV. (FOURTH house east of Robey-st.), well-built new store, with dwelling-rooms on second floor, will be rented cheap. Apply at 230 Henry-st., between Laflin and Loomis.

TO RENT—NEW 11-ROOM STONE FRONT, 660 Monroe-st., 11-room English basement, new and in good order, 300 Wood-st.; rooms at 207 Monroe-st.; rooms at 76 Paulina-st. For terms call at 613 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, with two closets and a pantry, with water in kitchen. Call at 165 Sigel-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Johnson-place, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., with 9 rooms, besides bath-room, store-room, closets, marble mantels, grates, etc. Inquire at 27 Johnson-place, 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, all modern improvements, corner Erie and Cass-sts., 10 minutes' walk from Court-House. C. N. HAMMOND, 144 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER STORY OF HOUSE 487 South Dearborn-st., containing 7 rooms, 2 closets.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, near Holstien School, good location, and neighborhood; house rent with half block; also 4 rooms on second floor of 75 Wilmott-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, IN GOOD order, on Blackwell-st., near Eighteenth; none but a respectable family need apply. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, A NEAT LITTLE COTtage, furnished complete for housekeeping on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st. For terms, etc., apply to R. S. DICKIE, care W. M. Hoyt & Co., No. 1 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 31 Gold-st., consisting of 5 rooms, privilege of bath and basement; $25 per month. Inquire on premises, or 140 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Brown and Taylor-sts., 6 rooms on each floor, bath, and water-closets; suitable for two families. 338 Taylor-st. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY AND basement brick house; modern improvements. Owner would like board for rent. No one with a family numbering more than seven need apply. 277 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER ON Coolidge-st., 2 doors from Blue Island-av. PHILO ALLEN, 53 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL COTTAGES ON MILL-ST., near Reuben. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON DEERING-ST., near Archer-av. cars. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A COTTAGE-house, No. 114 Twenty-ninth-st., 4 rooms, or the upper part, 5 rooms.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE IN A NICE LOCAtion on the West Side to a family that will board man and wife for rent; would pay difference, if any. This is a rare chance to get a good home and cheap rent. Address, etc., G 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TILL NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER, AS desired, No. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., basement, parlors, and bed-rooms well furnished, with everything needed for housekeeping. Parties wishing to enjoy a cool, agreeable summer residence can find nothing more desirable. A first-class piano, and 1,000-volume library; all modern improvements. A party of gentlemen would find this cheaper and more luxurious than the heated hotel life for the summer. References given and required.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON McGREGOR-ST., FOUR rooms and closets; $13 per month to good tenant. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED MARBLE front house on Chicago-av., opposite Water Works; house contains 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; to rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 481 WABASH-av.; large lot and barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Washington-st. Choice location. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE SUMmer, convenient to horse and steam cars; rent low to right parties. Inquire on premises, 13 Union-av., second street south of Egan-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, AND PANTRY; water in the house; rent, $16, at 677 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, and water in kitchen; $20 per month. Inquire at 12 Newberry-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms, closets, and pantry; water and gas; centrally located; $150 per month, including furniture; rent in advance; suitable for ladies' boarding-house; none but responsible parties need apply. Address F 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE, TWO STORIES, with basement, situated on North Halsted-st. Inquire at 126 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 1299 Wabash-av., newly painted, papered, and calcimined. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEment house of 14 rooms, No. 1113 Prairie-av., with hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, gas fixtures, marble mantels, and good cellar. Rent $1,000, to a good tenant. Inquire as above, or at 122 Monroe-st., corner Clark, basement. R. N. TUCKER.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND basement, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, 10 rooms, bath, closets, &c.; all modern improvements. Apply at 64 Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—ON BUTLER-ST., SOUTH OF THIRTYfirst—1½-story cottage of 7 rooms; rent, $20 per month. Apply to THOMAS F. LOFTUS, on third floor of 105, 107, and 109 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn in rear, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Will sell or exchange furniture, or rent furnished. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, 118 West Lake-st. Call at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY and basement house, with modern improvements, and furniture for sale. Parties not wishing to buy furniture need not apply.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR THE summer, to a family without children. Inquire at 653 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT residence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., No. 885; 15 rooms; all the modern improvements; to rent furnished or unfurnished; furniture very elegant; to rent very reasonable. Apply at the house or to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—LEASE OF THE BEST LOCATED AND most desirable boarding house on the West Side, near Madison-st., for sale; also, part of furniture, if desired; very low rent; first-class; best of order; sickness the cause. Address F 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, AND BARN, NO. 375 Michigan-av., $100 per month. Part or all of furniture for sale cheap if wanted. Apply 21 South Water-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms; will be rented cheap for the next two months. Inquire at 850 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH WAter. Apply at 359 West Polk-st.; rent, $10 per month; also, a furnished room to rent, with use of parlor; rent low.

TO RENT—200 PARK-AV. APPLY ON PREMISES.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT bricks, 10 minutes' walk from the Court House. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A 1½-STORY cottage containing 5 pleasant rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, or to single gentlemen, unfurnished. Inquire at 415 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER CASS AND ERIE-STS., A 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, No. 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

3-story and basement marble-front house on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court. Furniture for sale; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements.

3-story and basement stone front house, 1035 Wabash-av.; 12 rooms, modern improvements; very desirable residence.

3-story and basement marble front house, northeast corner Langley-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

136 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick house.

Two 2-story and basement frame houses, Nos. 31 and 33 Thirty-seventh-st.

41, 47, and 49 Langley-st., near Thirty-eighth, 8 rooms each, $75 per month.

Furnished or unfurnished residence, 669 Michigan-av.; 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; furniture very elegant; to rent very reasonable.

WEST DIVISION.

2-story and basement brick house, 107 Centre-av., 10 rooms, hot and cold water; rent $40 a month.

2-story and basement marble front house, on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; furniture for sale, or will rent without selling furniture.

607 Fulton-st., good cottage, 5 rooms, completely furnished; rent, $17; furniture for sale, $250.

38 Irving-place, 32 Irving-place.

428 West VanBuren-st., 2-story frame house, 7 rooms.

New cottage, 534 South Robey-st., 6 rooms.

76 Flournoy-st., 5 rooms.

445 West Jackson-st., 3 rooms.

193 Rebecca-st., 10 rooms.

Upper part of house 42 South May-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

Large frame house, 421 Superior-st., near the lake; 12 rooms; rent very reasonable; $70 a month.

Completely-furnished house on Chicago-av., near the Water-Works.

3-story and basement stone front house, 324 North LaSalle-st.

104 North Dearborn-st., brick house, 12 rooms.

Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 179 FULTON-ST., corner of Hoyne; 5 rooms, pantry, and closets; possession about 1st July; rent, $27. Apply on premises. Good cooking-stove for sale.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NICE grounds, garden, and barn, or will rent furnished rooms, with or without board. 145 Walnut-st., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—114 ABERDEEN-ST., 10 ROOMS, BATH and barn attached. Also 639 Monroe-st., 7 rooms, all in good condition. FERRIER BROS., 270 West Madison.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, NICE YARD, good neighborhood, West Side; $30 to good party. D. W. DEAN, 130 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A SPENDID HOUSE, 964 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $50. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 962.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW homes corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.; lake view; all modern improvements. Call at house. S. WHITTIN.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 1036 Wabash-av. Inquire of FRED. W. PECK, Room 3, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTYninth-st., beautifully finished 10-room house, only $90 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wahpansch-avs. Inquire at 31 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—HOUSE—1069 WABASH-AV.; $50 PER month. 488 Hubbard-st., 9 rooms, $30. R. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ADAMS and Aberdeen-sts. Owner and wife would like board with party renting. Address L 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UNTIL MAY NEXT, A NEW two-story and basement marble-front house, fronting on Ellis Park. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 416 WEST TAYLOR-ST., 8 ROOMS, closets, &c.; location first-class. Rent, $30. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 16, 33 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 12 GURLEY-ST.—HOUSE OF 7 rooms. JOHN K. ROWLEY, Room 8, No. 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ADams-st., near Aberdeen. Owner and wife would like board with party renting. Address L 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, valuable ground lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 64 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES, NOS. 9, 11, and 13 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. 10 rooms, good repair, very reasonable rent. S. C. WELLS, 120 Dearborn-st., or 31 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FURNISHED first-class throughout; all improvements. Will rent to a good party cheap. Apply at 266 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. and Twenty-first-st., 18 to 20 rooms, with or without furniture; possession immediately. Also, a nice residence at Hyde Park, near station, corner of Fifty-fourth-st. and Madison-av. W. H. HOYT & SON, 70 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, ROOM 23 TRIBUNE Building:

Store-front house 235 North LaSalle-st., near Oak, with all modern improvements.

Brick house on North LaSalle-st., near North-av., two stories and basement.

Two brick houses on North Clark-st., near Belden-av., two stories, basement, and sub-cellar.

Furnished house at Kenwood, 9 rooms, large lot, and good stable.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE COTtages and houses in the South Division, near Thirty-ninth-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, SINGLE cottage, $16; lower part of double cottage, $14; both six rooms. A. T. CALL, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 44 TWENTYthird-st. Inquire on the premises after 7 o'clock p. m. only.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 269 BURNside-st., near Thirty-ninth. Apply to Central Tea Company, 161 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 909 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 901 West Monroe-st., next door to above.

TO RENT—750 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY DWELLing, just painted and calcimined throughout. Immediate possession and favorable terms to a good tenant. R. C. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS from June 28 to September 1, near Union Park, or 2 rooms to lodgers—cheap. Address Carrier 78.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and barn. Furniture for sale, small cash payment, balance monthly. Location one of the best in the city on the North Side. Convenient to business. Address F 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AT 14 South Curtis-st. Very desirable house and neighborhood. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WATER in the kitchen; sewered, street paved, and all in good repair. Apply on the premises, 204 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, PLEASantly situated, near a grove and the entrance to boulevard and park; furnished or unfurnished; rent, $30. Apply at corner Indiana-av. and Fifty-second-st.; or address P. O. Box 132.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House No. 111 Twenty-ninth-st., between South Park and Calumet-av.; a pleasant home for the summer months, or till May next. Inquire at the house on Monday.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE; HOT and cold water, bath, &c. Basement 152 Randolph-st., near Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR JULY and August, for board of man, no children. Call at 801 Fulton-st., for particulars.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON-ST. and California-av.; also, 4 nice rooms, new; water. Will sell cheap. Inquire at 1251 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 586 CENTRE-AV.; 6 rooms, closets, and pantry, all newly finished; a small American family preferred. Call as above.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE AND BARN NO. 200 Dayton-st. Inquire to-day or during the week, at 209 Dayton-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR HOYNE AND VAN Buren-sts., $30. Cottage on Warren-av., near Oakley-sts., $25. Cottage on Park-av., $30. GEO. D. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, NO. 689 WEST Monroe-st. Inquire of WHITCOMB & HUMPHREVILLE, Room 3, 191 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 72 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, in good repair. Apply to VERLEY & GODFREY, 166 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 NICE ROOMS, ONLY $20, to small family. Inquire at 181 Newberry-av.

TO RENT—161 LAFLIN-ST., ONE COTTAGE, $18.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 429 WABASH-AV., GOOD location for a millinery or dress making establishment. Apply to W. C. DOW, Room 23 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, IN GOOD ORDER, Twenty-fourth-st., west of State. IVES & ROBINSON, Methodist Block, Room 12.

TO RENT—224 ORCHARD-ST., NEW 2-STORY house, 11 rooms, suitable for two families; $45 per month. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, on West Randolph-st., near Carpenter; $75 a month. Apply at Room 16, 157 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ONE OF THE avenues south of Twenty-second-st., in splendid location, with large lot. Possession given July 1. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, 305 Butterfield-st., $25; possession immediately. Cottage, 883 Fourth-st., $15. House, 11 rooms, Erie-st., near Robey, $35. E. G. GOODWILLIE, No. 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, 421 SUPErior-st., near the lake; a splendid location; house contains 12 rooms, all the modern improvements; rent very reasonable, $70 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN 7-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, with large grounds and small barn, at Norwood Park, Block 22, convenient to depot. Rent only $12 per month. Address J. W. STEBBINGS, Irving Park.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot; would make good summer houses for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE PLEASantly located, convenient to depot, church, and school; large and handsomely improved. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 5 ROOMS, AT RAvenswood, 20 minutes' ride on Milwaukee Railroad. Apply at 251 West Madison.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—SOME nice places for the summer; large orchards and grounds. Inquire of O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., 9 to 1 a. m.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL School—A new cottage of 5 rooms, with bath-room; $20. Inquire at 1125 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM JULY 1, to a small family, a furnished cottage 16 miles from city; six trains daily. W. C. KENT, Blue Island, Ill.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, 10-room house and half acre grove lot; barn, henhouse, vegetables all planted and growing, lots of berries. Rent, $25. Apply to S. M. ELLIS, 22 Metropolitan Block, or at Highland Park.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN and wives (without children), handsomely furnished rooms, $12 to $45. 40 Clark-st., Room 20. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, bath, &c., at 1100 Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 547 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bathroom, hot and cold water adjoining; private family. 946 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; LOCAtion first-class and central; house newly fitted up, and has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at 43 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; use of bath-room. 19 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julien, 111 and 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with alcove, in the residence of a private family; location central. Address G 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND BEDROOM en suite, furnished complete or in part, with or without board. Terms reasonable. Call at 254 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT OFfice, up one flight, at 199 West Madison-st.; also newly furnished rooms on same floor.

TO RENT—AT 135 WALNUT-ST., AN UNFURnished front parlor, large bed-room and clothes closet, without board. Day board near by.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR—3 NICELY FURNISHed rooms at $10, $12, and $15 per month. Call to-day before getting suited elsewhere. 180 West Madison.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, closet, pantries, and water, at 354 Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING 231 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 6 rooms (over store). OMAR BUSHNELL, 128 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 63 HONORE-ST., 5 rooms, in tiptop order, $25 per month. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—939 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETHst.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—2 NICELY FURnished rooms on second floor, together or singly; gas, bath, and all conveniences; fine location; terms moderate. 1058 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3 OR 5 PLEASANT ROOMS—CHEAP—207 South Western-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH WATER, TO GENtlemen, or light housekeeping. 358 Washington-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, in a new house, with new furniture and modern improvements. Call at 7 Centre-av., three doors from Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. 60 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with the comforts of a home. Apply at house, 1105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY WOULD RENT TO A gentleman and lady, or lady, a nice, furnished front room. Address E 109, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—A LARGE, nicely-furnished front room, with closet, water, and gas, in a private family. No other lodgers. 644 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished; no other boarders. 103 Park-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, PANTRY, AND clothes closet, at $18 a month. Apply to L. SHEA, 206 Division-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING at 659 State-st. Call Monday noon or evening.

TO RENT—30 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., LARGE AND handsome rooms for gentlemen or families.

TO RENT—THE BEST LOCATED ROOM, 60x160, first floor, with all the machinery for sash, doors, &c., in the city. Address F 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND 2 CLOTHES-CLOSETS, at 306 West Lake-st. Price, $25 per month. Inquire of Mrs. G. D. WYCKOFF, 367 West Madison-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TO LADIES AND GENTLEmen. Address F 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON FULTON-ST., NEAR ANN—A comfortable front bed-room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, without board. References required. Address G 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, NO. 141 HURON-ST.

TO RENT—304 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURnished room, with or without board, in private family.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISONst.; water and gas, $30. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 36 and 37.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; GAS, closets, and every convenience; at 219 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, and rooms suitable for housekeeping, cheap. 393 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET TO desirable parties, with or without board, one or two pleasantly-furnished rooms; terms reasonable. Apply at 33 Winchester-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 53 Depuyster-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, with or without board, at 620 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlors, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 380 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for man and wife for housekeeping; rent, $15 a month. Call at 373 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, also for lodging, with or without board, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, without board, with use of bath-room; hot and cold water. 320 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 687 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FEW NICE FRONT ROOMS AT 384 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; 374 Michigan-av.; would board one couple.

TO RENT—60 NORTH MORGAN-ST., A FURNISHed front room and closet suitable for two gentlemen; also one small sleeping room. Call to-day.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with or without partial board, at 18 North Peoria-st., northwest corner of Lake; private family.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, together or separate, suitable for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman; references required. 15 West Randolph-st., near the bridge.

TO RENT—749 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, newly papered and painted, to good tenants, reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO FRONT ROOMS, en suite; east front; very desirable; newly papered; closets, gas; rent cheap. 1026 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; charges reasonable. 154 and 156 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—ROOMS—347 NORTH CLARK-ST.

TO RENT—AT 732 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st., a parlor floor of three large rooms; also an alcove room, second story, front.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED PARLOR; ALSO a furnished bedroom, at 108 Third-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room. Apply at 325 West Washington-st., or 496 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—675 WEST MADISON-ST.—WE HAVE one large front room well-furnished, suitable for business or light housekeeping; all modern improvements. Call Monday morning.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR one or two gentlemen, gas included, $12 per month. 665 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 2 squares from Union Park, have gas, water, bath-room, and closets; will rent cheap. Furnished rooms for young gentlemen, and board if desired. To parties desiring permanent location the terms will be reasonable. 26 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, by day, week, or month, cool and nice, to either ladies or gents. Day-board, $4.50. 154½ West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, suitable for one or two ladies. 55 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 NICE ROOMS AND CLOSETS, water in the house. No. 405 North Reuben-st., one block from Milwaukee-av. horse-cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, CLOSET, PANTRY, AND summer kitchen, suitable for a small family; rent, $20 per month; only respectable parties and prompt-paying tenant need apply. No. 194 South Halsted-st., in store.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS close to a family without children, at 7 [illegible] Carroll-st. Call Monday morning.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF DWELLING house 59 Twenty-sixth-st., consisting of 5 rooms, pantry, closets, water, etc.; just calcimined and painted. W. VAN O'LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FURNISHED, WABASH near Fourteenth-st., for the summer, $50 per month. Address P. O. Box 132.

TO RENT—5 GOOD ROOMS IN A GOOD LOCAtion, No. 150 West Van Buren-st.; rent only $20 per month. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, AND PANTRY; water in the house. Inquire at 490 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FINISHED SUITES OF 5 TO 10 rooms with splendid alcoves; water and gas, to families for housekeeping. Also one floor of block, 20 rooms, No. 1 location for boarding-house; would rent the whole building, 51 rooms, for hotel. Apply on premises corner Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; board for lady. Address M 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, to two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, at 229 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, NO. 20 Congress-st., one door East of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRing a nicely furnished front room, with gas, well taken care of, may apply at No. 105 South Peoria-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—FRONT CHAMBER WITH ALCOVE, ON second floor. Inquire at No. 79 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, latter with carpets; house has all modern improvements; convenient to first-class board. 213 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 25 COTtage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for gentleman and lady. Address H 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30—7 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, NO. 333 West Lake-st., in brick block. T. B. BOYD, West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 38 GRANTplace, 6 rooms and attic; water in kitchen, woodshed and large yard, all in good order, near Lincoln Park and two lines of street cars. Rent, $25. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS 822 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st., $25 per month. Apply at 49 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, with pantry and clothes press; water on the same floor; rent reasonable; 19 Price-place.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WITH CUPBOARD, TO small family. No. 377 West Polk-st., second door west of Blue Island-av. Rent, $20.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FIVE ROOMS; GAS AND water. 501 South Halsted-st., near Twelfth.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, in a private family, on Indiana-st., near State-st. bridge. Inquire at No. 111 Wabash-av., fourth floor.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST MONROE-ST., overlooking Jefferson Park. See owner, 13 Frank-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, with gas and bath-room, in a private family, at 415 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS EACH; OVER STORES 218 and 224 Cottage Grove-av. Store 224 to rent. Apply at shoe store 220 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 64. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE NEW ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, at reasonable rates, on Twelfth-st., three doors east of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—838 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., a pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gents; references required.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD-SIZED UNFURNISHED room, cheap; suitable for one or two persons. 221 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, to three or four nice young gentlemen; price, $30. Call this afternoon and Monday. 79 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without day-board, at 78 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND CLOSET. Water in the kitchen. 15 Obrien-st.

TO RENT—418 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED FRONT room for two gentlemen, in a private family.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS OVER STORE NO. 113 West Randolph-st. Apply at the shirt-store.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS OVER 720 WEST LAKE-st., or one large front room, cheap to a responsible party. Call at jewelry store, 720 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, at 14 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN DESIRING AIRY AND pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, will please call at Room 23, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Hinlan Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR GENTS only. 65 West Randolph-st., second floor.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 145 South Halsted-st. Inquire of G. C. ROYNON.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST.—COOL FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms; moderate price for gentlemen, or ladies with references.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT sleeping-room, suitable for 2 gentlemen. Inquire at 471 State-st., on third floor.

TO RENT—265 AND 267 MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Peck and Eldridge-courts, two large front rooms, second and third floors, with or without board.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily, suitable for gent and wife, or two gentlemen, at 15½ Depuyster-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, UNFURnished; also a furnished room, at 159 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Inquire at 173 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, at 159 West Madison-st., Room 4. Mrs. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS ON WEST MADISONst., east of Curtis, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping or lodging; newly papered, calcimined, and painted; water and gas; rent cheap. Address M 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on second floor. Inquire at 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 87 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board. 97 South Green-st.

TO RENT—190 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR HALsted, furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, newly calcimined and painted, with large closets and gas. Terms reasonable. 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS ON SOUTH AND West Sides for families without children. Best of references required. Also stores and basements on Dearborn-st., Adams, and Wabash-av. and North Wells-st. E. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, AT 287 State-st., corner Harmon-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at 13 Twelfth-st., new house near the lake.

TO RENT—687 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FRONT room, with or without board, near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—165 ELLIS-AV., ELEgantly furnished front parlor; also, other rooms; convenient to steam and street cars.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, with or without board, at No. 120 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping. Apply at 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, AND ROOM ADjoining, furnished; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, heated by furnace in winter. Terms low to the right kind. Apply any time. 107 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK room, with or without board. 180 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—NO. 193 BROWN-ST., FOUR ROOMS, buttery, and two clothes closets, and a good barn in rear; a nice home for a small family; sewer and water therein.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, NICELY furnished and unfurnished rooms, at 26 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. 249 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—165 WEST JACKSON-ST., 5 ROOMS, $30 per month; 4 rooms, West Quincy-st., off Desplaines-st., near Jackson, $15 per month; 4 rooms at 68 South Green-st., $17 per month.

TO RENT—OFFICE, OR SMALL STORE, AT 421 State-st.

TO RENT—3 SPLENDID UNFURNISHED ROOMS with modern improvements. Inquire at 732 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, very desirable quarters. Inquire at 448 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—271 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO ROOMS in the rear, $8 per month.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS (two front) first floor. Apply at 120 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AT 26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MOST ELEgant rooms; parlor public; gas, bath, and every comfort; with or without board. From $3 per week.

TO RENT—A LARGE, AIRY, AND PLEASANTLY-furnished room, at a moderate rent; private family. 369 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, for $10 per week. 19 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentlemen, in a private family. 306 Third-av.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, FURNISHED house, 9 rooms, $40 per month; small family. Apply at 203½ Walnut-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO FAMILY without children; owner wishes board. Apply at 336 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, IN complete order, modern improvements, No. 1058 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at No. 22 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, with a large closet. 339 South Clark-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM AND closet on first floor. Also, sleeping rooms, at 287 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping. 262 Division-st. Cars by the door.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen in a small private German family. Inquire at 21 Carpenter-st., between Randolph and West Lake.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE month or for any length of time desired, near Twentieth-st. Address Mrs. JANE FOSTER, P. O.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS for gentlemen, at 351 West Lake-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS CONVENIENT FOR HOUSEkeeping. Apply to Dr. NORTON, Dentist, 629 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, NICELY FURNISHED front room, at 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT LOW PRICES, an elegant parlor suite; also, single rooms or suites, for families or gentlemen. Apply at 130 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board. 225 Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor; also, front chamber and two single bed-rooms, with or without board. Inquire at 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD ROOMS FURNISHed, that can be rented cheap. 249 West Madison-st., near the corner of Sangamon.

TO RENT—ROOM FRONTING EAST, AIRY AND pleasant; price $10 per month, with roommate. 733 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—364 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS large and airy rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO gentlemen; also four unfurnished rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH private family, $12. 184 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—TWO JOINING AND TWO SINGLE rooms, handsomely furnished, in a fine house, with all modern improvements; reasonable terms. For further particulars please call at 270 Wabash-av., near Harrison.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, pleasantest location in the city. Apply at 213 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FRONT FURNISHED ROOM 128 SOUTH Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12 AND $10 per month. 70 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A SALOON, WITH FIXTURES, AND a billiard-table to sell, or rent. Inquire at 10 West Water-st., Northwestern Hotel. H. HANNIGAN.

TO RENT—A DOCK ON THE NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—BUTCHER-SHOP NO. 5½ WEST LAKEst., with ice-house and other fixtures. Apply to R. CHESTER, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STABLE IN REAR OF NO. 118 West Lake-st. Apply to LAHAR & BORTHER, 118 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED STORE, 105 South Clark-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A HORSE-SHOEING SHOP, CENTRAL located; a good stand, and low rent. Inquire at 126 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A PARTY WISHING TO RENT HALF of the finest store on West Madison-st., for a music or similar light business, address F 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN. APPLY 469 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 20x18, IN BRICK BUILDING, first floor, on Congress-st., near Wabash-av., cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST BASEMENT ON STATE-ST., 24x96, well lighted, with rear and front entrance. Apply to Pekin Tea Co., 272 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 347 NORTH CLARK-ST.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—4 lofts, each 22x165, with front side and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 60 EAST KINZIE-ST., corner of main entrance to Wells Street depot, occupied at present as a clothing store.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Prussing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE, FURNISHED, NEW AND large stores, particularly adapted for dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing business. Inquire at the place, 573 and 573½ Elston-av., near the rolling mills, of D. C. PRESLER.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH BRANCH near Twenty-second-st.; 100 feet on the river by 230 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, Room 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE, 25x80, CORner Fiftieth and State-sts., well located for a dry goods or grocery store. Apply to WM. B. HOWARD, Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 67 AND 69 STATE-ST., corner Randolph. Inquire of G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark, up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry; hot and cold water. Apply to OWNER, 389 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD LAGER-BEER BASEMENT, with fixtures and liquors for sale; the best along the creek; it is 73x22. No. 27 East Erie-st., North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 25X70, NO. 215 EAST RANdolph-st., between Wells and Franklin. Apply to ROBINSON, 192 East Lake-st. Will rent cheap.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for wood engraver or architect, on fourth floor of building No. 43 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 20x90, 54 AND 56 East Madison-st. May be rented separate, if wanted. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE FOR JEWELRY business; a good stand for repairing. A jeweler having just vacated and gone to South Side. Apply at 671 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH THREE rooms overhead, at 199 North Desplaines-st., $25 per month. Inquire at 165 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS FOR OFfice; first-class location. 446 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES IN OPERA House building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE IN A GOOD locality. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner Hubbard and Paulina-sts., or at 49 LaSalle-st. JAMES ROCHFORD.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES, IN SUITS OR single, in the third story of building northeast corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.; said rooms are very central, desirable, and cheap. Apply at Room No. 8 in same building. A. S. SEELEY.

TO RENT—A LARGE CORNER BASEMENT IN Purple Block. Inquire at 146 North Clark-st. J. S. PURPLE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT IN front and side, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business; will be rented low to good tenant. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO., corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LOFT 42X165, CHEAP. INQUIRE AT 207 and 209 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED STORE, NORTH side of Madison-st., between Dearborn and Clark, suitable for light business. Address F 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 359 SOUTH CLARK-ST., close by the Pacific Hotel. Inquire on the premises, from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. JAMES MATTHEWS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY CORner building 919 West Madison-st. Good location for grocery or other business. Owner will show the property from 10 to 1 this day.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 42 LAKEst., corner of State; well lighted; easy of access. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY AND basement stone front building now building northeast corner of State and Randolph-sts. Plans at our office. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BUILDING 25x125 FEET, SUITABLE for blacksmith shop, or for any manufacturing business, has nice office attached, on Clinton-st., just south of VanBuren. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL BUILDING, NO. 47 NORTH Canal-st., suitable for a shop of any kind; rooms overhead; rent cheap. Inquire at 21 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING 44X90, 3 STORIES high, suitable for storage, carpenters, junk dealers or machine-shop; possession given immediately. Please inquire at 22 West Lake-st., corner of Canal.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE OF A FIRST-CLASS, WELL located jewelry store on Clark-st. will be rented low. Address F 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF A STORE, 75 FEET DEEP. Splendid location. Apply 346 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN OF SOcial habits desires rooms, without or with board, where there are no other lodgers and South Side; would be permanent if well suited; state terms and location. Address L 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A PERMANENCY, with or without board (the latter for choice), on South Side, securing the comforts of a home, sociable surroundings, and where there are no other lodgers preferred. Send locality and terms, addressed L 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS—THEY MUST BE well located for business, with or without steam, either on Michigan or Wabash-avs., or South Water and River-sts., north of Lake and east of Dearborn-st.; give price, &c. Address BOUSFIELD & POOLE MANUFACTURING CO., 139 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife, without children. Address L 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen on North Side. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, WHO CAN give good references, a house where man and wife would board for rent, with the privilege of taking two other boarders. Apply or address 148 South Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE WITH 4 ROOMS in the rear or over the same, in a nice neighborhood, suitable for fancy dry goods and notions, rent not to exceed $60. H, 150 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms for lady and gentleman on the West Side; price and location must be stated; reference given and required. Address L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY A respectable steady young man, where there are no children or lodgers. State terms. Address M 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes to rent a small house on South Side. Address or call at Room 23, 129 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SLEEPING-ROOM, large and airy, and well furnished, by a single gentleman, in a private house, located on Adams, Monroe, or Washington-sts., west of Morgan and east of Ashland-av. Address M 7, 401 West Madison-st., stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, with about 8 or 10 rooms, furnished, suitable for boarding-house; furniture for sale, on monthly or weekly installments. Address F 30 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 3 OR 4 rooms on West Side, near street-cars. Address F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, AIRY room, furnished, without board, on the West Side. Address M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or 12 rooms, in a good locality, by a responsible party, who will give good reference. No children. Address, with terms and locality, F 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE-SIZE DWELLING on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Twelfth and Eighteenth-sts. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A BARGAIN—ONE year's rent will be advanced for a dwelling in good location (not over $350), South Side preferred; will go as far as Hyde Park, if necessary. Call or address W. VAN O. LINDA, Room 5, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON the North Side, convenient to Clark-st. bridge. Address CHARLES J. JETTER, 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, with or without board, by a Bachelor; West Side preferred; best of references given. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING ROOMS to rent will consult their interests by leaving descriptions of same with us. The only office in Chicago where renting of rooms is made a specialty. CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, 21 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A SUBURBAN TOWN—A house, with 5 to 10 rooms, and barn, and 1 to 5 acres of ground. Apply to EDWARD GRAY, 21 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or more rooms; would board owner, with privilege of taking a few first-class boarders; best of references given. F 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED UNFURnished room, south of Fulton-st., north of Van Buren, east of Morgan, by a young man; if suited will be permanent. State size and price of room. C, care McMillan & Co., 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY, A front room, unfurnished preferred, with or without board, north of Twelfth and east of State-sts. Address F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; would purchase furniture. Must be on South Side. Address G 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SPACE IN A STORE WITH entrance from alley and Wabash-av., for a first-class sample room. Address BRADLEY, 23 Exchange-place, Monday, 9 to 10 a. m.

TO EXCHANGE.

A PIANO TO EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER. ADdress Q 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS to exchange for furniture or a good double team and carriage, or jewelry; lots will be exchanged at their cash value. Address L 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$400 WORTH OF DRY-GOODS for a good family horse, harness, and phaeton; some cash would be paid if rig suits. 84 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE PIECE OF UNINcumbered suburban property to exchange for good improved business property. Address L 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LUMBER IN YARD IN CHICAgo, for an improved stock farm. Address L 32, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160 OR 320 ACRES LAND IN Humboldt County, Iowa, first-class, title perfect; will take new or second-hand furniture. Call on, or address, 672 West Lake-st., southwest corner Wood.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIdence, 2-story, basement, and Mansard roof, all modern improvements, 1-story brick barn, corner lot, vicinity of Lincoln Park. Will exchange for good farm or improved property in a live thriving town in Illinois. JOHN M. WAITE, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 325 acres, with elegant residence, lawn, orchards, and fine buildings, 70 miles from Chicago, in Illinois, for good property, city or suburban. BOIVIN & CO., 76 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH TO EXCHANGE for real estate or a house on leased ground eligibly situated, the lease of a large elegantly finished marble front, centrally situated near Madison-st., 16 rooms, new and elegantly furnished, for a first-class family or boarding-house; house full; $200 per month easily cleared. Address, at once, F 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS AT Hinsdale, for city property. 1 house and lot, for a good farm in Northern Illinois. Improved city property for a large farm in Northern Illinois. 4 farms, for city property, improved or unimproved. $7,500 worth of custom-made clothing, for horses and carriages, diamonds, or good lot. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—1,200 FEET FRONTING MORGAN Park, at Washington Heights.
1,000 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood.
One acre (residence lot) at Aurora, and $2,000 cash.
Will exchange the whole or part for good building lots or other property in the city.
GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE STOCKS OF GOODS for city property or improved farm. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block, basement.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE BODIES OF WILD lands in Western States, and 20 good Illinois and Wisconsin farms for city or suburban property; will assume or pay cash. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block, basement.

TO EXCHANGE—500,000 BEST BRICK FOR 2 OR more acres of land on lake shore, this side of Highland Park. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM NEAR GENESEO Henry County, for city property. Inquire at 125 Clark-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES ILLINOIS LAND FOR city lots or acre property; will pay difference or assume encumbrance. Address L 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,000 NEW GOODS, TEAS, tobacco, crockery, glassware, woodenware, cigars, etc., for unincumbered lots in or near Chicago. Deal with owners of property only. Address M 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE 2-STORY HOUSE AND TWO lots on Hubbard-st., for a good farm, or first-class suburban property. Lots in Norwood, near depot, for first-class furniture, house and lot, house on leased lot, horses, etc. Address S. S. MILLER, 1530 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TEXAS REAL ESTATE—19 lots 50x150, in Gilman, Ill., or would sell very cheap for cash. Address 636 West Lake-st., Room 9.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT IN heart of the city, on which there is a slight incumbrance, for boulevard lots (south) unencumbered. This is one of the best exchanges we have yet offered.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BRICK OR OTHER BUILDing material, a good brick house with large lot, on South Side. G. B. WARD, 145 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE GROCERY STORE, WELL located; good stock, horses and wagon; doing good business; one note well secured by real estate, for house and lot in a healthy location. Address F 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE on the West Side, for a good lot and some money. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS NEAR THE ROCK Island car-shops, for brick to be delivered at Lawndale. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—RARE CHANCE; VALUABLE mining interest; rich silver mine and tunnel for other property. Address, with particulars, R. ESTATE, care Carrier 74, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANYTHING THAT I CAN turn into cash, a patent right for any town in the State of Illinois, to use the best carpet beating and brushing machine ever invented; also, receipt with it for scouring on the floor. Apply to Boston Carpet Cleaning Company, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—800 ACRES WISCONSIN PINE lands for city or good suburban property. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH Side, for outside or unimproved lots. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS ON NORTH SIDE for house and lot.
10 acres at Evanston for house in city.
Good acre property, free from incumbrance, for improved business property.
4 good lots for a stock of goods.
4 acres in City of Omaha for good Ohio land or stock of goods.
Good house and 300 feet ground in Sioux City, with cash, for Chicago property.
WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 11 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE (CLEAR) for good $7,000 to $12,000 farm within 75 miles of city. A fine marble-front brick house for unencumbered lots or farm worth $8,000 to $8,000. $18,000 houses, South Side, smaller house and some cash. $15,000 farm at Ann Arbor, Mich., and others in Illinois, for city or suburban property. $8,000 house, good location, for $4,000 to $5,000 house not farther south than Hyde Park or Englewood. $5,000 house and cash for good building lots. Room 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE OF ELEGANTLY furnished house of 15 rooms, grand piano, &c., for some cash and real estate. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT AT ENGLEWOOD FOR personal property. Address G 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW ORGAN, FINE FINISH, six stops, for house-painting, parlor furniture, or horse. Address M 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE NEW 4-TON HAY SCALE at Spinger's iron-yard, 21 North Clinton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AVAILABLE MERCHANdise, horse and buggy, or other lands, forty good lots 1½ miles from Washington Heights, on new railroad. Title perfect; lots well located. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES FINE LAND ON ILLInois River, for horse and buggy and piano, or any good property. Address G 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS, SEVen miles from Court-house, at the crossing of two leading railroads; excellent station houses and first-class dwellings already erected, for a good farm within reasonable distance from the city, or for lumber, brick, or merchandise. PERLEY & GODFREY, 106 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE A 3-STORY corner brick house, on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., for an interest in a good paying, safe, respectable business. Address F 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR SELL—A LARGE, NEW, splendid, Italian mansion, with all modern improvements, large barn, over 342 acres on hill beautifully situated for health and scenery, a little over a mile from Court-House, in Omaha, Neb. Also, other city lots; here is the best bargain in the most flourishing business place in the West. Plats and photographs can be seen by applying at 20 Aberdeen-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK OR BROOKlyn property, 125x480 feet, with 14-room brick basement dwelling, east front, on Clark-st., near Diversey-av. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LUMBER VESSEL IN EXchange for good improved property on the West Side, near Halsted-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GOOD HOUSE AND lot, worth $6,000 cash, unincumbered, for a good assortment of new carriages. Address G 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE PERSONAL PROPerty at cash prices for house and lot worth $7,000, and free of incumbrance; perfect title. Address G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD SINGLE horse for a work team and harness, or will buy single horse if cheap. Call Monday at 306 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED property, 10 minutes' walk from Court-House, for small farm, well improved, not over 30 miles from Chicago. Apply to EDWARD GRAY, 21 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR 20 acres of choice selected Western land, entered by myself, or 50 town lots in the growing village of Galva, in Henry County. JOHN I. BENNETT, Room 15, No. 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW FURNIture, a harness, new Coan & Ten Broeke shifting-top buggy, and a fine stylish black horse; can trot easily inside of three minutes, perfectly gentle, sound, and without a fault. Address Carrier 18, Post-Office.

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE FARMS AND LOTS which we will trade for all kinds of property. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A STOCK OF LUMBER IN EXCHANGE for a farm worth $5,000, located on a leading railroad 100 miles from Chicago. Address W. F. SEMPLE, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, a good stock of watches and jewelry in a good location in city or large village. M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FEW FIRST-class houses and lots, centrally located in the City of Chicago, worth from $6,000 to $20,000 cash each, clear of incumbrance and perfect titles, for good real or personal property located in some thriving Eastern city. No commission. Address G 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$8,500 FIRST LIEN upon outside, really worth five times the amount, nine years to run, drawing 10 per cent interest, for unincumbered real estate, worth from $8,000 to $5,000, and balance cash. Address G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 IN FIRST mortgage bonds, amply secured, and drawing 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for unincumbered real estate worth $5,000, and balance in cash. No commission. Address G 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence property, no incumbrance, worth $12,000, for any kind of personal property at cash value. Address G 76, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON HORSE-CARS, BETWEEN Madison and Twenty-second-sts., corner of Wabash-av., an envelope and inclosed deed, abstract of title, and probate of Pierce Butler's will, and some accounts. The deed was from S. B. Strong to Hannah M. Butler and Margaret Sliney, recorded in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 25th May, A. D. 1872. If the finder will deliver the above documents to either of the above named ladies, at their residence, 1465 Wabash-av., or to their Attorneys, M. A. BORKE & SON, 2 and 3 Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge, he will receive the above reward.

TAKEN UP—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, WHITE mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 8 years old. Reward for return to THOMAS JIPSON, Lyons, Cook Co., Ill.

LOST—REWARD—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO called during the night of Thursday, at 196 South Sangamon-st., will return the jewelry he accidentally carried off, he will be liberally rewarded without questioning. Address L 39, Tribune office.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, MARKED HATTIE, June 21, 1873; lost between Field, Leiter & Co.'s store and Grand Pacific Hotel. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to T. B. GASKILL, Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT; LONG EARS; answers to the name of Dolly. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing her to 61 West Lake-st.

LOST—DROPPED OUT OF MY BUGGY ON LAST Friday afternoon, on Madison-st., between Wood and Western-av., a coat and account book, containing licenses for teaming and other papers of no value to any one except the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to WILLIAM LYNCH, 584 Warren-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, FROM 161 Calumet-av., a brown dog with light spots over his eyes, 9 years old, answers to the name of Mose. A reward will be given to any one bringing him to 161 Calumet-av.

LOST—ON STATE AND SIXTEENTH-STS., PACKage of notes payable to G. B. Ward. The finder will please leave them at 145 Fifth-av., or 236 State-st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR MAXWELL, A small bay mare, with harness on. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the same at 159 and 161 West Washington-st.

LOST—BY A LADY, ON SATURDAY EVENING, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a gold neck chain, with a turquoise cross, very valuable to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to Mr. WRIGHT, 549 Wabash-av.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD CHAIN, ON THURSDAY or Friday. The honest finder will please leave it at 14 Eldridge-court.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations.

10 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—BOARD FOR SINGLE gentlemen and gentleman and wife; nicely-furnished rooms; good board; good neighborhood; and reasonable rates.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with bath, and first-class board. Also, day-board.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE GENTLEMAN can have board and pleasant room, with water in it, in a strictly private family.

12 WALNUT-ST.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, with board, for two gentlemen.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, nicely-furnished, with first-class board.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for two; also vacancy for young lady with another.

16 BISHOP-COURT—ONE PLEASANT, WELL-furnished room, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board.

19 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED lodging-rooms to gentlemen.

19 WILLARD-PLACE—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also day boarders wanted. Two doors from Randolph-st.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH or without board. Furniture all new. Terms reasonable. Call and see us.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY FURnished second-story front room, en suite or single. Also first-class for single; 6:30 dinner. From $6.50.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT, ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms; from $7 per week.

33 PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board. References required.

37 MYRICK-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH first-class board.

46, 48, AND 50 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—REVERE HOUSE—This is the place to engage in a good cool game of billiards and get a choice cigar. Also, first-class board can be had at $4 per week. FRED. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

47 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison-sts.—Nicely furnished rooms for man and wife, or two single gents.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM with board, suitable for 2 gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, by day, week, or month. Inquire Room 16, entrance Myers' Opera House.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM handsomely furnished and also 1 single room with board or without; house has all modern conveniences.

82 ASHLAND-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF Union Park—Two front rooms, with board, suitable for a family or three gentlemen.

91 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED, WITH or without board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, barn to rent.

92 WALNUT-ST., NEAR WOOD—TWO FRONT rooms, furnished, to rent, with board, in a private family, suitable for gent and wife, or two gentlemen, in a fine location, with bath-room attached; also a few day boarders.

93 JEFFERSON-ST.—NEW MECHANIC BOARDing house; board first-class at $5 per week. Pleasant, airy rooms.

99 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEXT TO REVERE House—Two large front rooms to rent on reasonable terms, with or without board.

101 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board, to gent and wife or two gents, in a private family.

111 THROOP-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO RESPECTAble young men, or man and wife, in an English family, with comforts of home.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with gas, good bathroom, hot and cold water, and use of piano. Also, young lady to room with young lady of the house.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—UNFURNISHED ONE large front room, with closet and bedroom, single or in suite, with board. Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board; modern improvements and real home comforts. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

122 THROOP-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, or part of the house; all first-class modern improvements, with or without board; good location, near Van Buren-st. cars. Please call; terms moderate.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT—TWO nicely furnished front rooms, with board; also, one small room. First-class table.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—BEST accommodations for three young gents and for married couple; front rooms cool, good light and ventilation; table superior; surroundings unusually inviting. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

138 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARDING BY the week or day can be had; also furnished or unfurnished rooms.

138 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentlemen.

142 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.—Two rooms to rent, with board. Also, day-boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE ROOMS WITH board; day boarders wanted; terms reasonable.

145 THROOP-ST.—NEAR VAN BUREN-ST. CARS; large pleasant furnished room; new brick house; modern improvements; private family; two gentlemen preferred. References required.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FURNISHed room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, single room. Barn room to rent.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room, with first-class board.

163 WARREN-AV.—TWO SOUTH FRONT ROOMS, in suite or single, with board. Location desirable.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, with board.

164 PARK-AV.—A PLEASANT HOME FOR A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen in a private family. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms, $5 and $6 per week.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suited for married or single people, with desirable board; house modern and central.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM TO rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, wishing a good home and pleasant room, with few boarders. Please call as above. Terms very moderate.

195 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURnished front room for 4 gentlemen with first-class board; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 GOOD ROOMS to rent to gents with first-class board. Location good. Table-board for 3 or 4.

196 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, private family, modern improvements, near Van-Buren-st. cars.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; all modern improvements. Terms moderate.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen or ladies.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room, with good board, for a gentleman and wife; also a pleasant single room for a gentleman.

216 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board; house all modern improvements.

221 WEST FULTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD by the day or week. Terms, $5; day-board, $4.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife or 2 gents. Good accommodations. House has modern improvements.

229 MORGAN-ST.—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, with board for a party of four; no other boarders.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board, in a private family; terms reasonable.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT, handsomely furnished front room with board, suitable for married couple or two young men.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

294 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE ROOM, WITH board, to one or two gentlemen. No other boarders; no children; just the place for home comfort; very reasonable.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

300 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; pleasant location, and near to cars.

311 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE AND pleasant front room suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF pleasant front rooms unfurnished with board; also, single rooms with board.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH or without board; accommodations first-class.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for young men in a private family, where you can have the comforts of a home. Reference required.

343 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH ALL MODern improvements, three rooms, cheap, with or without board.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Table boarders wanted.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with or without board, in a private family, for one or two gents; terms reasonable.

336 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—AN ELEGANT parlor suite, separately or together, with first-class board; also one single room. Reference required.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM and board; moderate prices.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen or two ladies; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; private family. $5.50.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large front chamber, newly furnished, also one small room. Day boarders wanted.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed bed-rooms for families or single gentlemen; location pleasant.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE VERY PLEASant room, furnished or unfurnished, in brick house pleasantly located two blocks from Jefferson Park, with first-class board; references.

West Side—Continued.

422 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board for gentlemen; day boarders wanted; $4 per week.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—DELIGHTFUL SOUTH (marble front) rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK—Large front suite of rooms, unfurnished; also suites and single rooms furnished, with or without board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park. Furnished rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

598 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; location near Union Park.

544 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board, for young man.

608 WEST ERIE-ST.—TWO STEADY, SOCIABLE gentlemen can find board in a private family.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO VERY NICE suite of rooms to let, in private family, with or without board. Reference required. Call Monday.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished and one unfurnished room, with board. Location and accommodations best in the city. Cholera don't get off at our station.

628 MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—GOOD board and comfortable rooms at $5 per week; also, furnished rooms, with or without board, at very reasonable rates. Call and see.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARlor; house all modern improvements. Brick barn, very low rent.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—New brick—Rooms, en suite and single.

634 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, for single gentlemen or ladies, and gentleman and wife, with board.

647 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR PAULINA—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

664 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD—TWO very fine rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

723 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF LINCOLN—Will have a few rooms to let, single or connected, or unfurnished, with board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for a delightful home and first-class accommodations, board, or furnished rooms, will please call.

484 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICE FRONT BEDroom and first-class board for two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

760 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations for a few single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Inquire at office No. 27 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts. GEO. T. GRAHAM.

354 FULTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen, with nice room, or two day-boarders. Terms moderate.

982 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR MAN and wife; also two single rooms. References exchanged. Also, a barn on premises.

A QUIET PLEASANT HOME, IN PRIVATE FAMily for four gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives, on West Washington-st. One of the rooms is a large furnished back parlor, with bath-room adjoining. Call at Room 27 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

A DESIRABLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two persons, and a single room, with first-class board, in a pleasant neighborhood, West Side, two blocks from Madison-st., in a small family. Terms reasonable. Information at 14 Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME FOR TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife, in private family, on Adams-st., near Aberdeen. Address L 74, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR WESTERN-AV., would take a couple without children to board, if permanent, at $12 per week. Address M 28, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can find a pleasant home on the West Side by addressing F 100, Tribune office.

A COUPLE DESIRING A PLEASANT PLACE TO board, with a small family, living on Centre-av., room east front, handsomely furnished, bath, hot and cold water, good table, all home comforts, can address G 8, Tribune office.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, single and en suite, with board, at reasonable rates; house newly furnished, new proprietor, and the only first-class boarding hotel on West Side. 311 West Madison-st.

PARKER HOUSE, CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts.—Two large front rooms, unfurnished, to rent, with board.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST SIDE—PLEASANT rooms and good board; house delightful, large grounds, quiet and free from dust as country; for gentleman and wife and two gentlemen, or party of four acquainted. Address M 8, Tribune office.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK, PLEASant parlor with bay window, bed-room, hot and cold water. Address W W S, 67 Clark-st.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WASHington and Desplaines-sts.; will board mechanics, clerks, salesmen, etc., for $6 to $7 per week. Day board, $4.50, and accommodations first-class.

WITH BOARD—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, A suite of rooms fronting the lake, on Indiana-av., near Twelfth-st., in a first-class house; no other boarders. Address L 51, Tribune office.

PARKER HOUSE, CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts., now open to guests, transient and permanent. Terms $2 per day. Room and board, $7 to $10 per week. Day board, $5 per week, or 21 meal tickets for $5. House and furniture new. Table first-class.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. A few day-boarders wanted. Reference required.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen. Day-boarders received.

9 EAST POLK-ST., NEAR STATE—FURNISHED front room to rent to respectable parties, with or without board, in private family.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—A PLEASANT FURnished single room, with board, for one gentleman. Also one gentleman to room with another.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST.—VERY PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board; also, a large front room unfurnished overlooking the lake.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA AND Prairie-av.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, single or in suites, with board; day boarders accommodated.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE SINGLE ROOM, 1 double room; day-board, $5 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—ROOMS FOR TWO gentlemen; also, day boarders accommodated.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board. Day board $5.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A NICE SUITE, CONsisting of parlor and bedroom; also 2 large pleasant chambers to rent, with good board, on reasonable terms.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDINGhouse; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $6.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FRONT ROOM, with closet and alcove; house with all modern improvements. Good table board at reasonable rates.

62 RHODES-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—Board for gentleman and wife, with first-class accommodations, in a private family, all modern improvements; references exchanged.

72 ELLIS-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF DOUGLAS Monument—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family at reasonable rates, one block from I. C. depot, on Thirty-fifth-st.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH or without board; pleasant home, bath, gas, and use of piano; no other boarders; neatness and refinement desired.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished rooms; also day boarders wanted.

88 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished, or only with carpet, with board for two.

101 WAHPANSEH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife.

102 THIRD-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH FIRST-class board; accommodations for a few day boarders.

106 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON (Nevada Block)—Furnished room for four gentlemen; also day boarders, at $4.50 per week. Please call at Room 20, third floor.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FACING CALUMET—A large front room and bed-room will be rented single or together, well furnished and pleasant view of lake; dinner at 6:30. Terms moderate.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—Several nicely furnished rooms, with board; also first-class day board at $5 per week.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—ONE VERY PLEASANT room for two, with fine view of lake; good board, and near steam-cars; references.

135 DOUGLAS-PLACE—TO RENT FURNISHED or unfurnished a large front room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also large room up stairs; board, with bath; beautifully situated near the Boulevard. Day boarders taken.

151 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash-av.—To rent, one large front room, with or without board; unfurnished, except carpet. Also two furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies. Day board of the best $4 a week.

171 SOUTH WATER-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room and board for two persons at $75 per month.

192 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., EAST OF STATE—Three or four respectable parties can find good board and rooms at low prices; please call; private family.

280 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Van Buren-st. Good board and clean rooms, with spring beds; terms moderate.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms for three or four gentlemen.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM overlooking the lake, with board, for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM TO RENT, with board. Also, a few day-boarders.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; house newly furnished; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

369 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board. Terms reasonable.

371 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED BACK parlor, with board.

376 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board by the day or week.

377 SOUTH STATE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with rooms, and good board.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated.

387 WABASH-AV.—$4.50 PER WEEK FOR first-class day-board.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, single room. References required.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without board; also, a single room.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms; also, one single room, with good board.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board; also a large front room, with alcove. A few young ladies can be accommodated.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE BEAUTIFUL FRONT alcove room to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

South Side—Continued.

470 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND the best of board for gentlemen. Only those who can appreciate a home need apply. Day boarders accommodated.

481 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Eldridge-court—Handsomely furnished front room, with or without board. Also basement to rent.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE bedroom, furnished, with board, on second floor; also, a large back room; accommodation for two or three gentlemen; marble front.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM, ALSO large back room, with board, suitable for gent and wife or single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements. Table first-class.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE) NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table and positively the lowest prices in the city; single rooms $6 per week.

506 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE, HANDSOMEly furnished room, very desirable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant single rooms, with board. References required.

532 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, MODern improvements, en suite or separate; also other desirable rooms, with board. References.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO rent, with board. Reference required.

550 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; DAY board. Barn to rent.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board; particularly adapted for two young men; private family; location choice; terms reasonable.

608 WABASH-AV.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS parties desired; board and rooms. A 1 references exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A pleasant front room, back parlor, and single rooms for married couples or gentlemen.

604 WABASH-AV.—THREE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; also, day boarders.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large second-story front room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, single front room. Day boarders accommodated.

672 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two unfurnished front rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen can be accommodated. The best of references given and required.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM NICELY FURnished for gentleman and wife; also nice large room for single gentlemen; with first-class table.

764 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room; also a room suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board. Also, single room. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

805 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT ALcove; also, a furnished back room, first floor, to rent, with or without board.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board.

838 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, in private family; no other boarders; references exchanged.

878 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—To rent, with first-class board, an elegant parlor or parlor suite, partly furnished, with carpets, curtains, etc.

927 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

953 WABASH-AV., BIGELOW HOUSE—ONE suite of front rooms and one single room to rent, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with board.

1015 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS EN suite or single, in marble block, near Twenty-first-st., with board.

1000 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

1030 WABASH-AV.—(FLORENCE-PLACE)—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board. All the modern improvements; rooms large and pleasant; the finest location in the city. Day boarders accommodated.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1086 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms unfurnished, also large back room. Breakfast and tea if required. Also barn for rent.

1105 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms for a gentleman and wife, with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Also barn to rent.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House—Hotel; excellent table and rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

1228 WABASH-AV.—A NEW YORK LADY having rented this newly-furnished house would like to accommodate a few first-class boarders.

1260 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife or single gents. Price, from $6 to $7 per week. Buses pass the door.

1310 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

FORTY-FIRST-ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST DREXEL boulevard—Two rooms, en suite, on first floor, to rent, with board; within five minutes' walk of steam or horse cars. No other boarders.

IF YOU WANT A NICE ROOM AND A PLEASANT home, good board, and plenty to eat, apply at once at 1030 Wabash-av (Florence-place.)

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nice and cool; near the lake. Two genteel couple can have two elegant front suites. House elegant, and furnished new. No boarding house. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Address G 96, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Marble front house—Large, elegant front room, second floor, furnished, with board; very cheap to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L 8, Tribune office.

NEAR ELLIS PARK—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent with board, furnished except carpet, to a family or a party of adults; house modern. Address L 54, Tribune office.

ON WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—Accommodations for single gentleman or families, with all the comforts of a home, at reasonable prices. Table board $5. Address F 88, Tribune office.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS AT THE Douglas House for gentleman and wife. Prices reasonable. Transient board $2 per day.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR MAN and wife or two single gentlemen, in the mansion 1136 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st. Call to-day.

WOULD LIKE TWO GENTLEMEN TO OCCUPY A handsomely-furnished room, with board. Private family; near Douglas-place. Address X 27, Tribune office.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST.—THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM the corner of State and Lake-sts.—Two young ladies can find pleasant home and good board; also vacancy for young gentlemen.

78 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHed front room, 2d floor, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, clean bed, private family, no children; two or three gentlemen day boarders wanted; $6 per week.

208 SEDGWICK-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for single men, for $5 a week; rooms cool and pleasant.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF State-st. bridge—A large, pleasant, newly-furnished room, with closets, for a family, or couple of gentlemen. House has all modern conveniences.

249 HURON-ST., EAST OF CLARK—A PRIvate family will rent an unfurnished suite of rooms to gent and wife, with board; terms $50 per month.

286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH—Double and single rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; on two blocks from Rush-st. bridge.

288 ILLINOIS-ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM RUSH—Four gentlemen can find good board and rooms at $6 per week; also one large front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and room.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NORTH SIDE—A large front room nicely furnished with board.

395 ONTARIO-ST.—BOARDERS AND DAY-boarders wanted; good lake view.

586 NORTH CLARK ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen boarders wanted in a private American family; pleasant rooms; fine view of the Lake; two blocks south of Lincoln Park.

755 NORTH WELLS-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN Park—Boarders wanted; also, a large front room and bed-room to rent, with board.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, can be accommodated with board in a private family on the North Side, within 10 minutes' walk of the Court-House; a large, well-furnished front room on the second floor. References required. F 11, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, TWO NICEly furnished rooms, on North LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av. Call on or address F. H. SHEPHERD, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

Country.

AT EVANSTON—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (no objection to children), suite of front rooms, with board; location East Ridge; large grounds and beautiful shade trees. Address G 24, Tribune office.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE beautiful suburban village of Winnetka, 16 miles from Chicago, at reasonable rates. Address DORMITORY, Winnetka, Ill.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION IN A PLEASANT country home for a gentleman and wife. Inquire of F. S. WEBSTER, City National Bank, 188 East Washington-st.

SUMMER BOARD—PLEASANT ACCOMMODAtions and first-class board, for 8 or 10 persons, on a farm, within a mile of Ripon, Wis., and just a pleasant drive from Green Lake, at a moderate price. One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. For further particulars inquire of H. C. FOSTER, 335 West Madison-st.

THE MAYWOOD HOTEL—AT MAYWOOD. THE most comfortable of country boarding-places. Clean and elegantly furnished rooms. Board from $7 to $15 per week. S. S. HUBBELL, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. KENDRICK'S CARMINATIVE ANODYNE IS warranted to cure dysentery, or money refunded. Sold at 145 West Madison-st. (up stairs), and by druggists.

DR. KENDRICK'S CARMINATIVE ANODYNE IS warranted to cure cholera infantum, or money refunded. Sold at 145 West Madison-st. (up stairs), and by druggists.

MRS. M. O. J. NEWTON, PROFESSIONAL nurse, 386 State-st., having recovered from her late illness, is prepared to meet all business engagements.

MRS. L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECtic Physician, 249 West Madison-st., Chicago.

THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CURE, 706 WABASH-av. Treatment superior to all, either to cure or prevent disease.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and lady in a quiet place where there are no other boarders. Board for lady only. Address L 82, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A FIRST-class private family or boarding-house, former preferred; West Side. Address L 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON PARK-ROW, OR MICHIGAN-AV., facing the lake, a suite of furnished front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife. Address X 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A WIDOW'S FAMILY FOR ONE; WILL furnish room; also, would like room to store some. Address M 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—A QUIET GENTLEMAN DESIRES A plain-furnished sleeping-room, with or without board; terms moderate. Address L 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE CONVENIENT TO Rush-st. bridge, by gentleman. Address stating location and terms, M 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT 1ST OF JULY, BY LADY AND three (3) children; ages 7 to 13, one large room or parlor, and small room. State price. Good references. Address G, 77 Clark-st.

BOARD—PERMANENT, AND FRONT ROOM, with large closet, second floor, west side of Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st., in private family, by a gentleman and wife. Excellent references exchanged. Address stating terms, W 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND SMALL CHILD, with front suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, except carpet; private family preferred. A permanent, quiet home desired. Address giving location and terms, M 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, OR large alcove front room, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State, with good board, for gentleman and wife. State price and particulars. Answer through Post-Office, E B G, Carrier 14.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children (with nurse) in the country; farm house preferred; good price will be paid. Address, stating terms, F 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR LADY AND LITTLE GIRL 8 YEARS old, in shady quiet place; would go as far as Oakland. Address, stating terms, which must not exceed $10 per week, F 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN PRIVATE FAMILY; would give lessons in vocal or instrumental music, and furnish piano if desired; references given. Address M 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED, OR PARTIALly furnished, rooms, in good locality, on West Side. Address F 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE BOARD in a small private family. Address F 93, Tribune office, for two days.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR LADY AND DAUGHter, on one of the avenues; will pay from $12 to $14 per week. Address, for three days, F 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, BY MAN and wife; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address M 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND CHILD 4 YEARS OLD. Address J 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF FOURteenth-st.—A furnished room or two for a lady; rent reasonable; prompt pay. Address F 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PERSON ENGAGED DURING THE day requires board for herself and little girl where the child can be cared for during the day; references can be given. Address G 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ON THE West Side in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address G 16, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL OF THOSE PARTIES ADVERTISING HORSES, carriages, express wagons, or harness for sale, in to-day's Tribune, would save time and any amount of money by leaving them with us, where there are plenty of cash customers at their real value. We have established a trade and guarantee everything as represented, and the consequence is have trade with men who mean business. No shysters or loafers allowed in the establishment, and either ladies or gentlemen can buy for any purpose without fear of deception. The number is 251 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Sale Stables of Horses, Buggies, and Harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A BARGAIN FOR ANYONE NEEDING A VERY large draught team, weighing 1,400 each, for $325. A good assortment of horses cheap. Parties wishing to dispose of horses or buggies will find ready sale at my Sale Stable, 42 Harmon-court.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, cabriolets, phaetons, slide seats, top and no top buggies, &c., at low prices. 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A NICE LOT OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, brets, top, and open buggies, light business wagons, for sale cheap. 325 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

A SMALL BAY PONY, 6 YEARS OLD, QUIET, sound, $75, or will trade for goods of any kind. 204 Walnut-st.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND rockaways, brets, half top cabriolets, top and open buggies, two seat carryalls, all kinds at low prices. 344 Wabash-av. J. H. CARSON.

A HANDSOME YOUNG DRIVING HORSE FOR sale at a bargain; 6 years old, and sound as a dollar. Call at 48 and 50 Franklin-st., up-stairs, Monday.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE OF A SPAN OF heavy horses, wagon, and harness; span of fast mules; new three-spring wagon and harness. Corner of Market and Randolph-sts., on Monday, June 23, at 9:30 a. m., without any reserve. JNO. GRAHAM, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED PARK PHAETON, nearly new. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HAMBURG CURTAIN rockaway, hung on combination C and elliptic springs, handsomely furnished, weight 525 lbs; has been run but a short time. Call at Barn, rear 673 Wabash-av., between 5 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGIES and cheap horse, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stable, 414, 416, and 418 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-second-st.—The lease and stock of a good paying livery stable, well established, upon liberal terms.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SUBURBAN lots, one horse; has been driven by a lady two years; top phaeton, used 12 months, and two-seat carriage. Call at 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—BY MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO., 106 West Monroe-st.: stone truck, team and harness, 4 second-hand wagons, express and buggy horses, close carriage.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE. N. K. FAIRBANK, 960 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE CLARENCE HORSE AND harness, separate or together, on monthly payments. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—THREE PAIRS FINE Kentucky carriage horses.
One pair chestnut horses.
One gray coupe horse, Kentucky.
One bay coupe horse, Kentucky.
One gray Canadian horse.
One fast cream mare for light harness or saddle.
DAVIS & CO., 175 and 177 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROCKAways, Buggies, &c., at reduced prices, to reduce stock till July 4, at 352 and 354 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—IN REAR OF 779 WABASH-AV., 6 gentlemen's fine road horses, also 3 coupe horses, black, 16 hands high and very fine style.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, for $185, A No. 1 rig, can be seen at 201 West Harrison-st., to-day, Sunday.

FOR SALE—A PONY, KIND AND GENTLE IN every respect; can pace a mile in 3 minutes; one of the handsomest phaeton ponies in the city. Apply at 907 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE NICEST PONIES IN the city, kind in saddle and harness, 1 nice pair matched horses, and some good single drivers. Good accommodations for boarders, at 141 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—OPEN BUGGY, IN GOOD ORDER; price, $80; will not object to taking groceries or dry goods in part pay. Call at 309 Walnut-st., corner of Leavitt.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN OPEN BUGGY for a sewing machine, at 555 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE-HORSE LUMBER wagon, with box, as good as new. Apply at 413 Third-av., near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE NORMAN HORSE, PAIR of gray mares, fine black, 16 hands, road wagon, and dog-cart. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE BOARDING AND SALE stable 441 State-st., a lot of country horses cheap; good stabling for stock; money advanced on goods.

FOR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE—ONE BAY HORSE 7 years old, sound and kind; weighs 1,050; can trot. 192 State-st.

FOR SALE—$130 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS buggy mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high; perfect for a lady, and can trot easy in 3½, and a perfect pet and a beauty. Barn 286 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A MORGAN HORSE, TROTS IN 3¼; best lady's horse in the city; top buggy and harness. Can be seen in rear of 16 Congress-st., Sunday and Monday from 9 till 12, and from 2 till 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 5-YEAR OLD bay mare, good driver, for a good gold watch, or for custom-made clothing to order. Address A, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE GROCERY RIG; NEW WAGON, with top; No. 1 horse, suitable for business or pleasure, separate or together; must be sold immediately. 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LADIES' PHAETON, NEARLY NEW, cheap. Apply at 77 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DOG-CART WITH shifting-top, and 2 fine saddles and bridles, very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 PAIR OF mules, wagon, and harness as first payment on lot or house and lot. Also lime to exchange for horse and buggy. G. B. WARD, No. 145 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A SORREL PONY—LADY OR CHILdren can drive him; afraid of nothing; perfectly sound and gentle; can be seen third house south of Post-Office, in Hyde Park, or address H, P. O. Box 8, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A SPAN OF HORSes and wagon, Lot 36, Block 2, in Phare & Sackett's Subdivision, s e ¼ Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 13. Inquire of GERMAN FRENCH, 141 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK PONIES, SUITABLE for family carriage; used to city. 82 South Water-st., corner State.

TROTTERS, ROADSTERS, SINGLE DRIVERS, and a beautiful saddle mare, rear of 1080 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BLACK GELDING, 6 YEARS, 1,200, sound and gold in every respect. 217 Ashland-av., or C. W. DRAN, 139 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DOUBLE-HARNESS, CHEAP, at grocery of P. RYAN, 659 State-st.

FOR SALE—PHAETON STYLE BUGGY, NEARLY new, cheap, at J. D. EASTER & CO.'S, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BAY PONY, WITH LONG tail and mane, sound, kind, and gentle for a boy to ride or drive. H. C. GOODRICH, barn corner of Hoyne-st. and Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY, one doctor's phaeton, one open buggy, very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO GOOD BUSINESS horses, and two sets single and one set double harness. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MORGAN horse, for carriage or driving, very kind; a lady can drive him. 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND EXPRESS OR delivery wagon; also, new express and delivery wagons of all kinds at 269 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LEATHER SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY and harness, nearly new; a bargain. In rear 706 State-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL PROMISing dark bay Andy Johnson colt, 5 years old, sound and kind; also, a fast pacing horse. Also Coal & Sparrow shifting-top, square-box buggy, pole, &c. Must sell; gentleman going East. 175 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE PAIR OF LARGE stylish carriage horses; one pair of well-matched bay mares, weight, 1,100 each; will drive double or single, and are extra travelers; also the most stylish buggy-horse in the city; can trot inside of 3 minutes; sound in every respect, and a lady can drive him. Also five or six other good driving and work horses, and one good second-hand top buggy at a bargain.
Orders for livery of all kinds promptly attended to at the State Street Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, Nos. 1145 and 1147 State-st., corner Twenty-fifth. C. DART & BRO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE; WEIGHT, 1,100; works single or double; cheap for cash. Butterfield-st., 613.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED FAMILY CARriage. T. O. ILLSLEY, dealer in hardware, 59 Third-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, 15½ HANDS high, 6 years old, good roaders; also a large work horse for $90. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP wagon, at a bargain. Call at 70 Canal-st., near Madison, Monday morning, between 7 and 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT SET SECOND-HAND double harness; 1 pole, whiffletrees, and neck-yoke; 1 tip-top Henry spring square-box road-wagon, light, 729 West Washington-st., or 61 West Madison-st. J. B. CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE—FAMILY OR CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 hands high, 6 years old, bay, with black points, thoroughly broke, and can trot in 3:20, and is very stylish. Barn 288 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIDE-SADDLE; never been used but once. Call at 404 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW FOUR-INCH LUMber-wagon, very cheap. Apply Monday at 431 Clinton-st., near Twelfth.

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS AND HARNESS. INquire at 400 Third-av.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE AT the well-known 480-Acre Pasture House of John A. Brounstein, on the North Branch, 1½ miles west of Graceland; part heavily timbered, securing shade, and never-failing water. Crippled horses will be attended by a practical veterinary, free, and stabled nights. Leave orders at 185 West Lake-st., or at HOFFMAN'S Livery Stable, 12 North Clinton-st. Horses will be taken out free of charge.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD HORSE THAT CAN trot in 3 minutes in the road, for which I am willing to pay a fair price. None other wanted. Address, with particulars, for 5 days, F 84, Tribune office.

I HAVE AN ORDER FROM THE COUNTRY FOR about $4,000 worth of first-class carriages; must be new, and at low prices for the full equivalent of cash. Address G 73, Tribune office.

I WANT TO TRADE A LOT FOR A PHAETON OR two-seated carriage. Address M. D. LATHROP, Kuhn's Hotel, for one week.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange a good stock of open and top buggies, phaetons, business and express wagons, side-spring Concords, single and double harness, etc. Also a span of handsome black carriage horses. The above are well worthy the inspection of parties requiring a first-class team. To let, buggies and carriages of every description, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year.

SEPARATE OR TOGETHER—HORSE, WAGON, and harness for sale; complete rig for commission house or expressing. A bargain. 48 North Halsted-st.

TO MY OLD PATRONS—I WILL OPEN ON MONday, June 23, a livery and boarding stable on Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., where I will give my personal attention to all gentlemen's roadsters, and make it a specialty. My stable is well ventilated, and an abundance of carriage room. A. LINGLE.

TO EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF HORSES, HARNESS, and grocer's delivery wagon, for one large horse and a light covered wagon, for grocer's use. BURNET & CO., 614 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HORSE, CAN TROT IN 2:50, safe for lady to drive, with or without buggy, &c. 1232 Indiana-av. C. F. REMICK.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION ETHAN ALLEN, Jr., the fastest stock horse in the West will stand this season at 431 State-st.; good stabling for mares.

TROTTING HORSES TUCKAHOE AND BLACK Diamond, thoroughbred horse Crighton by Glencoe, at stable on Sixty-third-st., first east of Cottage Grove-av. Call and see V. ROBORDS, Agent.

WANTED—100 CAVALRY HORSES. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD, SOUND business horse, six years old and upwards, accustomed to city use. In answer to this give color, height, weight, age and price. Address S 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THREE OR FOUR heavy work horses or mules. Coal office, 198 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIGHT DELIVERY WAGon, with horse and harness; must be cheap. Address L 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE SOLID GOLD WATCH AND chain for top-buggy, or will pay cash. 713 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NURSE—JULY 1, NEAR CORNER Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st., a competent nurse girl, to assist mother in care of child. Prefer one who can sleep at home. Address immediately, with references, G 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR ONE HOUR OR SO, FOUR, OR more, mornings each week, when weather permits, a man, with horse (or horses) and carriage. Address, with price per day, G 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR LARGE, LOW-PRICED, WORKhorses. Apply 159 South Water-st., at McWILLIAMS'.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AT 349 STATE-ST.; will give a good lot in one of the finest cities in Wisconsin.

WANTED—A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A new sewing machine. Inquire of Howe Sewing Machine Co., corner State and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—8 OR 10 HEAVY teams, with wagons and harness, for railway work. Will pay part in good lots and balance in cash. Also, a buggy-horse cheap for cash. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BUGGY HORSE. CALL BETWEEN 9 and 10 a. m. B. L. HONORE, 122 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE HORSE. ADDRESS L 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP buggy; also, lady's side-saddle and bridle. Address, with lowest cash price, L 23, Tribune office.

$100 WILL BUY A HORSE, WAGON, AND harness, at 19 Bickerdike-st. Call early.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE WITH $2,500 DESIROUS OF ENTERing into a well established business paying $400 and $500 per month, can hear of the same by calling at 83 South Jefferson-st. The whole or half may be sold.

AN IMPROVED STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR sale, with cheese factory, and first-class buildings and improvements, 700 acres; fully stocked with cattle, hogs, work horses, and everything to carry on the place; 75 miles from Chicago, on railroad; or will exchange for Chicago property. Address F 28, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 BILLIARD HALL AND FINELY FITTED up bar for sale; good location, on the North Side; rent very low. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WANTED THAT can furnish $3,000 or $5,000 cash or securities, to take the control and sale of a manufactured article that is staple and will pay from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum. Address F 30, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL, WITH RESTaurant attached, newly and neatly fitted up, for sale. Location good. Everything complete and in good running order. Address C, Box 345, P. O.

A WHOLESALE JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR sale. Stock comparatively small and well selected. A good and prompt paying trade already established, which can be easily and largely increased, making it an excellent opening for a good party. Particulars on application of parties wishing to purchase. Address J 11, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM, trunk, or other business. Apply to PEKIN TEA CO., 276 State-st.

AN ENERGETIC SURGEON AND CHEMIST wants a silent partner to take half interest in a well-advertised and paying practice, with drug store; $2,000 capital required. Will pay this amount this summer manufacturing. Address J 14, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 CAN learn of a good opportunity to invest the same in a genteel, well-established, and paying business, by addressing F 76, Tribune office.

A SMALL, NEWLY-FITTED-UP CIGAR STORE for sale, with or without stock. A bargain, as owner wishes to retire from the business. Call and see it. 326½ West Randolph-st.

A BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, near business; good reasons for selling. Inquire of J. L. LINCOLN, 169 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000 TO INVEST CAN secure a paying position in publishing business. Address G 1, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE with small capital is now offered by STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

A FRUIT CART AND PEDLAR'S LICENSE FOR sale cheap for cash. Inquire for H. BROWN, 285 South Clark-st., in restaurant.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 328 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG OR INEXperienced man with money to obtain a good position with steady, reliable, and competent persons in a well established business. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange; paying from 50 to 100 per cent; located on Lake-st.; stock on hand and in manufacturing about $20,000 cash price. Address J R N, Box 33 Tribune office.

A NICELY FITTED UP DRUG STORE DOING A paying trade, and well stocked with salable goods, for sale. I have business out of the city which compels me to sell. To a responsible party I will sell on easy terms. Address M 9, Tribune office.

A LAUNDRY AT 51 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., DOing a good business, for sale cheap. Apply in the basement.

A PROFITABLE EMIGRANT HOTEL, WITH ELegant bar and good stock, horse and wagon, all complete, for sale or exchange for house or lot. Apply 50 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

A WELL LOCATED GROCERY STORE, WITH good stock, horse and wagon, all complete, business good, for sale cheap. Apply to owner, 50 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

A BARGAIN—RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap, at 52 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 34 South Clinton-st.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A bargain. Present owner is called away on urgent business. A rare chance for the right party. None but those with money need address, for particulars, M 31, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE FOR CASH, WELL filled, with good, paying boarders. Address G 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—11 ROOMS, WELL furnished, good locality. Has lately been thoroughly repaired. A good bargain. Call 111 South Jefferson-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL OF BOARDERS, FOR sale or rent; good location; rent cheap. Only responsible parties need apply at 118 Blue Island-av. from 4 to 5 to-day, Sunday.

BEST PATENT IN CHICAGO, MANUFACTURING improved door-plate, bell, and alarm; sells on sight; State rights for sale. On exhibition at Builder's Exchange, 183 LaSalle-st.; also, at 119 Dearborn, Room 5.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM PARLOR for sale at very low figures if taken this week. 403½ Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES—IF YOU WANT TO SELL, buy, or trade for a business chance, call at our own established office, the largest in the West, where you will find businesses on sale or exchange requiring capital from $500 to $30,000, and representing more than a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which will bear the strictest investigation, which we court. We take no property that is in other agents' hands, and we guarantee a speedy sale or exchange. Amongst our list are the following:
Splendid steam custom mills (four and feed), Wisconsin, $22,000.
Fine hotels, Wisconsin, $12,000 and $20,000.
Dry goods and groceries, Iowa, sales $75,000 per annum, $10,000.
Dry goods, Iowa, $10,000 and $12,000.
Station-hotel and eating-house, Illinois, $6,000.
Drug stores, Chicago, well fitted up, $2,500, $4,500, and $6,000.
Tobacco route, with horse, wagon, and harness, $300.
Transient hotel and boarding-house, Chicago, $1,800.
Splendid old established jewelry business, $14,000, Illinois.
A good saloon on West Madison-st., $450.
Saloons and sample-rooms, Chicago, $300 to $10,000.
Meat markets, $400 to $1,000.
One meat market, a bargain, $150, must be sold.
FOR EXCHANGE ONLY.
$4,000 stock of dry goods, notions, etc.
$3,000 stock of millinery goods.
$1,800 gents' furnishing goods, clothing, etc.
$1,000 shade trees from nursery, delivered in Chicago.
$1,800 gold watches, jewelry, and silver watches.
$4,000 watches and imported jewelry.
Most of the above businesses are old established, and will be sold for real estate, cash, and on time. Give us a call if you want to entertain trade. BOILVIN & CO., Auctioneers and General Business Agents, 48 South Clark-st., Chicago.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, STATIONERY, ETC., FOR sale; a well-established business. Inquire at 330 Blue Island-av.

CONFECTIONERY, NEWS DEPOT, AND ICE cream parlors for sale. Apply at 12 North Curtis-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT FOR sale; 20 day boarders; rent low. Will sell for cash or good property. Address H. C. LAMB, 183 South Green.

CIGAR AND NEWS ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire at United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first-st., and Cottage Grove-av. Reason for selling, proprietor having other business.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE FOR SALE; ONE of best locations on the South Side, with or without stock; cheap rent. Inquire of NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

CANDY, ICE CREAM, AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale. Call at 116 West Lake-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST locations in the city; established six years. Good trade, kept by present proprietor four years. Amount of stock about $4,200. Grocery—Good location; stock small; has been kept by present proprietor three years; stock, about $600. Meat Market—One of the best locations in the city; lease three years to run; worth double the rent called for by lease; price, $450. Ice cream and confectionery parlors, $350, including carpets, fixtures, and furniture. Lime Kiln—Will sell or take a partner. Everything I offer will bear close investigation. To parties either wishing to buy or sell grocery stores, I can be of service, as I have been an old wholesale grocer. Thoroughly acquainted with the trade and localities in this city. I can be of service to buyers, and, in all cases, will give my candid opinion. 300,000 bricks to exchange for acre property. G. H. LAWTON, Room 1, 43 South Clark-st. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WITH A LARGE established business; part cash; balance on time; or would exchange for improved city property. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 169 West Washington-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN GOOD LOCATION on South Side, with long and very favorable lease; must be sold, as proprietor is about leaving the city. Address G 70, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVELY RETAIL; no paints, etc. Sales 1872, $20,000 cash. In a city of 40,000 inhabitants. Price, $10,000. Address E. KEMPER, Dayton, Ohio.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in the State of Illinois; store doing largest business in that line in the town. No dead stock or fixtures included. Owner is engaging in a larger and different line of business, which requires all his time and capital. Value, $7,000. Will inventory. Address "J," care E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

ELEGANTLY FITTED UP DRUG STORE, WELL stocked, and doing a good trade, for sale at a bargain, on easy terms. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM AND BAR FOR sale, or would take partner to replace one retiring. Address X 7, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, ICE CREAM, AND bakery saloon, with 20 to 30 day boarders, for sale at a bargain. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, IN SPLENDID LOcation, doing a tip-top business, for sale; will trade for other real estate or good lot. Apply to JOEL K. FINLEY, Room 47, Nos. 125 and 127 Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOMS FOR SALE, NEWly-fitted up, and in the best location in the city and making money. Owner must sell on account of other business. Real estate taken in part payment, if desired. Address G 8, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON ON WEST MADISON-ST. for sale; rent moderate. Apply at 242 East Randolph-st.

GROCERY AND SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED for sale, full stock of groceries and liquors. Apply to LYNCH BROS., 127 South Water-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A BILLIARD HALL AND bar for sale, a bargain. Call at 105 West Randolph-st.

I OFFER A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A man of small means and large energy to get a first-class business. Those who mean business may call for further particulars on J. F. PIERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE AT 69 LAKE-ST. APPLY for two days.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house of 30 rooms for sale; 30 boarders in house. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 22 and 23.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—CHEAP—ICE-BOX and all complete. Corner Carroll and Elizabeth-sts., doing a good cash business.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE cheap for cash, owner has business abroad; one of the best locations on Sixteenth-st., with all appliances; all in order, good trade. No. 169 East Madison-st., Room 5.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, INCLUDING A GOOD business six years established, building, lease of lot, and fixtures. Bound to sell, no reasonable offer refused. Apply at 235 North Market-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B, Station D, New York.

RESTAURANT ON STATE-ST., AND 12 FURnished sleeping rooms above, doing a good business, for sale. Rent cheap, and will be sold at a bargain. SEWELL CLARK, Room 12, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

PAINT SHOP FOR SALE, CHEAP, DOING A good business in sign and house work; best location in the city. Northwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

SAWMILL, &C., FOR SALE—A LANE & BODLEY sawmill and a Daniels' timber planer, respectively, with carriage and bed, capable of sawing and planing lengths to seventy feet, together with planer and matcher, surfacer and cutting-off saw; also a P. W. Gates eighty-horse power engine, arranged to drive the above. All are in good working order, and can be seen running at our works, east of Stock Yards. Apply to THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE very cheap. Inquire 45 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS MILlinery and fancy goods establishment, in very desirable location, for sale; or will exchange for unencumbered real estate. Address F 92, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP; HAS 3 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 3,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING goods and fixtures for sale; lease, dwelling in rear of store and in second story. ODELL & MYERS, 88 East Randolph-st., Room 2, over Fidelity Bank.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL DRY goods store for sale; will sell fixtures separately. Address F 4, Tribune office.

SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY DOING A LARGE and profitable business in this city, for sale. Horses and machinery new and in good order. Will be sold cheap. CUSHING & BILLINGS, Real Estate Dealers, 120 LaSalle-st.

SALOON, LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, OPposite Court-House, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, to G 7, Tribune office.

SAW MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN THE lumber regions of Michigan. Would prefer a partner with $5,000 to $8,000 cash. McPHERSON & CO., 169 West Washington-st.

TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS, WE HAVE for sale, for part cash and balance real estate, hardware, grocery, confectionery stores and manufactories. McPHERSON & CO., 169 West Washington-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSES AND an office for sale, cheap, all doing good business. Call at 34 Union-st., corner Washington.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY and meat market, in splendid location and doing a good business, for sale, or will sell fixtures and rent store. Apply at once, 712 West Washington-st.

TREASURER'S POSITION, FAIR SALARY, AND security, or a fourth interest, in a very profitable business out of the State for $3,000 cash. Address F 1, Tribune office.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN—FOR SALE, ONE-THIRD or one-half interest in two of the oldest established newspapers in the State of Texas, in one of the largest, wealthiest, and the most beautiful city in the State. Daily and weekly issues in English, tri-weekly and weekly in German. The German has the largest circulation of any German newspaper in the State. Sale carries with it editorial control of issues in English. A paying business connected with the establishment. To a live man with some capital this is a rare opportunity. Address TEXAS, Room 62 Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

THE WELL-KNOWN OCCIDENTAL LAUNDRY, 113 South Halsted-st., for sale on 1st of July.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH SOME capital, either as partner or otherwise, in a business where the annual income will be guaranteed at 40 per annum, and the capital secured by real estate. Address F Y, care of German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLER, WITH SOME capital, to take entire charge of [illegible] mills, as working partner, where the capital [illegible] the sleeping partner is over $22,000, which will [illegible] the concern without interest as against the other's [illegible]. W X, German American Advertising Agency, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

$250 WILL BUY A GOOD IMPROVED PATENT right, good for 14½ years; reason for selling, want to leave the country. Call on Monday or Tuesday at 277 West Kinzie-st. THOS. HOBBS, city.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A GROCERY STOCK in good running order, a house, barn, and a large lot, in the flourishing village of [illegible], on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, actually worth [illegible]. Inquire of L. R. SCHAEFER, with C. M. [illegible] & Co., southeast corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO LEASE.

HOTEL FOR LEASE—THE FINEST BUILDING in Southern Illinois, just completed, and containing 60 rooms, will be leased on easy terms to good parties, who will furnish it. Call on or address NORRIS, CAMPBELL & CO., Carbondale, Ill.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—130 FEET ON LAKE-st., half block east of Union Park. J. C. SHARP, 505 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—VERY CHEAP—LOT ON CLARK-ST., near Harrison. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 5, Methodist Block.

TO LEASE—25-FOOT LOT NORTHWEST CORNER of Franklin and White-sts. Inquire at 18 South Franklin-st.

REWARD.

$25 REWARD—DARK CHESTNUT [illegible] mare, about 14½ hands high, [illegible] show signs of having interfered with front feet; white spots on back only. S. S. WATSON, corner Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Address in own handwriting, with references, L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak English and German. Apply at 712 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN, MONday morning, 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. None but experienced hands need apply. MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK FOR A GENeral merchandise store in a mining region. Apply at Room 22, Sands House, Fifth-av., 8 to 9 o'clock a. m., June 24 and 25.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUGGIST, AS PREscription clerk; must speak English and German and give good references. Address W 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OIL HOUSE, One who has trade and experience. Address G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER IN A PRINTING-house. Address, stating salary expected, G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR the tobacco trade, city and country. Also young man for the office. Address, with reference, F 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—IF A. E. SPENCER, OF Clinton, Iowa, will send his address to, or call at, 50 West Indiana-st., it will be to his advantage. E. PAULSEN.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER with unexceptional references; one who speaks German and English preferred. Write short letters to GOODMAN, BARBE & MAYER, Wholesale Boys' clothing, 89 and 91 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A life insurance office. Only those who can furnish the best of references need apply. Address M 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN APPROVED BUSINESS MAN, willing to loan $1,500 or $1,800 on adequate real estate security, can find an excellent position, with liberal salary, by addressing M 98, Tribune office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A LOAN-OFFICE; also, an entry clerk; must have first-class references. Apply at GOLDSMID'S Loan-Office, 118 South Clark-st., Monday, from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—WE CAN GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO 5 or 6 men as salesmen. Call Monday morning between 8 and 12 o'clock. BARROWS BROS. & CO., 22 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER THAT UNDERstands all branches of the business. Address C E F, P. O. Box 188, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A JEWELER THAT CAN DO WATCH-work and engraving; steady work to a trusty young man; reference required from last employer. Address, for particulars, T. J. QUICK, Jeweler, Warsaw, Ind.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND one first-class carriage trimmer, at southwest corner of Quincy and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—15 CARPENTERS TO WORK NEAR the new C. & N. W. Car Shops. Good pay and steady work. Apply to C. W. SHARP, 132 Dearborn-st., Room 2, first floor, at 8 a. m., Monday.

WANTED—BLIND-MAKERS, BY THE GARDEN City Manufacturing and Supply Company, corner of Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-MAKERS, TO GO SHORT distance in country; 1 good buggy body-maker; 1 good carriage-maker. Constant work and pay prompt. Inquire of BOUTON, SMITH & CO., 7 and 9 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE PRINTER, competent to take charge of a country printing-office. Inquire at Room 24 Continental Hotel.

WANTED — CABINET-MAKERS. NONE BUT first-class workmen need apply. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 168 to 170 Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

WANTED—BY A LEADING COFFEE AND spice factory, an experienced spice-grinder; one who thoroughly understands his business. Address, in confidence, M 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 PAINTERS. APPLY TO D. J. CARROLL, 26 Nebraska-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKER AT ENGLEwood, Ill. Call or address D. C. CUTLER.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, TWO OIL FINishers, at factory corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts. F. R. WOLFINGER.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARVER; ALSO BOY who can carve. Apply to SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 71 and 73 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE MACHINE HAND AND A FEW good joiners, at sash and door factory corner Eagle and Morgan-sts., one block north of Twenty-second.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER WITH INSTRUments, for outdoor work. Call on HIGGINS, 331½ Blue Island-av., for three days.

WANTED—ONE BLACKSMITH AND ONE WOOD-worker on jobbing, at Express Wagon Manufactory, corner of Twenty-third and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED VINEGAR-MAKer, a man who understands thoroughly how to manufacture vinegar from malt and grain. To a first-class man a lengthy situation and very high salary will be given. Address, with name, references and residence, F 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON PAINTER AT 160 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WAGON-MAKER AT 253 NORTH Wells-st. Monday morning. Also a good express wagon for sale cheap for cash.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; GOOD wages. Inquire of BARROWS, CARPENTER & CO., 22 Lake-st., or GEO. SMITH, Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—THREE HARNESS MAKERS; ONLY those accustomed to fine work need apply to T. G. CURTISS, West 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD BAISTER ON LADIES' SHOES. Apply at 279 South Jefferson-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING FROM ONE to two years' experience in the job printing business. Inquire at HATCH & POTTER'S Engraving and Stencil Works, Room 12, Central Union Block.

WANTED—10 GOOD FIRST-CLASS FRONT bricklayers, corner Michigan and Dearborn-sts., next Monday morning, on County Jail.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH'S HELPer at 123 West Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER, to whom steady employment will be given; also, for buggies to be trimmed by the piece. Apply at 250 South Franklin-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses. Apply at SPRINGER'S Iron Yard.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION-TRAIN in Michigan; free fare; also, 500 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, men for city work, sawmill hands, farm-hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN, SAW-MILL AND farm hands, 12 bridge builders, 50 for city work. Apply CORNELL & SPERBECK, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—100 GOOD RAILROAD LABORERS; one year's work and good wages; free fare and company work. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 25 MEN FOR gravel train; good wages; company work and free fare. Apply 274 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 25 MEN FOR gravel train; summer's work, and good wages; entirely free fare and company work. Apply 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—MONDAY, 200 RAILROAD LABORERS; good wages, company work; plenty of station work from 25 to 50 cents a yard. Also, bark peelers and 50 teams, $4 per day. For particulars and transportation apply at 14 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 300 LABORERS for the Wisconsin Central, company work, fare and office charges advanced; wages $2 per day; 200 for the Canada Southern; 500 for the Baltimore & Pittsburgh Railroad; also, 50 carpenters, woodchoppers, farm, and saw-mill hands. Apply at 250 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. Y. SNELL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—20 GOOD LABORERS, ACCUSTOMED to using an ax, on Government pier at Michigan City. Wages, $2 per day. Apply to E. C. BOYINGTON, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our novelties are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 18 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN, AT LEAST 5 FT. 6 inches high, for U. S. Army, at 23 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO SELL NURSERY stock in suburban towns near this city. Call at 117 Twenty-second-st., from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m. Monday. [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF from $500 to $1,000 to take the general agency of a manufacturing company's goods. This is a rare chance [illegible] established, and pays from $15 to $30 per day, with no risk attached. For particulars apply to the Doolittle Manufacturing Company, 60 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, to learn the retail boot and shoe business. Apply at 160 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT 207 WEST MADISON-ST., A FEW men for the sewing-machine trade.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN IN CITY AND country; $20 per week and all expenses paid. 69 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CANVASER TO TAKE charge of subscription department of a well established weekly paper. Address F 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO [illegible] lecturer; no nonsense like a Christian or [illegible] need to apply. Address F 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY ABLE MUSICAL critic and writer for a weekly journal. Address MUSICUS, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 MEN AND 40 TEAMS TO WORK ON the Baltimore, P. & Chicago Railway; plenty station work and steady pay for all summer. Apply at 507 South Canal-st., [illegible], where all information will be given.

WANTED—A CITY CANVASSER FOR PROF. [illegible] Celebrated Bismarck Bitters; a German who speaks good English preferred. 74 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO travel and take orders for an article that everybody wants. A good chance to make money. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 227 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN OF ANY AGE, TO sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene; $5 to $15 a day easily made on small capital. [illegible] 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MALE WAITER AND A LAUNDRY girl in restaurant, 35 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS, MEN OR women. Room 5 Lind's Block, east end of Randolph bridge.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF good address, to travel in the city for a wholesale and jobbing house. Liberal encouragement given. Address F 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RUNNER WITH $100. APPLY AT 45 Hubbard-court on Monday.

WANTED—TENOR FOR MINSTREL PARTY, steady engagement and good salary to right kind of man. Apply to 80 West Lake-st.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED MUSICIANS TO travel, play string and brass; steady engagement to right kind of men, and good salary. Apply basement 215 West Lake-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 698 WABASH-AV. for general housework; must understand her business.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—A SCOTCH OR DANISH girl to take care of children; one who understands English and has had experience; references required. Call at 289 Ontario-st., North Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress. Apply for three days at 1131 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, OR NORWEgian girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family at Hyde Park, near Station. Liberal wages paid a good girl. Inquire at Room 11, Pullman Company, corner of Adams-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, to whom liberal pay will be given. Apply at once, with references, at 436 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 827 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 480 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Apply at 1674 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 2. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go to Evanston. Apply at 137 LaSalle-st., basement, between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE BOARDing house, northwest corner of Paulina and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—AT 488 WABASH-AV., PRIVATE boarding-house, a good cook. Good wages paid.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 16, TO MIND baby of 2 years. Apply at once at 979 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, NOT OVER 16. MRS. PARRY, 285 Oakley-st., corner of Polk.

WANTED—GIRL, ABOUT 12 YEARS OF AGE TO assist in the care of a child and to do light work; Swede, Dane, or Norwegian. Apply at No. 7 South May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS NURSE FOR A child 20 months of age. None but those accustomed to the care of children need apply. Call Monday at 65 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework in small family. 380 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO GO TO HINSDALE; SMALL private family. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Swede girl to assist in doing general housework in a small private family. Apply at 257 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 522 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; German or Scandinavian. At 471 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 509 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 1457 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework at 1190 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; if there are two friends, to work together, would take them; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 308 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small private family. Apply at the house 108½ South Robey-st.

WANTED—AT 286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush, a girl for second-work and take care of children; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO GO in the country for the summer to do chamber-work. Apply at 406 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, AT 336 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DININGROOM girl at 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; good wages; no children; references required. Call at 729 West Washington-st., Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing. Inquire at 894 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER and ironer, Irish extraction preferred, our second girl of that nationality. References required. Apply at 541 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LAUNDRY WORK AND assist in the kitchen. Private boarding house. 336 West Washington-st., corner of May.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children. Apply at 1010 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO OAK PARK TO do general housework in a family of 3; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at or address A, 156 Washington-st., Room 19.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS, COOK, LAUNDRY, KITchen, and second girls, at 14 and 16 Charles-place, between Harrison and Van Buren-sts., near Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. 688 State-st. Inquire Sunday or Monday.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl at 447 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT THE Revere House, 610 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing, and ironing; also, good second girl at 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 913 West Harrison-st., near Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, OR MIDDLE-AGED woman, for general housework; German, Swede, or Danish preferred. Apply at 715 Tyler-st., Sunday and Monday, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; to one willing to work good wages will be paid; also, a young girl to take care of two children. Apply Monday, in grocery store, 274 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking, washing, and ironing. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 454 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AT BOARD of Trade Lunch Room, rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 117 Ellis-av., or No. 146 East Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMployment for a first-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family, at 1064 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO WASH AND iron and be generally useful, at 51 Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer for a first-class private family. MISS BARTON'S, Office 883 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth. Call Monday.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS TO WORK ON coats; also three girls to sew with machine. Apply at 380 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY of four; best of wages paid. Apply at 821 Wabash-av., from 9 to 12, Monday.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Apply to 602 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three, at South Englewood. Call at 1108 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one that can understand English. 891 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, $5 per week; references required. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. 417 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; also a girl from 12 to 14 years of age to take care of children at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON TO CARE for two little girls, sew, and assist in up-stairs work. Call, for two days, at 57 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL, 14 OR 15 years old, to do light work in small family, at 194 Henry-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN PRIvate boarding house at 120 Third-av., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family at Lake View. Apply, Monday, to JOHN N. HILLS, Room 12 Nixon Building, 175 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 282 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 282 Wabash-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby and do light second work. Call at 297 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO WASH DISHES and assist the cook in Webner's restaurant, 51 South State-st. No Sunday work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD cook. Call immediately, at 705 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, also girl for second work. Apply at 638 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, at 22 South Sangamon-st. One that is thoroughly competent can have good wages and a steady place.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR KITCHEN AND DINing room; Swede, Norwegian, or Dane preferred; light work and a permanent, pleasant home to one who thoroughly understands her business. No frauds need apply. Call corner of Campbell-av. and Jackson-st. Take Madison-st. cars.

WANTED—HEAD LAUNDRESS, DISH-WASHERS, kitchen, and scrub girls, at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL TO DO SECond work. Apply at 24 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at No. 404 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER 594 Illinois-st. $4 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. 156 WEST Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for a small private family. The highest wages paid. Call at 76 Twenty-sixth-st., after dinner.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Good wages paid. Apply immediately at 856 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, OR GIRL TO do general housework, at 807 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ALSO a second girl, at 10 North Green-st.

WANTED—AT 33 WALNUT-ST., CORNER OF Hoyne, in a private family, a strong, capable girl to do general housework.

WANTED—AT 19 CONGRESS-ST.—A GOOD GIRL to work in the kitchen. Good wages to the right one.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. CALL at 15 Depuyster-st. Reference required.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO WASH dishes and wait on table, where there are boarders. References. 487 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO DO general housework in family of four; wages no object to the right one; German preferred. 707 Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Sunday at 49 Oak-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 279 Warren-av. Good wages. References required. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 489 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE and Market-sts., a good steady woman to scrub.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL FAMily; good wages given. Apply at 164 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WILLING TO WORK FOR moderate wages, at light housework. Apply at 1026 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK; MUST COME WELL recommended. Also, four diningroom girls. Call at 120 South Halsted-st., Monday, 8 a. m.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good cook preferred. Apply at 511 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework; no Irish wanted. 458 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN GIRL, OR woman, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 290 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 1032 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKing, and make herself useful, at 37 West Washington-st.; private boarding-house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 174 North State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK early Monday morning. 155½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTED IMMEDIately at 342 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house; must bring good references. Apply at Office 23 Otis Block (third floor), southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook for a first-class private boarding-house. Good wages. Call Monday at No. 1200 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR DININGroom work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 124 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—AT 18 EAST HARRISON-ST., A GOOD meat and pastry cook. Call on Monday.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO WORK AT BENnett's Dining Room in kitchen, Monday morning early.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; none but good washers and ironers need apply. 358 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT, ONE THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron. Cottage house, 914 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER FOR TWO OR THREE weeks. Send address, with references, or call at 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—EARLY MONDAY MORNING, THREE first-class finishers at dressmaking; none others need apply. JORDAN BROS., 361 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER TO TRIM AND finish off dresses. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS AT the Chicago Shirt Factory, 309 West Madison-st. COYLE & DICKINSON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER FOR dressmaking, and one good sewing girl, at 1033 Wabash-av., on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO WORK on white shirts, at store 113 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE WEEK, IN an American family, at 214 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GOOD APPRENTICE GIRLS FOR dressmaking; good terms given. 336 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A PERFECT SHIRT MAKER ON THE Wheeler & Wilson machine; will pay well. Apply at 267 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD IRONERS AT 683 STATE-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS FOR ladies' underwear. No. 385 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply to Mrs. O'LEARY, 97 South Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—WILL MARY McDONALD please call at the bank. S.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, COTtage Grove, near Egan-av. Address G 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL WHO speaks English. References required. Inquire at 903 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK lady. Call, with reference, Tuesday from 1 to 3 p. m., at Room 3 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR A YOUNG BABE by a family going to Evanston for the summer. Apply, with references, at 1032 Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER, one shirt ironer and polisher. Laundry, 332 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AND POLishers corner Twenty-seventh and State-sts.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS VEST IRONER, one collar ironer, one ladies' clothes ironer, and two shirt ironers, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS WASHERS IN LAUNdry; also one 12-year old boy. Monday morning, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—5 LAUNDRY GIRLS AT TWENTY-Second-Street Laundry; 2 good shirt ironers, 2 washers, 1 starcher. No. 177 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED— THREE SHIRT-IRONERS, THREE ladies-clothes ironers, and three washwomen. To first-class lady clothes ironers I will pay $12 to $14 per week. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Steam Laundry, 14 Adams-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AT MUNGER'S Laundry, No. 126 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER; ALSO A good washer, at 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT LAUNdry 537 Wabash-av. None but first-class need apply. J. A. HALLIDAY.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND IRONER at 196 North Paulina-st., U. S. Laundry.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE, AND COMpetent woman, as housekeeper and to do the work of a small family of 4, in a pleasant home near the city. Apply at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED— A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS housekeeper, where there are children; one that is not afraid to work, and no other. Address F 95, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LADIES DESIRING GOOD HELP TO call at Miss C. O'CONNOR'S new Employment Office, No. 167 Wesson-st., one block from Larrabee-st. cars.

WANTED—AT THE NEW EMPLOYMENT OFfice, good girls of all nationalities wanting good places to call Monday morning at the office, 167 Wesson-st.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS FOR CITY AND country. Families supplied with first-class help at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 2 barbers, 1 barkeeper, bookkeepers, entry-clerk, and other male and female help for lucrative situations. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, Room C Major Block, 154 Madison-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND BOARDing-houses, restaurants, hotels. Apply to Mrs. REES, 429 State-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework; no fees. 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD cooks, washers, and ironers; also some girls for the country; good wages paid. 446 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERSONS COMPETENT TO CANVASS a valuable sewing-machine attachment. Employment profitable. Call from 3 to 5 p. m., at 154 South LaSalle-st., Room 19, Otis Block.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN for fancy dry goods, millinery, etc. E. TOPPING, 787 West Madison-st., corner of Wood.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR BOOK-FOLDING AND book-sewing. P. RINGER, 56 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL MY RUBBER GOODS for ladies and two excellent toilet articles; $6 to $12 a day can be made. MRS. PALMER, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO LIGHT housework and take care of a baby. Apply at Room 24, 89 Clark-st., any time after 10 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER (36 years of age), who has had 18 years' experience in the retail general merchandise business, desires an indoor situation; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Can adapt himself to any office work, and loan employers a few thousand dollars. Address E 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTING, EITHER on salary or commission, by the subscriber, who has had 9 years' practice in the city, and has the highest references from merchants and others; security if required. A. WESTON, 1221 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; COMpetent; 35 years of age; strictly temperate; good references as to character, &c., &c.; moderate salary. Address M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN COMMISsion house, as bookkeeper, by a young man who has had experience and can give good reference. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, bill clerk, check clerk, or any office work, by one fully competent; salary not of so much consideration as a permanent situation; good references given. Address L 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS dry goods clerk. Has been in the business three years, and understands the business well; also a good recommendation from last place; his sister wishes a situation in same business as saleslady or cashier. Call at 145 North Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 30 YEARS OF age, is well acquainted with grocery business, and the manufacture of confectionery, and will make himself useful in any capacity. Address L 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION OR general drug clerk, by a competent druggist. Address C. A. BUFFINGTON, Jerseyville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, in a wholesale or retail house; has had four years' experience as bill clerk in a Chicago house; can come well recommended from last employers; speaks German, and is not afraid to work. Address M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak both German and English, in either a grocery or liquor store. Address G 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to pay from $10 to $25 for a situation; has been in business 4 years; speaks English and German; good references furnished. Address for 3 days BIZ, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 2 YEARS OF age in piano and organ salesroom; is a good salesman, has a good ear for music, and has had some experience in the business; can also keep books; references first-class. Address for three days F 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—H. I. DIXON, EXPERT accountant, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st. Books opened and closed. Complicated accounts examined and adjusted. Posting by the day, week, or month, on reasonable terms.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A middle-aged gentleman, who has had several years' experience in banking and mercantile houses in this city. Will be at liberty to form an engagement with some first-class mercantile house or bank on the 1st of July. Refer to past employers. Address WILLIAM BAILEY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUYER, RECEIVING, or general outside business, wholesale grocery preferred, by a young man of 30, that understands the business. No. 1 city references. Address F 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, and thoroughly competent business man (first-class) wants a situation with a good house in city. Address C 39 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLESALE or good retail dry goods store, by a young man of 21; has had 1½ years' experience in dry goods and 3 in the sewing machine business. Will come well recommended from his former employers. Address F. E. WEAVER, Rockford, Ill., P. O. B. 382.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scotch), who is not afraid of work, in wholesale dry goods or grocery house, where he can make himself useful and earn a moderate salary. Address F 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, IN SOME good reliable firm, either in house or out door, city or country; would take city on commission for a while. Reference good. Address M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH 25 years' experience, with some wholesale house; would give satisfaction as salesman, correspondent, cashier, or bookkeeper, having had a thorough education in each of these branches. Good references. Address R. R. Post Office Box 302.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A store or factory. Seven years' experience in packing and shipping goods. Reference from employer. Would loan $300 on good security. Address F 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING 4½ years' experience in grocery department in one of the largest company stores East, wants a good grocery situation in Chicago. Best of references. Address F. M. CRAWFORD, 84 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK ON SET OF BOOKS or other office work, in evenings, by a young man; can furnish reference from present employers. F 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper, who has good city reference. Address P. O. Box 138.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—HAVE had 20 years' experience; understand high and low pressure. Best of city references. Apply 962 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED house painter; has had some experience at sign-writing. Address D V H, 72 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR MANager in the manufacture of furniture for bank, office, or stair work, by one who knows his business and is a good designer, and can apply machinery. Address FOREMAN, Tribune office, or 237 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE head cook; hotel preferred; best reference given from a first-class hotel. Address L 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to learn the tinner's trade; best references can be given. Please call or address G R W, 255 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT shirt-cutter; no objection to go to the country. Address L 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IRONmolder; one who has had twenty years' experience as foreman, and workman of steady, sober habits. Address MOLDER MONITOR, Streator, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG CABInet-makers to work in a private family or furniture store to repair furniture and do French polishing. Can give best of city references. Address A. JOHNSON, 418 Third-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILLman as foreman in a shingle mill, or to file saws and keep machinery in running order, for a manufacturing establishment. Best of references from last employers and others. Willing to leave the city. F 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, wishes a position as engineer or fireman on the railroad, or as engineer of stationary engine. Address F 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY HAVING six years' experience in this city in charge of framemaking and jobbing department of sash factory; can refer to former employers and prominent builders as to ability, etc. Address M 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS gardener with a florist or private family. Address F 40, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly sober, and understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best of references given. Address X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, single, German man as first-class coachman; is a first-class driver, and knows how to handle and take care of horses, harness, and carriages, also garden and greenhouses; city or country. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOROughly understands the care of horses and carriages; a careful driver, willing to be useful, and has good city references. Address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman or groom in a private family; wife to do housework; best of references given. Call or address CHARLES NEWBERRY, 44 Sumner-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class young man in a first-class private family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best of city reference. Address F 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom by an English stableman. Address M M M, 565 State-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as first-class coachman; has had several years' experience; of sober and steady habits, and is not afraid to work. Best of references. Please address F 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS first-class coachman. Best of city references. Address F 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, COLLECtor, timekeeper, or any other light business, by a thoroughly competent person; nine years' reference from last situation. A H B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CHURCH CHOIR for a baritone voice, of good compass and volume, with three years' experience in Episcopal Church service as basso. Address K, Post-Office Box 233.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS wife; man to take charge on a farm or on a gentleman's place, wife as housekeeper or general servant; both Scotch. Best of reference from last employer. Apply at 290 West Indiana-st., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CARPENTER, AS janitor of a block of buildings, or would like to hire with some property owners by the year to keep buildings in general repair. Address CARPENTER, 169 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, BY A middle-aged man well acquainted in the city; best of reference given. Address ADAMS, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; the woman as hotel cook, the man willing to make himself useful. Good references. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits, intelligent, and with first-class references, where he can learn some legitimate business and have a chance to work his way to a good position; expects no more salary than position is worth. Address F 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WISHES TO make a few engagements for the months of July and August, to do dressmaking in private families. Will come well recommended from where she is working. Address DRESSMAKER, 846 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian girl to do general housework in a private family, on the West Side. Address L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, STRONG SCANdinavian woman wants to have house-cleaning, scrubbing, and washing for some families. 106 Maxwell-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, on the South Side. Apply at 763 State-st. Reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do cooking and the other second-work; have lived together before. Call, for two days, at 419 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; reference from last place. Apply at 391 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDish girl to do general housework in a small family; a good home for a good girl. Address F 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, sisters, for cooking and chambermaids in private family; good references. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family, to sew or do light housework. Call for one week, at 6 South Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Good references. Call or address for three days, 69 Meagher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private boarding house, or pastry cook in a hotel. Apply personally at 77 East Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GERMAN, SWEDE, and Norwegian girls, now in waiting, at the Star Employment office, 138 West Monroe-st. and 5 West Madison, Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL AS second girl or dining-room work. Inquire at 102 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK with a small family or second work. Apply No. 52 West Erie-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A respectable boarding house or private family, to wait on table and make herself generally useful. Address J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as second girl in a private family. Please call at 423 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a boarding house or private family. Call at 259 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, as cook and laundress, in a private family. Good references. Please call at 323 Michigan-av., basement door, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; reference if required. Call or address, Monday, M D, 85 Smith-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work. Call Monday at 173 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a first-class private family, or housework in a small family. Please call or address, Sunday or Monday, No. 12 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family. Please call or address 28 Ruble-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work. Please call or address 28 Ruble-st., West Side.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN private family, to sew by the day. Call or address MRS. A., 425 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FITter and trimmer, a few more families by the day or week. Address, by letter, 453 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OF several years' experience would like a few private families to sew for, or would take work home. Address 400 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY USED TO dressmaking; is willing to go out by the day or week. Call or address N J D, 77 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A respectable private family or boarding house, as seamstress; is willing to assist taking care of house and make herself generally useful. Good references. Address, for three days, J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS fitter and trimmer will go out by the day. Address R R R, 265 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING AT HOME and in families done in a first-class manner. 325 South Morgan-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN cook, in a private family. Call at, or address, 198 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LAUNDRESSES in a private family. Apply, Monday, at 103 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FEW GOOD FAMIlies by a good dressmaker. Cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothing. Address F 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HEAD laundress. Apply at 20 Foster-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A LADY who can give good references. Address for three days M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED professional nurse at 935 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. Address L 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADIES' NURSE OF many years experience desires engagements; no objections to the country. Apply at 585 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—JUST DISENGAGED—A first-class English monthly nurse who wishes an engagement, or would take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with an invalid. Address E 4, 250 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF LONG experience. Reference from the best city physicians. Call or address NURSE, 302 South Peoria-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping and sewing in a gentleman's family where the lady requires some one to fill a position of trust. Best references given. Apply at 419 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO THORoughly understands her business, and can come recommended, wishes a situation where she can take the entire charge of a house or hotel. Address M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. Address L 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as housekeeper; will work for moderate wages in a comfortable home. Apply at 437 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper; for a widower or bachelor preferred. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper for widower. References given and required. Apply at 89 Waller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper, or to do general housework. Please call or address Mrs. E. A. F., 176 West Madison.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good help of all kinds can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD HELP OF VARIous nationalities can be had 233 Wabash-av. MRS. BALKAM'S. Office orders promptly attended as soon as possible.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOKS, AND girls of all nationalities, for all kinds of work. Great Western Business Exchange, corner Union and West Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE best help the city affords. Families carefully suited at 263 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A well educated young lady, lately arrived from Germany. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience, as organist in a church. Call or address A M L, 247 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, OF some experience, as photograph artist, where she can learn to retouch negatives. Address M 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do writing in an office. Call or address 373 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper, on a moderate salary; comfortable home. Apply at 425 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady, writing to do at home. Address M F, 374 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO give instruction and attend in a sewing machine office. Address 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF literary attainments and good reader, as traveling companion to a lady, or invalid. Would accept a position as traveling governess. Address F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THORoughly understands the details of housekeeping, or traveling companion. Address, for five days, F 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, BY A lady, in a gentleman's family. Acquirements, music, French, and drawing, and English branches. Can give the best reference, and have had several years' experience; would like to go the seaside. Address GOVERNESS, No. 35 Twenty-fifth-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 HAWLEY BUILDing, have to loan, for three years on Chicago real estate, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 9 to 12, and 2 to 4.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, ILLInois, Mutual, Lamar, Great Western, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 SHARES OF STOCK OF NATIONal Life Insurance Company of Chicago for less than cost, as the party is obliged to sell. Apply to W. M. WILLNER, Room 14, Otis Block.

I WILL PAY 3 AND 2 PER CENT COMMISSION for $125,000 for 5 years; secured by first-class inside real estate, worth twice the amount in cash. Principals that can furnish all or part of the above amount will please address U 88, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE, 6 TO 12 MONTHS, $500 for 30 days or purchase real estate mortgages; also loans on collaterals, houses on leased ground; diamonds wanted. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, and good collateral security, at No. 143 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 188 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

REAL ESTATE, COLLATERAL, AND COMMERcial loans made in sums of $1,000 to $10,000, at current rates; securities bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. Good mortgages bought.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS. D. COLE & SON, Loan Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 TO BE SECURED by first mortgage on a farm joining the City of Paxton, Ill.; will furnish abstract and sworn statement of value being $12,000. I will pay 10 per cent interest per annum for five years; no commissions; none but principals with cash on hand need answer. Address P. O. Box 511, Paxton, Ill.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,500 FOR TWO YEARS on inside city real estate worth double the amount. Apply at Room 21 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—$8,000 OR $10,000 OF GOOD REAL estate paper; will pay good rates. THOMAS A. HILL, 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,500 OR $3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, on good real estate. Address F 34, Tribune office.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUMS ON HAND to loan on real estate security: $2,500, $1,500, $1,000. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

$1,000 $20,000, AND LARGER SUMS TO LOAN on city property. Secured notes bought. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 5 years, at 10 per cent and low commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

$6,000 TO $10,000 GOOD PURCHASE MONEY notes wanted. Address G 63, Tribune office.

$10,000—WE HAVE THIS AMOUNT TO LOAN on inside real estate in sums to suit. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON houses on leased land, &c., by GEO. W. REED & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR $10,000, for five years, on first-class real estate security. Apply to R. H. FORRESTER, Attorney-at-Law, Metropolitan Block.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY security. F. E. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL D. RICHards. Address his cousins, REES and WILLIAM JONES, Sparta, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED OF TIM CULKIN BY his uncle, at the Barnes House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A SMALL, DARK BAY HORSE, with brand H. R. on right shoulder. Owner can have the same by calling at 25 Wahpansah-av., paying charges, and cost of advertisement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 223 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DIEBOLD & KIENZLE double-door safe, cheap. 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF hardware, stoves, and tinware at 189 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW STORY AND A half house, 16x20, to be moved by 1st of August. Inquire of owner, on premises, 387 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 ACRES OF GOOD HAY, ready to cut. D. W. SANDERS, 607 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT, WITH large stock of the manufactured article, or will exchange for real estate. A fortune for a live man. Address M 100 Tribune office.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 200 to 1,800 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—ONE BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADing gun, No. 1; Geo. T. Abbey make; will sell cheap. For particulars call at 629 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF APPLETONS' ENCYCLOpedia, 17 volumes, new; bound in calf; $100 cash. Address M 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE IN GOOD ORder. Apply to ALLEN & MACKEY, Monroe-st., near State.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ICE-BOX AND BUTCHer's tools; all new. Address X 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE-SIZED SAFE, IN GOOD condition, cheap for cash, or in exchange for real estate. 125 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—1 FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET to Cincinnati and return; also 2 for St. Louis, at a discount. Address M 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BLACK AND TAN dog; price $50. Apply at 427 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK charter; legal status and organization unquestioned. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED BY AUG. 1, FRAME house and barn on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Apply to DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 99 YEARS' LEASE, 20x44 feet, just east of Randolph; three party-walls; the most remarkable lease in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FRAME BUILDING, corner Burnside and Sixteenth-sts., 24x100 feet; has been used for a sale stable. Can be used for any other purpose. Apply at 189 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE—4 YOUNG POINTers. Apply at Mr. ISRAEL'S drug store, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$850—A SMALL HOUSE ON leased lot. Apply to-day on premises, 167 Wesson-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 SODA-WATER APPARATUS, suitable for a druggist or a small factory, at No. 24 North Canal-st. PAUL BOUZE & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO CASHMERE GOATS; are giving milk, 3 pints per day. At 966 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LUMBER IN BARN 20X30, TO BE torn down. Give me a bid. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES—FIRST-RATE counter, mirror, tables, chairs, &c., &c., all nearly new; owner giving up business; will sell at a bargain. Address F 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON COUNTER AND FIXTURES, cheap. Apply to WM. H. HEWITT, 243 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE NEW DIEBOLD & KIENzle bank safe, double doors and burglar proof, with office furniture complete for banking business, together or separately. Apply to E. A. CLARK, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WE ARE PREPARED TO IMPORT TO order breech-loaders of Greener's, Westley Richards' or other best English makers, in time for fall shooting. A large variety of breech and muzzle-loaders on hand, with sporting goods of every description. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE MIRRORS, VERY cheap, at 74 East Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT, KEY, sounder, and all complete for $5. 680 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$25, A VERY FINE BASS OR SALmon rod, with five extra tips, and one extra second-joint. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER, DESKS, RAIL; all walnut; show-case and counter, 14-foot counter and desks, all walnut, cheap. Apply to MURRAY, 189 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERrier dog. Price, $50. Apply at 425 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO St. Louis at a discount. Call on Mr. FERRIS, 89 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—NEW PATENT ICE-BOX, SUITABLE for wine business or boarding-house. SCHWEIZER'S Restaurant, 148 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to an active business man with $10,000 capital, —$4,000 ready money only required,—to buy the interest of a retiring partner in a safe, legitimate business, thoroughly established. Apply to WM. C. GRANT, 28 Portland Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE AND genteel retail cash business; no credit; established and pays well; good chance for an honest and earnest man; particulars at interview; references exchanged. Address D, Carrier 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IS LOOKing for a chance to get into business through the investment of over $1,200 cash. Address L 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN EStablished cash business paying $300 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 32.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 or more, to invest in watches, clocks, and jewelry; business established since 1861, or would like to go in with another business already established. For full information address M 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH from $3,000 to $5,000; either in money or liquors, to join the subscriber in the liquor trade. I will furnish the store and trade; fifteen years' experience in the city. Address or apply to WILLIAM P. CARDWELL, 300 West Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CASH capital of $3,000, to invest in a profitable business; good references exchanged. Full particulars by addressing M 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, IN a blacksmith shop, corner State and Forty-ninth-sts. One who can do wagon and buggy work.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT starting in furnishing trade, wishes a lady partner. Reference given and required. Address L 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PARTner in an established business; only a small capital needed. Address X 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $7,000, TO purchase interest of a retiring partner, in a legitimate and established business. Address for two days, M 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$600—A YOUNG GERMAN, who speaks good English; pays 100 per cent per month. 74 East Twelfth-st. H. C. FINNEY.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOARDING AND Sale Stable, at 421 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business that will bear investigation. It is an opportunity to realize from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum to the right party, and is safe and permanent. Address F 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOgrapher, who can furnish $5,000 to $10,000 capital, to go in as partner with a well-established firm, to take charge of a gallery in connection with publishing, and carrying on a general trade in stereoscopic views, photographs, &c. Address "R," Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 capital, to join two practical men already established in the carpenter and building business; machinery and plant in good working order; none but those meaning business need apply. Address F 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL TAKE A MAN AS partner in grocery store that can furnish satisfactory reference; purchase money, $1,000, part or all down. Nice store and splendid location. More capital and help required. Address GROCERY STORE, care Carrier No. 30, City.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN HAVING $2,000 or $3,000, may become a partner in a business already established, and have the chief management of the affairs. Address G 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY AS PARTNER with another lady; dressmaking or other light business. Address F 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 IN an iron manufacturing business, to take charge of office and finances. Address G 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE FINEST dining-rooms in the city; capital wanted about $3,000. Address F 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH, TO EStablish a manufacturing business; goods are ready sale, and afford 100 per cent profit. For particulars call at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN to join me in the purchase of a good paying business. Capital wanted, $3,000 to $4,000. Will furnish the same amount. For an interview, address F 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 in the soap trade; also patent right for sale. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PRACtical business men that can furnish from $2,000 to $3,000 each, to join three others in the manufacture, sale, and exclusive control of an article in Chicago and the United States, that is as staple as flour, has an unlimited sale, and will pay 100 per cent net profit. Over $5,000 worth of orders already secured in Chicago. Parties only that can furnish the money and mean business will please address F 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MUST BE a good office-man and have $250. Profits last month, $427.63. 70 East Madison-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

PARTNER WANTED—CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH $500, in an established business; done $7,000 business last summer. Address G 74, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A FULL RICH-TONE ROSEWOOD 5-OCTAVE MElodeon, made by Swan, for sale; in perfect order; price only $35; worth $75. 7 Eighteenth-st.

A HALLET & DAVIS CONCERT GRAND PIANO, cover and stool, for sale, one-third less than cost, or will trade for horse and phaeton in part payment. Address L 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY PIANO, CARVED legs, in perfect order; cost $625; at a bargain. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren-st.

MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GRAND PIANO FOR sale, very low; nearly new. Address, for three days, F 18, Tribune office.

PIANO—VERY FINE ONE, TO BE SOLD AT CONstable's sale at 1449 Prairie-av., where now stored, on Monday, June 23, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. Come for a bargain.

PIANO FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—6½ octave, rosewood case; good full tone, in good order. 519 Lake-st.

$200 SAVED IN BUYING A PIANO OF THE subscriber. Instruments first-class, and fully warranted. Call and examine them at 251 Park-av. J. H. WOLCOTT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACTS COPIED ACCURATELY BY AN EXperienced abstract maker and Notary Public, at reasonable charges. D. THOMPSON, with W. F. Boilvin, 48 South Clark-st.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR Satin Starch Enamel, used by all first-class houses.

ABSTRACTS, ETC., WILL BE COPIED BY ADdressing F 35, Tribune office.

A WIDOW WISHES THE LOAN OF $100. FRONT room, with board, and good security given. Address G 72, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR "DR. SYKES' SURE cure for catarrh." Free trial given at his office, 169 West Randolph-st. It cures when everything else fails.

BUSINESS—I WILL BUY AND PAY CASH FOR business chances and goods of all kinds at low prices. Address, for three days, X 2, Tribune office.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR NEW AND OLD BOOKS in any quantity. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book-Store, 94 and 216 East Madison-st.

BUY WARNER'S CHERRY-STONER. PATENTED Jan. 21, 1873. Practically superseded all others. To be had wholesale of WM. BLAIR & CO., 173, 174, and 176 Lake-st., and principal retailers of the trade. Retail, 75 cents.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

DR. KENDRICK'S CARMINATIVE ANODYNE IS warranted to cure cholera and cholera morbus, or money refunded. Sold at 146 West Madison (up stairs), and by druggists.

DR. AUSTIN HAS REMOVED TO CORNER Halsted and Monroe-sts., where calls of every description will be promptly attended.

DR. KENDRICK'S CARMINATIVE ANODYNE IS warranted to cure chronic diarrhea, or money refunded. Sold at 146 West Madison-st. (up stairs), and by druggists.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted; posting and general office work promptly attended to. Address L 80, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE received and sold at auction, by BRUSH, SON & CO., every Wednesday and Saturday. Sales of furniture made at dwellings, and stocks at stores. Having had many years' experience, making our own sales, and prompt returns, we can give entire satisfaction. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

FRAGEN SIE IHREN GROCER UND DRUGGIST für Satin Starch Enamel, es wird in den besten Familien gebraucht.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

I WISH TO INVEST MY TIME AND $10,000 IN SOME legitimate wholesale business; unquestionable references given, and all communications received in confidence. Address G 4, Tribune office.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT A GOOD SWITCH OF real hair, from $2.50 to $10, call at the reliable little hair store, 358 West Madison-st.

NOTICE—ALL THE PARTIES INTERESTED IN the Chicago Boulevard Addition (or Scott's) are requested to meet at 138 Blue Island-av., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

NEW LAUNDRY AT NO. 40 WEST LAKE-ST. General washing done at $1 per dozen, shirts 12½ cents each. N. HANSON.

STATE RIGHTS ON A PATENT STEAM WASHing-machine saleable on low cash terms. Address O. W. G., Chicago University.

TO MAKE MONEY, TO SAVE MONEY, LEARN Madame Costin's self-fitting dress chart. First-class dressmaking. 389 Wabash-av. Agents wanted.

WANTED—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OR 1½-story cottage, to be moved; must be in good condition, and on the West Side. Address W. HOUSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TICKET OR PASS TO COLORADO. 183 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—I WANT A YOUNG MAN AS ROOM-mate, on West Madison-st., near Halsted. Terms reasonable. Address M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE TO MOVE; ONE WEST OF Union Park preferred. State age, size, location, and price. Address L 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A PLEASant home, would like the care of two little girls. Address G 5, Tribune office.

WANTED — A GOOD HOME FOR A GIRL 8 months old; has been raised by hand; a place preferred near limits of the city. Address stating terms per week or month, F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR A good draft horse. FERRIER BROS. 376 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SAFE. ADDRESS, stating price, Letter Carrier No. 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND TWO OR three barrel ice-box. Give size and location. P. G. BAUMGARTNER, Maywood, Ill., or J. & B. Robinson, 198 Lake-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE AN INTEREST or manufacture the best refrigerator in the world. Call at 111 South Clark-st., on Monday, in basement.

WANTED—GOOD PATENT RIGHTS—GOOD CANvassers wanted. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TO TRANsact in California by a party going to San Francisco, San Diego, &c., in a few days. First-class references given. Address F 19, Tribune office.

WALKER, JOB CARPENTER, REAR OF 380 Wabash-av., where you can get all kinds of work done on short notice. Houses put up with care and at low prices. All orders promptly attended to.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE AS REASONable as any place in the city. All plain clothes at $1 per dozen, leaving out dresses. Call and see us at 781 State-st., and we will try to please you.

WANTED—WOULD LIKE A PLEASANT GENtleman for room-mate, room elegantly furnished, location desirable, terms reasonable; references required and furnished. Call on W A R, 198 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE of any kind; also, new and second-hand furniture, pianos, and all kinds of household goods; also, horse and express or light truck wagon, at cash price. WILLIAMS, 61 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW, AMERICAN BUTTON Hole Sewing Machine; cheap to the first person; only $40. 329 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE GROVER & BAKER sewing machine; latest improved; been in use a few months; cost $65; will sell for $30. No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

LADIES WISHING A SINGER SEWING MACHINE can secure the services of a lady agent who will not only give free attachments, but will teach dress or shirt cutting free of charge. Call or address BROWN'S Pattern Emporium, 336 State-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 134 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SEWING MACHINES — ALL KINDS, AT HALF price, warranted. Repairing done. PERCY & CO., 337 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES WANTED—20 WHEELER & Wilson—they must have the latest improvements on them—in trade for Singer's Improved, or cash. 414 West Madison-st. Also, horse wanted. SPENCER & DALY.

SINGER OFFICE, 315 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—H. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WANTED—PERSONS COMPETENT TO CANVASS a valuable sewing-machine attachment. Employment profitable. Call from 3 to 5 p. m., at 154 South LaSalle-st., Room 19, Otis Block.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 238 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND BOARD IN A FAMily in exchange for instruction in French and German, or would take charge of a house during the absence of the owners; best references. Address M 29, Tribune office.

AT $6 A TERM A SKILLFUL FIRST-CLASS TEACHer can accept four more piano pupils; vocal culture, $8; very best references. Address L 25, Tribune office.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at 207 West Madison-st., Room 31, by WILLIAM HOMER.

CHARLES HARRIS, TEACHER OF THE GUITAR and banjo, 145 Clark-st., corner of Madison, Room 45. A reduction of terms for the summer season.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS private boarding-school on the Mississippi River, near Keokuk, if taken soon. Highest reference. A rare bargain. Address Dr. J. M. ANDERSON, Montrose, Ia.

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPing, and telegraphing, at Drew's Business College. A special class in writing during vacation. M. McOMBER will teach an evening class in telegraphing. College at 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

MRS. H. SIMONS' DAY AND BOARDING-school, formerly of Thirty-ninth-st., New York, will continue school until July 25. Young ladies can join the French and German classes; needlework taught. 460 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 419 WEST MADISON-ST., piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, Spanish. Teaching at my rooms or pupil's residence. Summer terms.

WANTED—A FEW SCHOLARS TO TEACH PIANO. Charges low, at 143 Third-av. Miss. NELLIE BECKER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN INSTRUCTOR OF Italian for two ladies, native-born preferred, at 105 Twenty-fourth-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE ELDER OF THE TWO young ladies who, with their mother, reached Chicago about 10 p. m. on the C., A. & St. L. R. R., Saturday evening, will send her address to the gentleman who sat opposite them in the cars, and who advised them to take a hack at the depot, she will hear of something to her advantage. Address T. WALLACE, Lock Box 428, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERSONAL — ANY PERSON GIVING INFORmation of the whereabouts of one Adaline Taylor, formerly living at 300 State-st., as dressmaker, will, by leaving word where she can be found at 613 West Lake-st., be suitably rewarded. R. H. M.

PERSONAL—"MY OLD LITTLE FRIEND" KITtie, why don't you write, or call, as you promised? F.

PERSONAL—DILLON'S BENEFIT—BOW AFTERwards—Sunday afternoon. North Clark—North-av.

PERSONAL—IF CHARLES EDWARDS MEETS with this advertisement, please send your address to A. A., care of Mrs. Abby, 973 Wabash-av., where you will hear of an old and very dear friend.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES AND ALL LAW BUSINESS ATTENDed to on equitable terms. 347 South Clark-st., Room 8.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

A Decision in the Indiana Avenue Horse-Railway Case.

An Opinion that Deeply Interests Stockholders.

The case of the People v. Chicago City Railway Company was decided by Judge Williams yesterday morning, and the decision will be read with great interest by stockholders of city passenger railway companies, inasmuch as it virtually lays down the ground that such companies will not, under the new constitution, be able to obtain rights from the Common Council, but will have in each case to get a general law. The case in point, one of quo warranto, was brought on the 10th of July, 1870. A charter was granted defendant Nov. 14, 1859, authorizing it to use the streets of the City of Chicago for the laying of their tracks upon such terms as the Common Council should prescribe. In 1864, the Company obtained authority from the Common Council to lay a single track upon Indiana avenue, on the conditions that it should be finished within fifteen months from the passing of the ordinance, and that the Company procure the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners of Indiana avenue. The grounds of forfeiture were, among others, that the Company constructed the track to Thirty-first street only, leaving a mile unconstructed, and that they failed to get the requisite consent of the owners. In a decision delivered by Judge Williams, about a year ago, these objections, as grounds of forfeiture, were held to be valid. Nov. 13, 1871, the Railroad Company procured the passage of an ordinance extending the time for the construction of the track two years, and confirming their rights to the track already laid on the avenue, and giving the right to lay a double track upon getting the consent of the requisite number of owners. This ordinance was cited by the defendant as evidence of authority, and to that plea the State demurred, on the ground that, under the new Constitution, a special privilege could not be granted by the Legislature nor by the Common Council, which is a mere agent of the State. Judge Williams, as will be seen by the following decision, agreed with this view of the case:

Demurrers to some of the replications having been sustained, amended replications were filed, and to the original and amended replications the respondent has filed several rejoinders, and to all of the rejoinders a demurrer has been filed. The first amended replication set up the failure of respondents to obtain the consent of the requisite number of property-owners on Indiana avenue before constructing its track. The second amended replication sets up the failure to secure such consent within fifteen months from the passage of the ordinance. The third amended replication avers that respondent did not complete its road within fifteen months, but only a small part thereof is yet completed. The eighth amended replication sets up the failure of defendant to obtain the consent of the requisite number of property-holders on Eighteenth street.

The sixth original replication alleges the failure of defendant to keep its tracks in the condition prescribed by the ordinance, but permitted them to be so laid as to obstruct travel, &c. The first rejoinder to the first, second, and eighth amended, and the sixth original, replications, takes issue upon the facts stated in such replications, and is well pleaded, and the demurrer should be overruled. The second rejoinder to each of the replications sets up the passage of an ordinance on the 13th of November, 1871, amending and modifying the ordinance of 1864, by extending the time for the construction of the road on Indiana avenue for two years from the passage of the ordinance in 1871, and confirming the right of defendant to maintain and use its existing tracks for the time mentioned in the ordinance, and further granting to it the right to construct and operate a double track upon Indiana avenue upon certain conditions which were accepted by defendant, and due notice given to the city.

The third rejoinder to the second amended replication sets up the obtaining by the defendant of the consent of the requisite number of property-holders after the expiration of the fifteen months before the commencement of this suit.

The third rejoinder to the sixth replication denies the existence of an ordinance compelling the respondent to keep its tracks in such a condition that they should not be elevated above the streets so that vehicles could easily and freely cross the track, &c.

The third rejoinder to the eighth amended replication sets up the obtaining of the consent of the requisite number of property-holders on Eighteenth street, after the laying down of the track.

The second rejoinder of each of the replications presents the question whether the Constitution of 1870 prohibits the City of Chicago from granting to defendant any further or other franchises than such as it possessed prior to the adoption of the Constitution. A full discussion of this question would consume more time than I can devote to it. I will indicate my conclusions without referring to any of the adjudged cases. If the present suit can be maintained at all, it must be for the reason that defendant, by its omissions or commissions, has forfeited some portion of its franchises. If there has been such a forfeiture it can only be waived by the State. The Common Council of the city cannot waive it. The rejoinders, therefore, do not show a waiver by the passage of the ordinance of 1871. Nor do I think that if the franchises of the defendant have been to any extent forfeited any new grant of power by the Common Council can be made to it which would have the effect to restore it to its position before such forfeiture.

The City of Chicago is a corporation, existing for the purposes of municipal government. It is subordinate to the Legislature which gave it its legal existence. It can possess no greater power than its principal. It has not been granted the right to legislate for all future time, independent of the General Assembly and the State Constitution.

When the city has passed ordinances in compliance with existing laws, and rights have become vested under such ordinances, the persons possessed of such rights cannot be deprived of them by subsequent legislation. But the power of future legislation upon the part of the Common Council is subject to limitation or abolition by the superior will of the State, whether expressed in laws or in constitutions.

It cannot be admitted that the General Assembly has granted to the Common Council powers as to future legislation which it could not itself possess. If the principal and superior is liable to limitations of power by constitutional provisions, the agent subordinate must be liable to the same limitations. If this is not so then the superior power of the State inheres not in the whole body of the people, but it has been in part merged in a fractional part of that body, in the Common Council of the City of Chicago. In that event the General Assembly has created a body not only as powerful as itself, but it has freed the object of its creation from the control to which it was itself subject. I think it must be granted that the power of future legislation by a municipal corporation must for every purpose be held subordinated to the supreme will of the State, whether expressed in laws or in its constitution.

By the Constitution of 1870, the General Assembly was expressly prohibited from amending by special law any existing railroad charter, so as to give to any corporation or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, and from granting to it any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. I think that this limitation as to future legislation upon the superior (the General Assembly) was also a limitation upon its subordinate (the Common Council). A contrary doctrine carried out to its legitimate conclusion would be fraught with tremendous consequences. In this particular case, where the charter of the defendant exists for some eighty years, it would give to the Common Council of Chicago for all that time the power by ordinance to grant special franchises to the defendant throughout the city, as it now exists or may hereafter be extended during the existence of defendant's charter. And yet, no one doubts that the Legislature of the State is prohibited from any such exercise of power. I do not think, therefore, that the ordinance of 1871 is valid. The demurrers to the second rejoinder to all the replications will therefore be sustained.

The third rejoinder to the second amended replication is bad. If there was a forfeiture then, after it had once assumed, the City of Chicago had no power to waive it. The demurrer to this rejoinder will therefore be sustained.

The demurrer to the third rejoinder to the eighth amended replication will be sustained. A forfeiture could not be waived by the owners of the property fronting on the street.

The first rejoinder to the third amended replication and the third rejoinder to the sixth original replication are good. The demurrer to these will be overruled.

MAYORS' PORTRAITS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Every city has, or should have, a great pride in preserving authentic records of its past history. Commencing her life as a city with some 4,000 inhabitants, in May, 1837,—only thirty-six years ago,—Chicago has not had time to make much history; and yet so rapid has been her growth in wealth and population that, meagre as it confessedly is, her citizens have scarcely had time to note down the facts of that history for the benefit of future ages. In one respect, previous to the fire, Chicago had the advantage probably of every other considerable city in the world. She had a portrait of every Mayor who had ever presided over her destinies. That gallery in the Council Chamber, already so interesting and so valuable, was totally destroyed by our great fire. If immediate action is taken by the Common Council, it could probably be restored, for doubtless copies of pictures of those who have passed away could be obtained, and the million of people who are soon to live in Chicago could look upon the faces of all those who have been our Chief Magistrates. I presume some one of our best artists would be glad to restore the entire gallery, as as there are only twenty in all, for, say, $4,000.

The names of the Mayors—those that are dead being marked with a *—are as follows:

William B. Ogden, 1837; B. S. Morris, 1838; B. W. Raymond, 1839, 1842; A. Lloyd,* 1840; F. C. Sherman,* 1841, 1862, '3, '4; Augustus Garrett,* 1843, '4, '5; John P. Chapin,* 1846; James Curtiss,* 1847, 1850; James H. Woodworth,* 1848, '9; W. S. Gurnee, 1851, '2; C. M. Gray, 1853; I. L. Milliken, 1854; L. D. Boone, 1855; Thomas Dyer,* 1856; John Wentworth, 1857, 1860; John C. Haines, 1858, '9; J. S. Rumsey, 1861; John B. Rice, 1865, '6, '7, '8; R. B. Mason, 1869, '70, '1; J. Medill, 1872, '3.

Of the twenty Mayors, thirteen are still living, and of course would willingly sit for their portraits for the city. I venture the assertion that in no way could so small a sum contribute so much to the gratification, and secure so much of the gratitude, of those who are to come after us. Probably no city in the world, of 400,000 people, has, or can get, portraits of all the Mayors who have presided over it. I trust the Council will, at their next meeting, unanimously add the needed amount to the appropriations for the coming year. Several of those now living may pass away before many months. Hence the subject admits of no delay, if a thing so desirable is to be accomplished. AN OLD CITIZEN.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued forty-two marriage licenses yesterday.

The Decoration Committees will meet in the Pacific Hotel to-morrow evening.

The Board of Managers of the Newsboys, and Bootblacks' Home did no business yesterday, because there was no quorum.

Erin's Hope Temperance Society will meet at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Police Captain at Hyde Park has in his keeping a single harness, supposed to have been stolen, and for which an owner is wanted.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society will meet Tuesday evening in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets.

No entries will be received for the Dexter Park meeting later than Tuesday. Mr. Gage will receive the last of them at 9 o'clock on that evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for painting several of the bridges, and furnishing lumber for the use of the street department. Neither contract was awarded.

A strawberry and ice cream festival, for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital, will be given by the ladies of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, at Standard Hall, Wednesday evening.

A meeting of the West Side Pastors' Association will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church. Important business will be transacted.

The Union Catholic Library Association will give a picnic, July 4, at Tracy's Grove, and the Committee of Arrangements will meet in the hall corner of State and Monroe streets this afternoon to talk over the matter.

Calling and carriage dresses for New York ladies are of white barege, and very stylish. They are made up all white, but are more becoming corded with brown, blue, or gray. The suits are very cool, and do not soil easily.

Complaints are made that the South Side Railroad Company run no cars on Archer avenue from 9:30 to 11:15 o'clock at night, and that there is no car on this route later than that hour. Mr. Holmes' attention is called to this fact, if it is a fact.

In the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Tuesday evening next, there will be a festival for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Among the attractions will be an express office in charge of ladies, a Rebecca's well, and strawberries "smothered in crame."

Members of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society are called upon to meet at their hall on West Twelfth street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Stanislaus Church, corner of Luke and John streets.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings there will be a grand festival given by lady friends of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society, at Klare's Hall, No. 70 and 72 North Clark street, at which a pleasant time is anticipated. Good music in attendance, furnished by Nevans & Dean's band.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: A. Heller, 2-story and basement brick, 20x50 feet, No. 112 Sherman street; Regina Kirchner, 3-story and basement brick, 24x60 feet; No. 90 Archer avenue; A. H. Castle, 2-story and basement brick, 24x18 feet, rear of No. 202 Park avenue.

So frequent have been the depredations of burglars at Englewood, recently, that the inhabitants of that suburb are clamoring for a night patrol. Householders are bringing their silver-ware into the city for safe-keeping, and arming themselves with revolvers, bludgeons, bowieknives, blunderbusses, and shot-guns.

The Committee of Arrangements for the mass-meeting of Irish temperance societies to repudiate Ald. McGrath will call a meeting on Sunday evening next, at Father Mathew Hall. This meeting promises to be an important event, and may decide upon which side the Irish citizens will stand in the coming municipal election.

Mr. Charles Loding has the acknowledgements of the city editor of a handsome bouquet of roses from the Humboldt Park Nursery. The growth of these charming flowers is quite a feature of the parks. One can wander over Messrs. Sullivan & McClure's lots and pick them up as freely as real estate at Washington Heights. Lo, the waste places blossom with the rose.

The commencement exercises of the University of Chicago will take place this week as follows: Monday, 7:45 p. m., Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets, Freshmen's declamations for the Keen prize; Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., class day exercises University grounds; 7:45 p. m., Junior exhibition, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Thursday, 11 a. m., commencement exercises, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The exercises of the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the University of Nortre Dame, Ind., and St. Mary's Academy will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. A large delegation of the parents and friends of the students from this city is expected to be present. Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon, editor of the *Western Catholic*, of this city, will deliver the annual address before the Alumni of the University, of which he is a graduate, on Thursday evening.

The *Western Catholic* of this week comes out under the management of a new editor, Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon, and the issue is one of the best that has appeared. Mr. Fitzgibbon was educated at Notre Dame University, where he took a degree and where he will, during the commencement to take place this week, deliver the oration, an honor eagerly sought by the Alumni. To his editorial duties Mr. Fitzgibbon will bring a mind stored with theological and general information, and under his management the *Western Catholic* promises to increase its circulation and influence.

The attaches of the manufacturers' National Bank came to the conclusion that the marriage of Mr. M. M. Jamieson, Recieving Teller of the bank, to Miss Daniels, daughter of W. Y. Daniels, Esq., was an excellent opportunity to let that popular gentleman have an evidence of their good will. They accordingly presented him on Friday evening with an elegant French clock as a wedding present. Pleasant remarks upon the occasion were made with characteristic grace by Messrs. Caleb Barrett, George Robert Quin, and Walter Mills, and a general good time indulged by everybody. The other gentlemen in that bank are seriously contemplating matrimony.

A beneficiary concert will be given in the First Baptist Church on the evening of the 1st prox., under the direction of Mr. C. A. Havens, organist of the church. An excellent programme has been arranged, embracing a variety of talent that cannot fail richly to entertain lovers of good music. In the instrumental parts, Mr. Havens will be assisted by Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist of Plymouth Church, and Mr. Emil Liebling, an eminent pianist. The vocal numbers will be rendered by Mrs. Havens, soprano; Mr. James Gill, baritone; Mr. G. C. Stebbins, tenor, and several singers from the church choir, including the famous male quartette that created such enthusiasm at the recent State Sunday-School Convention in Springfield.

Yesterday an officer of the Humane Society arrested a man by the name of D. Kent, employed at James Turner's packing-house, for gross cruelty to an animal. He had lassoed an ox, but the rope got entangled around the legs of another animal, and the first one was unable to move along. Kent got angry, took up a sledge-hammer, and began beating the animal over the back and head. Then he struck it on the legs and broke one of them, and kept on abusing the helpless creature till it was dead. He was brought before Justice Scully, who fined him $25, and informed him that but for his youth he should have imposed the full penalty of the law.

LITTLE NELL'S ABSENCE.

The Indefatigable Moran Still on the War-Path.

Did Charlotte M. Blake Spirit Little Nell Away?

The end of the Ellen Kennedy case is not yet. The writ of habeas corpus was duly served upon a number of the ladies connected with the Orphan Asylum, and some of them returned answer thereto, and others did not do so. The nature of such answers as were made has already been published. The respondents denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the child. This failed to satisfy Mr. Moran, the indefatigable counsel for the petitioner, and in the Circuit Court he yesterday filed the following answer to the answers. Two of the ladies upon whom the writ of habeas corpus was served have not filed answers. One of these, a Mrs. Fuller, makes no answer, and says nothing about the cause of her not doing so, while a Mrs. Henry Sayers denies having had the writ served upon her, the fact being, according to the bailiff intrusted with the serving, that on calling upon Mrs. Sayers, a servant denied him admission, on the ground of the sickness of her mistress. Mr. Moran intends, as soon as possible, to have another hearing of the case, when he will examine all the ladies in the establishment with a view of elucidating, if possible, what still remains a profound secret. In the event of its ever becoming apparent that little Nellie was really spirited away, a glorious exception will be discovered to an old rule, and it will be admitted that, whatever the failings of the fair sex in general, Chicago women, at least, can keep a secret. The following is the document filed in the case yesterday:

The people of the State of Illinois, on the relation of William Weadley, v. Mrs. Henry Sayers et al.; And now comes the said relator, William Weadley, and says that the several returns to the said writ herein filed by Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley, Mrs. Benham, and Mrs. Bennett Botsford, respectively, are evasive, unsatisfactory, and insufficient, in this, that said several returns do not state all the facts within the knowledge of the said respondents as to the custody and whereabouts of the said Ellen Kennedy, as the relator is informed and believes, and to show to the Court the insufficiency of said returns, and for traverse of any conclusion to be therefrom drawn in favor of said respondents, relator states that he was duly appointed guardian of said Ellen Kennedy on the 7th day of June, 1873, by the County Court of Cook County. That at the time of his said appointment said Ellen Kennedy was confined in the Chicago Orphan Asylum. That at the time of his application for said letters of guardianship to said County Court as aforesaid, the attorney of said Chicago Orphan Asylum appeared in court and then and there opposed his said appointment. That at the time of said appointment the said respondents, Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley and Mrs. Bennett Botsford, were officers, and still are officers of said Orphan Asylum. That said respondent, Mrs. Benham, was then an employe of said institution, in general charge and control of the children therein, and that she still is an employe of said Asylum. That the respondents, as well as the other officers and employes of said Asylum, had notice that relator was about to apply for the custody of said Ellen Kennedy by writ of habeas corpus. That said Ellen Kennedy remained confined in said Orphan Asylum during said 7th day of June, and during Sunday, the 8th day of June, and until a late hour in the night of Sunday. That said respondent, Mrs. Benham, during said night was in chief control of the employes and children in such Orphan Asylum. That said Ellen, as relator is informed and believes, was last seen at said Orphan Asylum in the charge and company of one Charlotte M. Blake, who was a servant or employe of said Asylum, under the control and direction of the officers thereof, and under the direction of said respondent, Mrs. Benham. That relator has been unable by diligent inquiry to learn anything of said Ellen's whereabouts since she was so seen in charge and custody of said Charlotte M. Blake. That said Charlotte M. Blake is still in the employ and under the direction of the respondents, Mrs. Brawley and Mrs. Botsford, conjointly with the other members of the Board of Directors. That said Charlotte M. Blake left the City of Chicago on said Sunday night, as relator is informed, and that she still remains absent from the City of Chicago, and in the employ and service of said Asylum, and that she could not be found by the Sheriff to serve the said writ upon her. And relator further states that said Ellen Kennedy was spirited away from said Asylum on said Sunday night for the purpose of keeping her from the custody of relator, and of avoiding the writ in this case issued, and that she was so spirited away by some person in that regard, acting with the knowledge and consent, and, at the time, under the immediate control and direction of said respondent, Mrs. Benham, and also with the knowledge and approbation of the said respondents, Mrs. Brawley and Mrs. Botsford, conjointly with the other Directresses of said institution. And relator further states that he is informed and believes, and charges the fact to be, that the said Ellen Kennedy is now in the custody of some person who holds her with the consent and knowledge and under the direction of said respondents, or either or all of them, conjointly with the other officers and employes of said institution; and that said Ellen is now in the knowledge, and, constructively, in the power, possession, and control of said respondents. WILLIAM WEADLEY.

By F. A. MORAN, his attorney.

THE BISMARCK BUND.

The Bismarck Bund, one of the largest German benevolent organizations in the United States, and certainly the most extensive in the Northwest, held its annual Convention yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Bund, at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue.

The Convention was called to order by the President of the Bundesrath, Mr. Louis Schneider, from St. Louis, who congratulated the members on the flourishing condition of their association, and the great increase in capital and membership.

Mr. Nettelhorst, of the Teutonia Life Insurance Company of Chicago, acted as Secretary.

The chief business of the Convention, the election of new officers for the ensuing year, was next performed. The result of the election was as follows:

President—G. B. Lisena, Indianapolis.
First Vice-President—August Weiss, Omaha.
Second Vice-President—F. Bisdom, East St. Louis.
Recording Secretary—Hugo Kreutzer, Evansville, Ind.
Corresponding Secretary—R. Ludwig, Winona.

The Convention then considered several amendments to the Constitution, and adjourned.

To-day a great festival and picnic will be held at Ogden's Grove, in which all the delegates from other cities and the Chicago members of the Bismarck Bund, numbering over 2,000, will participate.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Safely, Iowa, is at the Sherman.

Dr. Scott, Oswego, is at the Matteson.

Smith Briggs, Albany, is at the Gardner.

Judge Caton, Ottawa, is at the Gardner.

H. Plichoy, Paris, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. N. Palmer, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren is at the Gardner.

Nicholas DeGraff, St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Antongini and Savio, Italy, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. I. S. Kalloch, Kansas, is at the Matteson.

Lieut.-Col. Weaver, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capel Wodehouse, Royal Navy, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John H. Gear, Burlington, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. C. H. Smith, Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. S. Coleman, Pennsylvania, is at the Sherman.

Dr. S. G. Risley, Rockville, Conn., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. George W. Wall, Dubuque, is at the Grand Pacific

The Hon. James F. Wilson was at the Sherman yesterday.

The Hon. Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, is at the Gault House.

Col. L. W. Sanford, of Ohio, is stopping at the West Side Briggs.

William B. Hanscome, of LaCrosse, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. William L. Hearn, of Wheeling, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. John O'Neil and wife, Zanesville, O., are at the Gardner.

F. W. Lyman, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. G. E. Stevens, of Omaha, is taking his ease at his inn—the Gault House.

The Hon. S. M. Cullom and family, Springfield, are at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Elwood Evans, of Olympia, W. T., is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and party, are expected at the Grand Pacific to-day.

Mr. George N. Carpenter, Superintendent of the Christian Union, has resigned his position to accept the Secretaryship of a manufacturing company of this city. He is still a strong friend of the Union, and remains a Director of it.

Prof. J. C. Freeman, of the Chicago University, will deliver the oration at the Michigan University commencement on Tuesday.

The Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, ex-United States Senator, and ex-Minister to Spain, and his wife, are spending a few days in the city with their friends at No. 120 Calumet avenue.

Among those at the Gault House are Martin Allison, Freeport; P. M. Carroll, Salina, Kansas; William Robertson, San Francisco; T. M. Pinney, Madison, Wis.; L. G. Graff, Pittsburgh; James Comfort, San Francisco.

Mr. P. H. Tansey will, in the latter end of the ensuing week, forward to Headford, Ireland, the sum of £20, the proceeds of his late lecture delivered at Bridgeport for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a monument to the late Father Conway.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: George H. Wilkes and wife, Canada; Louis Borell, Alfred Mothe, Switzerland; Sidney Shepard, Milwaukee; R. F. Hull, Manchester; W. D. Judson, New Haven; James B. Heth, St. Louis; Alfred Jones and wife, New Orleans; G. E. Garlock, New York.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, elected on the 2d day of June, 1873, and commissioned by the Governor on the 16th day of June inst., there were present all five newly-elected Judges. It was decided that W. W. Farwell be Chief of said Court. The Judges also decided that the midsummer vacation shall begin at the close of the June term and end at the opening of the September term.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: W. G. Benedict, Boston; George Pancost, New York; J. J. Walworth, Boston; Col. William Crooks, St. Paul; Charles R. Pendleton, Cleveland; Z. W. Uppercu and wife, Boston; Henry Des Arts, Hamburg, Germany; J. W. Meeks, Jr., Dresden; B. J. Arnold, Texas.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: C. H. Stokes, Philadelphia; D. S. Lenigan, Youngstown, O.; W. F. Long, *Public Record*, Philadelphia; Bennett Hitchcock, New Orleans; J. A. Thatcher, Central City, Col.; H. N. Allen, Leavenworth; Wm. Cary, Salt Lake City; S. W. Pollock, U. S. A.; W. C. Tibbets, Boston; E. R. Colhman, U. S. N.; M. B. Kent, Arkansas; Peter White, Marquette; J. W. Milner, Washington.

How a Piute Prisoner Forced the Soldiers to Kill Him.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Piute prisoner, named Tom, who was brought by Sergeant Sheehan from Camp McDermit, Nevada, last Thursday, and taken to Alcatraz Island on the succeeding day, was summarily executed by the soldiers on Saturday morning. This Tom brought with him to the island a very bad character. Some six months ago he killed another Indian of his tribe, and was captured by his own people and turned over to the military authorities at Camp McDermit for punishment. They confined him in the guard-house at the camp, and reported the case to the authorities at Washington. Instructions were sent back to turn the murderer over to the civil authorities of Nevada for trial, but the civil authorities refused to receive him. Thus the matter stood for some time, during which the redskin, confined in a small guard-house, pined for liberty. His health began to fail, and a surgeon's certificate to that effect having been forwarded to Washington, it was ordered that he be transferred to Alcatraz until the question as to who should punish him for his crime should be settled.

Also confined at Alcatraz is an Apache Indian, Quiwhatanava by name. The new comer was duly presented to his brother of the forest and honored with an intoduction. The noble red man from the wilds of Arizona surveyed the Piute from head to foot, and, with a contemptuous grunt, turned his back upon Tom, and refused to have anything to do with him. This appeared to hurt Tom's feelings, and he became moody and sullen. The next day he was permitted to leave the guard-house, and go where he was pleased about the island. He was seen seated on a rock near the water's edge for some time. Near this spot was a pile of bricks. One of the guard passed by him, and the moment he had got by him and his back was turned, Tom jumped, with cat-like agility, and, seizing a brick, struck the soldier on the back of the head, felling him to the ground, and inflicting a severe wound. Tom grabbed brick after brick and threw them at the prostrate man. A sentinel was pacing his beat a short distance away, and witnessed the assault. The soldier ran toward the Indian, and, leveling his gun, commanded him to stop. Tom paid no heed to the command, and the soldier fired over the Indian's head. This did not bring the redskin to terms, but alarmed the guard, and several of them came rushing to the scene. Tom's blood was up, and he meant fight. He kept on picking up bricks and throwing them at the soldiers. Several of the soldiers fired toward the Indian, expecting to frighten him into surrendering, but without avail.

Finally they commenced to aim a little closer, and several balls struck the Indian. Even after being hit he continued on the aggressive, and only yielded when a ball struck him in the abdomen. He then sank to the ground, and in about an hour yielded up his warlike spirit. It was found that six bullets had taken effect,—two in the arms, two in the legs, one in the hip, and the fatal shot in the abdomen.

—Only $19,000 have, up to date, been paid the architects and engineers of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum. This is a small sum where the building is a mile in circumference.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Money was easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

Sterling firm at 109¾ for sixty days, and 110¼ for prime. A large transaction in foreign exchange was reported this afternoon. Customs receipts, $217,000.

Gold was steady all day at 115¼@115⅜. Loans, 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $52,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $85,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds ruled dull.

Stocks have been strong all day, with Union Pacific and Lake Shore as the features. The former advanced from 23⅞ to 25, and the latter from 91⅞ to 93⅛. The strength of the market was generally attributed to the covering of short contracts. The market closed steady, at a slight reaction from the highest point of the day. The *Commercial* says that, at a meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors yesterday, it was agreed to issue three millions of bonds to run ten years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the steamers now in process of construction. It is understood that not more than two and a half million will be marketed, at about 90 per cent.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅞	Coupons '67	120⅞
5-20s of '62	115⅞	Coupons, 68	120
Coupons, '64	115⅞	10-40s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	117⅞	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅞	New 5s	114⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95⅞	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	27⅞
Tennessees, new	78⅞	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	86	St. Paul pfd	71⅞
Western Union	85⅞	Wabash	68⅞
Quicksilver	33	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅞	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	38⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅞
Erie	63⅞	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem, ex-div	125	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	27⅞
Michigan Central	98	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	87⅞	Union Pacific stocks	24⅞
Northwestern	73⅞	Union Pacific bonds	85⅞
Northwestern pfd	83⅞	Central Pacific bonds	102⅞
Rock Island	109	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅞
N. J. Central	105⅞	Hartford & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	51⅞		

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.75@5.00; common to good extra, $5.80@6.30; good to choice do, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.90; Ohio, $6.20@8.75; St. Louis, $6.80@10.75. Rye flour dull and declining at $4.75@5.50. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.30@3.40. Wheat lower; receipts, 114,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.20@1.30; No. 3 spring, $1.36@1.37½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 1 do, $1.53. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 96,000 bu; new steamer mixed Western, 48@52c; selected, 49@54c; old mixed Western, 54c; yellow, 60@65c; white, 65c; prime shipping Western mixed, 57c, for August delivery. Oats a shade better, with fair inquiry.

WHISKY—Steady; 92½c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 8c; refined, 18½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, for June, $16.40; cash, $16.50. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 8¼@8½c; short clear, 8½@8¾c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅞@8 15-16; kettle, 9@9¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

On MONDAY MORNING, June 23, at 10 o'clock, WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 375 STATE-ST., The entire furniture and fixtures of a hat and cap store. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24, At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 32, and 33; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT, 527 Wentworth-av., Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 24, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises. Lot 25 by 125, with two-story frame house. Rents for $40 a month. Terms, ¼ cash; purchaser to assume a mortgage of $1,200, due October, 1874, at 10 per cent interest, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

First Great Sale, BY AUCTION, OF FIVE ACRES, TO BE SOLD IN LOTS, On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1, At 3 o'clock, on the Ground, SITUATED NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN CAR WORKS,

Being Block 4 in Morton's Subdivision, E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East. Eleven lots, fronting north on Chicago-av. Thirteen lots, fronting west on Hamlin-av. Thirteen lots, fronting east on Ridgeway-av., and eleven lots, fronting south on West Huron-st., only two blocks distant from Central Park and the great improvements of the Northwestern Car Works, less than two minutes' walk from the Central Park Depot.

These lots are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and no better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a pleasant home at your own price.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN of cars will start from Wells-st. depot at 2 o'clock p. m. on day of sale, stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock p. m., for the convenience of those desiring to attend the sale.

A mammoth tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

Plats and information furnished by ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 MARKET-ST.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE OF Grocery Stock and Fixtures, at store No. 43 West Van Buren-st., Tuesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the entire stock consisting of sugars, teas, coffees, spices, syrups, extracts, soaps, candles, oils, etc., etc. The fixtures comprise show cases, counters, shelving, desks, scales, awning, etc., etc. The lease can also be bought at the same time. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

Special and Attractive Sale OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 25 and 26, at 9½ o'clock.

Fresh lot Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns; new invoice of Corded Alpacas, Grenadines, Grenadine Robes, Embroidered Robes, Llama Lace Shawls, Alpaca and Linen Suits, Ladies' Skirts, Ribbons, Silk Scarfs, Lace Tidies, Curtains and Curtain Laces, Lace Collars, Suspenders, Long and Brocha Shawls, White Wool Shawls, Grenadine Shawls, Striped Shawls, Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves, Albums, Perfumery and Soaps, Fans, Pocket Books, Box Wood Rules, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Hamburg Edging and Insertion, German Linen Tickings, Pique Hats, and a large line of sundry goods, which must be closed. Also, large lot Elastic Cord, which must be sold. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

200 Doz. Damaged Towels In lots to the trade, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 25 and 26, at 9½ o'clock. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

Wednesday, June 25, at 9:30, will be sold new and second-hand furniture, marble-top sets, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, tables, spring beds, mattresses, lounges, cook stoves, show-cases, looking-glasses, cutlery, and general merchandise. Also at 11 a. m., a large lot of superior chromos, to be closed out to make room for our Saturday's sale. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

FLOUR.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Having purchased the celebrated Eclipse, Magnolia and Dexter Mills, of Hannibal, Mo., we are prepared to supply the trade, and consumers in the city, at manufacturers' prices. The best Flour made in the world. All we ask is a trial.

J. B. QUINN & CO., 50 and 52 West Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. & G. CAMPBELL, Brass Founders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and by said firm will be settled by C. Campbell, who will continue the business at the old stand, 116 and 118 South Desplaines-st.

FEET.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old offices, 119 Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, Vases, Statues, Card Receivers, Statuettes, Gilt Candlesticks, Oil Paintings, etc., on THURSDAY, June 26, at 3 o'clock p. m., prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday Morning, June 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, ETC. Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear, Men's and Boys' Felt and Straw Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Shade Hats, Ingrain Carpets, etc., at Auction, by GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE OF THE Boot and Shoe Stock OF C. B. BURGER & CO., On Wednesday, June 25, at 9 1-2 a. m., sharp.

This is an elegant line of Seasonable Goods. 450 cases of Goods, from OVERSTOCKED MANUFACTURERS, will be offered at same sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

3,000 lots of Household Furniture, Crockery, Carpets, etc.; Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture; Wardrobes, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Desks; on SATURDAY, June 28, at 9 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF

1,500 Cases and Barrels of Crystal and Flint Glass, assorted packages.
10 Crates of Decorated Ware.
15 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

On THURSDAY, June 26, at 9½ o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Peremptory Auction Sale of REAL ESTATE AT HINSDALE.

We shall offer to the highest bidder, SATURDAY, June 28, at 4:15 p. m., Two Houses and Seven Lots, on the premises: The elegant residence of W. Leland, Esq., adjoining the valuable estate of N. H. Warren, Esq., and Jerry Nottingham, Esq. House contains 12 rooms, in perfect repair, all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, marble mantels, cellar under the entire house, ice-house, large stable and henery. House built by the day, under the personal supervision of Mr. Leland. Good kitchen, range, etc.

The land contains about 35,000 feet, more or less, on which there is a large asparagus bed, plenty of shade and ornamental trees, beautiful lawn, all kinds of small fruit, such as cherry, plum, apples, raspberry, currants, grapes, etc.

This property is one of the most desirable estates in this market for either a retired gentleman or active business man. All the buildings in the neighborhood are specimens of taste and beauty, and this residence has been universally admired, and forms a most pleasing object of attraction to those whose hearts are in the SUBURBS.

Terms liberal. All necessary information can be obtained of the Auctioneers, GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. $200 deposit required of purchasers. Free tickets to Hinsdale and return can be had of Auctioneers. Take cars at Ill. C. Depot, Prairie-av. and State-st. crossing, and Canal-st. crossing, West Side. Train starts at 3:15 o'clock p. m. from Ill. C. Depot. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF Assorted Glassware, Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Carpetings, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, June 24, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES, Open Wagons, Double and Single Harness, AT AUCTION, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, In Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 9½ o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF South Shore Property.

20 half-acre lots of beautiful Grove and Lake frontage. 10 acre-blocks of Lake frontage.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, At 2 o'clock p. m., at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st. (Bowen Bros. Block).

The above is the most beautiful Grove and Lake frontage property south of Chicago.

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

To see the property, take the Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 3:40 p. m. train to Cornell Crossing, where conveyance will be found to take parties to the property, returning in time to take the 6 p. m. train. For particulars see maps and bills at office of T. B. Finch & Co., 157 Dearborn-st., and WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HODGES & CO.

We have orders to sell the entire contents of the private dwelling No. 112 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Wood-sts., On Tuesday Morning, June 24, at 10 a. m.,

Consisting of 1 elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, parlor, dining, 3 bedrooms, and kitchen furniture; also Crockery, China, Glassware, Cutlery, large Refrigerator, &c. Carpets, nearly new, in use less than one year, together with the barn, one fine span of Horses, 2 Buggies, 1 Cutter, 3 sets harness, and stable implements. Sale positive and without reserve, as owner is going abroad. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 312 West Lake-st.

WE WILL SELL, On WEDNESDAY, June 25, at our Warerooms, a large stock of nearly 3,000 yards of Mattings. Also, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Stove, Furniture, &c., &c., at 10 a. m. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

SPECIAL SALE On Thursday, 25th inst.,

At our salesroom, at 2 p. m., we will offer the finest collection of "Chromos," consisting of 150 choice specimens. They will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Ladies respectfully invited to attend. On Saturday, our regular sale of Household Furniture, Looking Glasses, and 40 first-class Sewing Machines. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., 83 South Canal-st.

DENTISTRY.

CIRCULAR.

Dr. M. W. Sherwood's Dental Rooms ARE REMOVED TO No. 163 STATE-ST., northeast corner of Monroe, opposite the Palmer House, and permanently located.

He will do his best to preserve the natural teeth entrusted to his care, with tenderness and skill, and is assisted by a very competent young gentleman and partner, Dr. Marvin E. Smith, formerly with Dr. E. R. E. Carpenter.

He gives Vitalized Air for the extraction of teeth without pain. The greatest chemical care is given to the manufacture of gas, and it is certainly pure, pleasant, and safe. He has given to more than 14,000 persons in this city this anesthetic, and not one has complained of injury or experienced any unpleasant effect. The most feeble and suffering invalids take it with impunity, and safely have their troublesome and offensive teeth removed.

Artificial teeth are inserted the same day when required, and the very best denture are made in his laboratory, either on gold or the cheap and popular rubber base.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. B. LENT'S Traveling World's Fair LEVIATHAN UNIVERSAL LIVING EXPOSITION, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, Monster Menagerie, Hipposoonomadon, Caravan, Equescurriculum, and Great NEW YORK CIRCUS! From its Fourth-av. (New York) National Amphitheatre and Zoological Gardens, with 500 Men and Horses, 500 Animal Captives, 5,000 Museum Marvels, And 60 Car-loads of Curiosities.

Will exhibit at Chicago—SOUTH SIDE: Corner State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 23, 24, and 25. And on the WEST SIDE: Corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26, 27, and 28. In Six Mammoth Marquees containing seven distinct, dissimilar, and Colossal Shows. To all of which one ticket for the usual price admits. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. New York Circus Grand Outer Circle and Equestrian Entree commencing one hour later.

Lent's Brilliant Pageant Will leave the lot, corner of Twenty-second and State-sts., at 9 to-morrow morning, and pass to and through Michigan-av., over Rush-st. bridge to Illinois-st., Clark-st., Chicago-av., Wells-st., Fifth-av., Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., to the lot. If the weather should be stormy, the parade will be postponed until the first fair morning.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVE, June 23, every Evening, and at the Matinees, An Extra Treat to our Patrons. Robertson's Favorite Society Comedy, CASTE! FOR WHICH MR. BELVIL RYAN Has been expressly engaged to personate his great character of "ECCLES" ("This ere 'ard"), pronounced by the public and press to be one of the finest pieces of character acting ever seen in this city. The well-known and highly talented actress, MISS SUSAN DENIN, Has also been especially engaged for the character of THE MARQUISE. Miss Eliza O'Connor as Esther Eccles; Mr. John W. Blaisdell as George D'Alroy; Miss Sydney Cowell as Polly Eccles; Mr. George Giddens as Sam Gerridge (their original characters); Mr. J. W. Norris as Capt. Hawtree. The favorite Society Comedy has been gotten up regardless of expense, with new and elaborate scenery and appointments, and a general "Mise en Scene" hitherto unequaled at this house, the Mansion of George D'Alroy being a marvel of beauty and scenic art, designed by J. C. Padgett, and painted by our new scenic artist, Mr. Laran, late of Fechter's Theatre, New York.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Cool and Comfortable IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER. The Best Ventilated Theatre in America. A Cool Draft from Every Side. Lighted by Chemical Process. No Blazing Fire to Heat the Atmosphere. No Fans Necessary.

THE CROWNING SUCCESS, ZOLOE! The Most Magnificent Spectacle. The Most Beautiful Opera. And with the Celebrated BERGER FAMILY, AND SOL. S. RUSSELL, AND THE GREAT MORLACCHI! The Greatest Performance ever given in Chicago, and withal chaste and refined. Praised by the press. Attended by the most select of Chicago society. Every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of the Brilliant Young Artiste, KATIE PUTNAM. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 23 and 24, an entirely new dramatization of Mrs. Southworth's Story, entitled CAPITOLA; OR, THE HIDDEN HAND. CAPITOLA........KATIE PUTNAM With Songs, Dances, &c. FRIDAY EVENING, June 27, Farewell Benefit of KATIE PUTNAM. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Phillis Glover Has the honor to announce that she will take her FAREWELL BENEFIT on Saturday Evening, June 28, At the above theatre, on which occasion she will appear as JULIA in Sheridan Knowles' play of The Hunchback. For further particulars see future advertisements.

FOURTH OF JULY.

U. C. L. A. PICNIC. TRACY GROVE. Look Out For Sport. For particulars SEE POSTERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK of the great Comedian COOL BURGESS And the laughable drama JOE RUSSETT! Second week of Miss MINNIE LODER, Miss ANNIE YEAMENS and LITTLE JENNIE YEAMENS. An entire change of bill. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee July 4.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF ST. MARY'S CONFERENCE Of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, For the Benefit of the Poor, will take place on FRIDAY, July 4, 1873, at Green Valley Grove, on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Cars leave corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. (new depot), at 9 a. m., stopping at Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second-sts. All kinds of dancing, racing, quoiting, and all kinds of amusing sports, in store for its patrons.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Monday, June 23. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS. J. H. HAVERLY........Manager. Box Office open.

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks! THE LARGEST STOCK west of New York, sold at the lowest prices, at 119 RANDOLPH-ST. CHAS. MORRIS, Manufacturer.